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TWELFTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART VII.

THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF

S. H. LE FLEMING, ESQ.,

OF

RYDAL HALL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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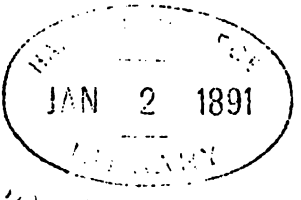

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INTRODUCTION.

The manuscripts at Rydal Hall, in Westmoreland, consist mainly of the letters and papers of Sir Daniel Fleming, who took a very active part in county business in the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William III. They were found in great confusion, mixed with receipted bills of the present century, but they were arranged in chronological order, as far back as 1882, by Mr. Maxwell Lyte, who supplied dates to many of them upon internal evidence. Under his general superintendence, the main part of the following Calendar has been prepared by the Rev. J. A. Bennett, with some assistance from Mr. Richard Ward.

Among the earlier papers noticed, there is a list of the Royal Navy in 1545, and the original letter of farewell from Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh to his wife, written at Chester Castle shortly before his execution for joining in the unsuccessful rising of the Royalists in 1651.

A great part of Sir Daniel Fleming's correspondence relates to local affairs, such as the election of members of Parliament for Cumberland and Westmoreland, the provision of seamen for the Royal Navy, the payment of the Militia, the arrest of suspected persons, the disarmament of Papists and Recusants, and the suppression of Conventicles. His zeal with regard to the last of these matters made him very obnoxious to the Quakers, and there are in the collection several curious letters to him from William Penn and other members of that sect, some of them anonymous. Sir Daniel Fleming was, moreover, a great buyer and reader of books, and he carried on a correspondence with several literary men, of whom Sir William Dugdale was perhaps the most distinguished. In this connexion it is interesting to note that Dugdale describes himself as studying the ancient records in the Tower of London for "little less than twelve hours" a day while preparing his *Baronage of England* in 1667.

Sir John Lowther of Lowther, created Viscount Lonsdale by William III., Sir John Lowther of Stockbridge, Sir Christopher

Musgrave, and Sir George Fletcher often wrote about political affairs to their neighbour at Rydal.

A more distinctive feature in the correspondence is a series of letters from Oxford, mostly from Queen's College, which was much frequented by young men from Cumberland and Westmoreland. More numerous still are the letters of news from London, sometimes supplied by friends and relations, but oftener, according to a regular agreement, by clerks in the office of Sir Joseph Williamson.

With regard to these last, it may be observed that their preservation is due to some fortunate accident. Sir Daniel Fleming, a careful and precise man of business, who kept his private correspondence in little packets neatly labelled, seems to have intended to destroy the more formal newsletters, for they were found by Mr. Maxwell Lyte in an oak chest, tattered, stained with mud, and, in many cases, crumpled up into the form of balls. They give many details which are not mentioned in the printed Gazettes of the time.

The continuous series of letters comes to an end with the death of Sir Daniel Fleming in 1701, but the subsequent correspondence comprises some notices of the Jacobite risings in 1715 and 1745, two letters from James Boswell, and one from William Wordsworth to his neighbour Lady le Fleming of Rydal Hall.

The numerals given within brackets in the following Calendar correspond with those affixed to the original documents since their arrangement in chronological order, but there are in the collection many letters of lesser interest which are not noticed in the Calendar.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

THE MANUSCRIPTS of S. H. LE FLEMING, Esq., of RYDAL HALL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. A bundle of law-papers, letters, farm accounts, bills, &c., of the Dudley family of Yanwith. 16th and 17th century.

B. A bundle of undated letters. 17th century.

C. A bundle of letters and bills of Richard Scott of Carlisle and James Cook of Kendal, relating to books and pamphlets supplied by them to Sir Daniel Fleming.

D. A bundle of proceedings against Quakers in Westmoreland in the 17th and 18th centuries.

E. Certificates from different parishes in the county of Westmoreland of births, deaths, and marriages, and of the bachelors and widows in each. A.D. 1695.

F. Papers relating to Rydal Hall and the Fleming family:—Wills, settlements, commissions, and papers about sequestration.

G. Three small note-books of Sir Daniel Fleming, containing copies of verses and letters written by him in his youth. One mentions a "barring out" at school.

H. Note-book of Thomas Dudley of Yanwith, containing genealogical memoranda about his family, religious poetry, &c. 16th century.

I. Undated Poetry. Some of the pieces relate to the Fleming family, Horse-races at Grasmere, Epitaphs on John Fleming of Skerwith, Mrs. Paulson sister of William Fuller, Bishop of Lincoln, Roger Moore, Serjeant-at-Law, John Leyburne, esq. Verses to Lady Frances Howard.

K. Proverbs and literary extracts by Sir Daniel Fleming.

L. Documents on parchment, viz.:—Subsidy Roll for the Hundred of Lonsdale, co. Lancaster, June, 27 Elizabeth.

Subsidy Roll for the Hundred of Amoundernes, co. Lancaster, 1593.

Subsidy Roll for the Wards of Kendal and Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, April, 2 Car. 1.

Subsidy Roll for the Hundred of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, May, 27 Elizabeth.

Subsidy Roll for the Hundred of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, Sept., 40 Elizabeth.

Subsidy Roll for Cumberland A.D. 1610 (written on paper).

M. A bundle of 42 ancient deeds relating to property at Hale, Speke, Halewood, &c. Among them are the following:—

A deed of Adam de Hybernia, lord of Hale, conveying to Richard son of Henry son of Malyn de Hale, a messuage. Witnesses:—John le

Norreys, Richard de Holande of Sutton, John de Holande, William le Molyneus, &c. No date.

A deed of Henry de Hale son of Richard de Mide, granting to Ranulph son of Robert late the miller of Gerstan, land at Hale. Witnesses :—Sirs Robert de Lathom, Henry de Thorboc, &c. No date.

A deed of Henry, lord of Hale, granting to Roger Carpenter a parcel of land in Hale. Witnesses :—William de Molineus, Alan Norreus, Roger de Molineus, Adam de Gerstan, Gilbert de Spec, &c. *Part of seal.* No date.

A deed of Emma formerly wife of William de Molineus of Oglot, conveying to Alan le Norreys of Speke, a parcel of land in Hale, of her dower. Witnesses, Roger son of Alan de Oglot, Alan de Mosselegh, Richard de Lacghoc, Richard de Culchit, &c. Speke. 14 Edward III.

Indenture between Joan, late wife of Thomas le Norres, and Elena, late wife of Hugh le Norres, guardian of William le Norres, kinsman and heir of the aforesaid Thomas le Norres, by which the said Joan accepts five marks annually for her life, out of the lands belonging to the late aforesaid Thomas in Derby, Forneby, and Hale. 44 Edward III. *Seal of arms.*

A deed of William son of Luke, and Richard de Braystanes the younger son of the aforesaid William, granting to Thomas de Whitrig, rector of Gosford, and John de Kent, rector of Cornay, lands in Godithwait in Hale. Egremond. 14 Richard II.

A deed of John Leyot, rector of a moiety of the Church of Malepase and Bangor, granting to his son Robert, a messuage in Hale. Hale. 5 Henry VI.

A confirmation by John Irland of a deed of John, son and heir of William de Irland granting to John Layet two hallonds in Morcote. Witnesses :—Thomas Stanley, and Richard Molineux, knights, Henry de Kyghlegh, Peter de Legh, Henry Halsall, Henry Wolde, William Norres, esquires. Hale. 24 Henry VI.

A deed of John Leyet, the younger, of Hale, conveying to his brother Robert, two acres of land called Gybyorte, in Hale. 26 Henry VI.

A quit-claim by Margery, relict of John Speke of Halewoode in Lancashire, to Richard Plombe, chaplain, and Thomas Halewode, of all her right in certain lands in Hale and Halewood. Hale, December 12. 30 Henry VI.

A deed of John Leyet of Hale, clerk, and his son Thomas, conveying to Thomas Norres of Speke, certain lands in Hale. Witnesses :—Robert Lathom, Richard Norres, Christopher Irlond, &c. 16 Edward IV.

Indenture in English between Anne late the wife of John Flemyng and John son and heir of the said J. Flemyng, as to certain lands in Coniston. 2 Richard III.

A deed of John Layet, rector of Fyfield, co. Wilts, conveying to Richard Norres and Christopher Norres, M.A., vicar of Warminster, lands, &c. at Chyldewall. 7 Henry VII.

A deed of John Norres gentleman, granting to Christopher Norres, rector of the church of Aldeford, M.A., Richard Norres, gentleman, Robert Grosvenor of Eton, esquire, and Philip Ernes, chaplain, lands in Hale, Halewode, Magna and Parva Wolton, in Lancashire, and also

in the city of Chester. Witnesses:—William Norres, knight, Robert Lathom, William Brebar, &c. Hale. 12 Henry VII.

Bond of William Molyneux of Sefton, co. Lancaster, knight, and Richard his son and heir, to William Norres of Speke, knight, for 100*l*. 35 Henry VIII.

N. A bundle of 27 ancient deeds relating to property at Crosby Ravensworth, Yanwith, Threlkeld, and Bolton. Among them are the following:—

A deed of William de Threlkeld, knight, appointing attorneys to deliver seisin to his son John and John's wife Alice, of certain lands in Penrith, Bolton, and Crosby. Crosby Ravensworth. 18 Edward III.

A deed of John de Wadesley and Henry de Threlkeld his son conveying to William de Threlkeld, knight, and Katherine his wife, certain lands, &c. in Yanwith. 37 Edward III.

A deed of William de Threlkeld, conveying to Sir John de Carleton chaplain the reversion of certain lands now held by his mother Alice. 40 Edward III.

Agreement for a marriage between William Threlkeld and Margaret daughter of Robert de le Bowes. 47 Edward III.

A deed of John de Stokdale and two others, conveying to William de Threlkeld, knight, and Margery his wife, the manor of Crosby Ravensworth. 3 Richard II.

A deed of William de Threlkeld, knight, conveying to William de Threlkeld his uncle son of Sir William de Threlkeld, knight, an annual rent of 100*s*. from land at Yanwith. Mentions Katherine mother of his said uncle, and of his uncle Henry de Threlkeld. Yanwith. May 24. 15 Richard II.

A deed of William de Threlkeld son of Sir William de Threlkeld, knight, releasing to Sir William de Threlkeld, knight, his rights in lands at Yanwith, Crosby, &c. 15 Richard II.

A deed of John Milthorp, sub-escheator of Cumberland, giving possession to Henry son of William Threlkeld, knight deceased, the said Henry having been under age at the time of his father's death. Nov. 19, 7 Henry V.

A deed of John de Lancaster, knight, releasing to Henry de Threlkeld, knight, his right in certain lands in Yanwith. Witnesses:—William de Stapilton, the younger, Guy de Louther, clerk, John Hawekyn, vicar of Penreth, and Thomas de Burgham. 3 Henry VI.

A deed of Mabilla daughter of Richard Musgrave, Knight, late the wife of William Threlkeld, esquire, appointing attornies to deliver lands in Threlkeld to Alexander Heymore, &c. 23 Henry VI.

Indenture between Henry Threlkeld, knight, and William Stapilton of Edenale, esquire, Margaret his wife, and Sir Thomas Loksmyth, chaplain, as to lands at Bolton in Westmoreland. 25 Henry VI.

An award (in English) by Thomas Lord Egremont, in a difference between Dame Alis, late the wife of Henry Threnkeld, knight, and Launcelot his son and heir. The parties "were bodely sworne apon a booke in the presens of me the said Lorde, Thomas Curwen, knyght; Henry Fenwyk, knyght; John Penyngton, knyght; William Martyndale, knyght; John Huddilston; John Broghton; William Lee; John Egglesfeld; Henry Belyngeham; John Swynburn, squyers,

and others, to obey the ordinance of the said Lord," concerning lands in Thrynkeld and Yanewith. Roger Croft, "vikar of the kirke of Crosbyravynsworth" is mentioned. The said Launcelot is never "to vex or onquiett nor put oute the saide Dame Alis nor her assignes." 31 Henry VI. *Seal.*

A deed of Lancelot Threlkeld, esquire, son and heir of Henry Threlkeld, knight, granting to Alice late the wife of the said Henry, certain lands, &c. in Thelkeld. 31 Henry VI.

A deed of Thomas Penyngton, esquire and Alice Threlkeld his wife, late the wife of Henry Threlkeld, knight, confirming to John Penyngton knight, William Wadyngton, rector of Thorneton in Crawen, John Acaster vicar of Gargrafe, certain lands in Threlkeld. 32 Henry VI. *Two seals.*

Among other persons named are Roger Croft, vicar of Crosby Ravensworth (24 Henry VI.), and Robert Peny, vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, and William Teppell, vicar of Wysbrowe (9 Henry VI.).

O. A small box containing twelve early deeds about Beckermet. Among them are the following:—

Measurement made by Sir John de Langlincherk and eleven others of the pasture of Beckemet by order of the King. "Posuimus ad octo acras unam avariam, et ad quadraginta acras unum equum, et ad duas acras unam ovem, et ad quadraginta acras unum porcum, et ad xx acras unam capram, et ad octo acras unam aucam." 35 Henry III.

A deed of Richard Flemyng of Fournes conveying to his son Thomas and Margaret his wife daughter of William de Berdesay, the manor of Beckermet in tail. 47 Edward III. *Seal.*

A deed of Richard Flemyng, knight, conveying to Sir John de Lamplugh, rector of Lamplugh, Hugh Flemyng, and Robert de Owytrig, the manor of Beckermet, &c. Witnesses, Christopher de Morecombe, bailiff of the liberty of Egremond, Richard de Coupland, the uncle, and others. 41 Edward III.

A deed of John de Lamplugh, rector of Lamplugh, Hugh Flemyng, and Robert Quitrig, conveying to Richard Flemyng, knight, and Katherine his wife the said manor, to descend to their son Thomas and the heirs male of his body, with successive remainders in tail male to John and James sons of the said Richard and Katherine. Witnesses:— Christopher de Moriceby, bailiff of the liberty of Egremond, Thomas de Lamplugh, and others. 42 Edward. III. *Two good seals.*

A deed of Thomas Flemyng of Conyngston, esquire, appointing attorneys to give possession of land in Beckermet according to a charter of his kinsman John Flemyng and Joan his wife. Speaks of his son William. 14 Edward IV.

P. A bundle of 74 early deeds relating to property at Much Woolton and Little Woolton, Lancashire. Amongst the parties named are John son of John Gillason of Much Woolton, John son of Alan le Norreys of Speke. (23 Edward III.) Roger de Gerstan de Halewode and Margaret his wife, Henry le Norreys and John de Irlond. (20 Richard II.) John de Fassacreley, knight. (14 Henry VI.) Thomas son and heir of Roger Fassakirly of Derby, John brother of Thomas Norres of Speke. (23 Edward IV.) William Norres of Speke, knight, Thomas Molyneux of Speke. (36 Henry VIII.)

Q. A bundle of miscellaneous deeds. Among the persons named appear Katherine late the wife of Robert de Bury of Stanley, knight, Henry Blundell, William Norreys and his brothers Robert and James. (12 Henry VI.) Richard de Salkeld, Richard Hunter, Thomas de Latom, Adam Armestrang. (A.D. 1347.)

" Omnibus &c. Alicia filia Johannis de Kyrkeby salutem. Noveritis me concessisse ad vstium ecclesie ubi Ricardus filius et heres Alani Copland me duxit in uxorem me dotari de centum solidatis terre et redditus in Wytinton de terra ipsius domini Alani de Copland, si forte idem Ricardus maritus meus in phatis discedat, vivente ipso Alano patre ipsius Ricardi, ita quod de nulla terra seu de tenemento ipsius domini Alani nomine dotis exigere vel vendicare possim, si predictus Alanus predictum filium suum Ricardum supervixerit, sed si dictus Ricardus maritus meus predictum Alanum patrem suum supervixerit hoc scriptum non possit mihi nocere quin dotem in terris mariti mei Ricardi secundum consuetudinem regni Anglie possim exigere et optinere." Witnesses:—William de Furnessio, Michael his son, Sir Richard de Brocton, Michael de Harrington, Ralph de Bethum, knights; Thomas, rector of Aldingham. *Fragment of seal. Endorsed* E. I.

A deed of Isabella late the wife of Thomas Flemyng, esquire, conveying to John Flemyng of Coniston, lands, &c. at Rydal and Gryssmerre. Witnesses:—Thomas Stirkeland, knight, James Layburn, and Richard Duket, esquires. 21 Edward IV.

Obligation of Hugh Flemyng of Coniston and Anthony Flemyng of Ridal, to Launcelot Lowther. 29 Henry VIII. *Signed.*

Indenture between William, Prior of the House of S. Thomas the Martyr of Holand, and Thomas Norres, esquire, son of William Norres, esquire, by which the Convent bind themselves in a yearly sum of eight marcs to find one of their brethren, appointed to this office according to their weekly rota for the celebration of masses (*secundum cursum tabule sive scripture sue septimanatim de missis celebrandis*) to celebrate daily for the souls of Richard Haryngton, knight, and of his father and mother, and of their benefactors, at any altar in their church, saying " post offertorium cujuslibet misse et ante lavatorium psalmum *De profundis* cum oratione dominica et salutatione angelica et oratione *Inclina domine*, et suffragiis convenientibus," especially praying for the soul of the said Richard; and to cause the exequies of the said Richard to be observed at the high altar yearly on the day of his decease, *i.e.*, August 17, " cum novem lectionibus et cum nota, et unam missam de *Requiem eternam* pro anima ejusdem Ricardi die tunc proxime sequente eum nota ponendo in choro ecclesie predicte quandam libitinam honesto panno lanio involutam et coopertam, cum duobus ceriis ibidem ardentibus tam toto tempore exequiarum predictarum quam toto tempore alte misse predicte sic celebrande, videlicet unum cereum ad utrumque finem ejusdem libitine." Witnesses:—Henry Halsall, William Norres, esquires, Roger Standish, rector of Holand parish church. May 15, 1464.

Appointment by George, Prior of the monastery of Conysheved and the Convent, proprietors of the parish church of Overton in the diocese of Carlisle, of certain proctors to appear in their behalf before the Bishop of Carlisle at all Convocations of the Clergy, viz., Cuthbert Conyers, Decret. Doct., William Burbank, B.C.L., Robert Burbank, notary public, John Robinson, chaplain. March 1, 1508.

R. A deed relating to the building and repairing of Carlisle Bridge.

"To all true Cristen people this our writyng of testimoniall and request heryng, seyng, or knowing, We Thomas Lorde Dacre and of Graystok Wardain generall of the merches of Englond foragainste Scotland, Simon Senose (Senhouse) prior of the cathedrall church of our blyssed Lady in Karliell, Cristofer Dacre, knyght, Robert Coldale gentilman, Maire of the citie of Karliell, Robert Sewell, Leonerd Stapilton, Aldermen of the said citie, John Denton, Edward Agliomby, John Coldale, and Robert Carlisle, squiers of the same citie, Nicholas Denton, and Robert Share Balifes of the forsaid citie, and every of us signifies unto you that we have assigned and ordained our ryght trusty welbeloved brethern and freindis Thomas Blanerhassett squier, Thomas Beverley, Edward Blanerhasset, gentilmen, Aldermen of the said citie, and Thomas Berker lait Balif of the same, and every of them joyntly and severally, our true and lefull procurators to ask, desyre, and receyve almose and deid of Charite of every well disposed personne, to the reedifyeng and bulding of new a brige of xxj jowelles adionyng the wallis of the forsaid Citie standing over the river of Eden now beyng decayed, and a perte of the same fallen down, to the great hyndrance losse and daungier as well of the said Citie as of the kinge our soverain lordes subjectes inhabited in the same, and also duelling betuyxt the said brige and Scotland, and to the greit comforthe prouffet and pleasure of the Scottes of the West Merchies of Scotland by reason of robbing and spoyling of our soverain lordes subjectes like as our most speciall and singuler gud lorde the said Lorde Dacres knowes. And also we signifie to you that that att the making herof ther is bulded fyve jowelles and oon landstaple of such giftes as is gevyn to the same, and the werkmen er besy lauboring and wirking for moo jowelles daily. In consideracion wherof and also remembring the poverty of thys northe perties and that tymber is right skant to be gotten in any parte within xx myles of the saide Citie. It woll please therfor [every] well dysposed Cristen Creatur att the reverence of Almyghty God and this our speciall prayer and request for the well of there soules to gife unto any of the said procurators thez charitable deid of almose towardes the reedifyeng of the said brige, assuring you by this our writing of testimoniall and request signed with our signe manuelles and sealled with our sealles together with the comon seale of this Citie of Karlisle, thar can nott a more charitable deid of almos be shewed within this pore countie of Cumbreland. Geven att Karlisle the xiij day of June the viijth yere of the Reign of our Most Naturall Soverayn lord King Henry the viijth."

Added in a smaller hand:—

"Also ther is graunted by foure Cardinalles to all trew Cristen people that gevys eny ded of almus to the beldynge of this said bryge and as oft as they gyve it thes same foure Cardinalls hays graunted unto them cccc dayes of perdone of injuncte penance as it more playnly aperys by a bull liynge at Karliell under ther sealles of auctorite and this pardone induring evermore to the said brigg to eny gude Cristen man or woman that will resave it."

A few fragments of eight seals remaining. Endorsed:—"This was given to me by my Cousin Robert Brathwaite. March 8. A.D. 1675–6. Dan Fleming."

S. A parcel of miscellaneous papers. Among them:—

The Earl of Carlisle to the Deputy Lieutenants of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Has received a letter from the king proposing a loan on the last act for assessment. "We all know how punctu-

ally the money lent upon the bill of 1,250,000*l.* hath beene repayed with interest. This security is as good and put into the same method of payment. The exigence for want of money is great." He earnestly recommends them to raise subscriptions.

[1660–1667.] Sir G. Fletcher to Daniel Fleming. About some trouble which had arisen at the Sessions through the rude carriage of some soldiers towards his cousin Aglionby who was kept upon the guard all night for no other reason but that he did not pay that reverence to their authority as they expected a serjeant being Captain of the Guard. Is trying to arrange it.

The same to the same. Describes the election of the Mayor of Carlisle. After the champions entered the lists, there were a variety of adventures and sollicitations more than ordinary. The Governor with all his officers did in person sollicit and used both threats and promises. The interest of Church and State were divided by the activity of our late Mayor and his myrmidons. After the duty of a night's sitting up, we marched to the poll believing that we had the advantage of some votes. The Captain also appeared with his force which had a considerable addition by King Willie's coming out of prison and the appearing of Barnes (?) who had long been incognito and was arrested upon his appearing, which two persons occasioned a long and hot debate upon their voting.

"After we had long fenced, we joined our strength which proved so equal that the decisive vote rested in the Mayor by which I am enabled to subscribe myself. Yours, GEO. FLETCHER, Maior."

LETTERS AND PAPERS.

(1.) May 29, 1500. An inventory of jewels and silver belonging to the executors of Elizabeth Horton. "Basen and ewar of sylver. Thre bolles duble gilte with a cover. Thre coppes duble gylte with one cover. Thre lesse coppes with thre covers. One salte duble gylte with cover. Sexe duble gylt sylver sponys. Sexe spones of sylver gylt att endes. Two flaggons parsell gylt with covers and chans at them of sylver." "A chane of golde inamylytt. Another chane of golde. An upper byllyment of gold inamylytt. A pare of bedes of golde. A lyttyll flagon of sylver. A pare bedes of classe, the gawdys gylte. Fowre bruges of golde and one lesse with holy lame. A tablett with owre Lady and hyr sonne of thone syde, a crusyfyxe on the other syde. One bruche of golde inamylytt. A lyttle flowre of golde with vernecle of one syde. Another lyttle flowre with a stone and perle att ytt. A lyttyll hupe of golde, and a crampe ryng. A pare of bedes with mother of perle with gawdyes of golde. A pare of bedes of corell with gawdyes sylver and gylt. A byllyment of goldsmythe worke sette with perle . . . . A clok of copper."

(1*a*.) N.D. A note of remembrance for the baking of horse bread. "Take a peake of wheate, and half a pecke of rye, and half a pecke of otemeale and halfe a pecke of pease or beans, to be mexte all together and all these to be boulted and to be casten up with yeaste, butter, and ayle."

(1*b*.) June 19, 1545. York.—The King and his Council to Richard Dudley of Yanwith. Summons to appear on the 20th of July, to answer the complaint of John Brougham.

(2.) A.D. 1545.—Orders concerning the fleet:—"Thes be the shepes apoynted for the furste frunte of the wauntiward (vanguard):—

In prymes the greate arragosea.
the Samsom lubyke (the Samson of Lubeck).
the Jhohannys lubyke (the John of Lubeck).
the trenyte of Danske (the Trinity of Dantzic).
the mary of hanbrake (the Mary of Hamburg).
the pellycane.
the murryan.
the sepiar of danske.

The second rancke of the vauntward:—

The harry gracy-a-adewe (the Harry Grace a Dieu).
the venichean.
the peter ponggarnet (the Peter Pomegranate).
the mathewe gonson.
the pansys.
the greate gallye.
the swepstacke.
the mennyon (the Minion).
the sallow (the Swallow).
the newe barcke.
the saule argaly.

The iij rancke of the vauntward:—

The berste denar.
the facon lyfelay.
the harry brestow (the Harry of Bristol).
the trennyte smethe.
the marget of brestow (the Margaret of Bristol).
the trenyte rynnygar.
the mary geames (the Mary James).
the pelgrim of dartmowthe.
the mary gorge of rye (the Mary George of Rye).
the thomas tepkynes.
the Jhorges bregges.
the ane lyfely (the Ann Lively).
the Jhon evangeleste.
the thomas madeley.
the lartycke.
the crystofer bennet.
the mary fortune.
the mary marten.
the trynnyte brestow (the Trinity of Bristol)

Galles and shepes of the ryght wyng:—

The greate mysterys of Yngland.
the sallamondar.
the gennet.
the lyong.
the greyhound.
the thomas grenvyche.
the lessar pennys (the lesser pinnace).
the hynd.
the harry.
the gally sutel.
ij botes of ryee (two boats of Rye).

Gallys and shypes of the lefte wynge :—

The ane gallant.
the eunycorne.
the fawcon (the Falcon).
the dragon.
the sakar.
the marlyon.
the row.
the runygar pennyes.
the foyste.
ij botes of ryee."

The ranks must keep such order in sailing that none touch another, and no ship must pass its fellows. There must be half a cable link between the different ships. The front rank shall make sail straight to the front of the battle and pass through and make a short return to the midwards, having special regard to the course of the second rank. The ships of the second and third rank are to lay aboard the principal ships of the enemy, every one closing his mate, reserving the Admiral for my Lord Admiral. Every ship of the first rank shall have a flag of St. George's cross upon the fore top-mast during the fight, which, upon the King's determination, shall be on Monday the 10th of August, 1545. Every ship of the middle rank shall bear a like flag upon the main-mast. Every ship of the third rank shall bear a like flag upon the mizen-mast (messel maste tope). Each of the wings shall have a flag of St. George in their tops. The victuallers (wettelars) shall follow the third rank. Neither of the wings shall enter into the fight, but, having advanced as nigh as they can of the wind, shall give succour as they shall see occasion. They shall not give succour to any of the small vessells, so as to weaken our force. There are also fifty sail of ships, of which seven are great hulks of 300 tons, and there are 1200 (?) soldiers besides mariners in all the said ships. *Torn.*

(6.) January 26, 1554[–5]. Hornby. — Henry Croft to Richard Dudley. Concerning the will and the children of John Brougham, deceased.

(8.) December 6, 1556. London.—John Dudley to his brother Richard Dudley. He has arranged with Thomas Warcop that his brother shall have 7*l.* for the keeping of young Brougham from the death of his father until Whitsunday twelvemonth, which was a year and a half, and 6*l.* for the whole year following.

(9.) December 15, 1557. Yanwith.—Richard Dudley to the Bishop of Carlisle. Concerning a will.
December 16, [1557.] Rose.—"Owynne," Bishop of Carlisle, to Richard Dudley. Concerning a will.

(10.) July 8 [1554–1558].—William, Lord Dacre, to Lord ——. The bearer, Richard Dudley, is going to York concerning the matters at variance between Mrs. Hutton and himself. He dwells on the frontier, where he is very diligent on behalf of the King and Queen, and he has the rule of a good band of men, so that he can ill be spared. A speedy despatch is desirable.
Another undated and unsigned letter to the same effect. The Scots are "veray cruell at present."

(11.) July 13, 1558. St. James's.—The Queen to the President in the North. A suit is pending before him between her well-beloved gentle-

woman Elizabeth Hutton, mother of her maids, and one Richard Dudley, concerning a mill-dam on the water of Eamont, in the county of Cumberland. Inasmuch as the said Elizabeth is employed at St. James's, and cannot attend in the north, the Queen desires that the suit may be sent for trial at Whitehall. *Copy.*

(11A.) August 12, 1561.—Narrative of the visit of Thomas Sandford and Richard Dudley to the house of Lord Dacre, at Kirkoswald, where, by authority of the President and Council of the North, they arrested Hodgson, the parson of Skelton.

(12.) September 6, 1561. York.—[The Lord President of the North?] to Lord [Dacre]. He prays that the bearer Richard Dudley, may not forfeit his favour in consequence of his having arrested one Hodgson, a priest, in his lordship's house. *Copy.*

(13.) January 14, 1564[-5]. York.—The Queen and her Council to Richard Dudley. Order for the apprehension of Thomas Wilson, a Master of Arts of Cambridge, lately come from beyond the seas.

(14.) October 10, 1567. York.—The Queen and her Council to James Edward, clerk, and six others. Order to appear before Richard Dudley and other commissioners appointed to try the truth of the matters in variance between Winifred Pickering and Mary Pickering, plaintiffs, and Margaret Pickering, widow, defendant.

(14A.) November 28, 1567. An inventory of goods belonging to Christopher Pickering, of Cleasby. Includes table and diaper napkins, eighteen candlesticks, basins and lavers, spoons, &c.

(16.) January 8, 1568. Crosby Ravensworth.—Lancelot Pickering to his cousin John Dudley, at his lodging near Charing Cross. Concerning the petition of Birkbeckfell, and his rights there.

(18.) June 27, 1569. York.—Thomas, Earl of Sussex, to [Richard] Dudley. The Queen's pleasure is that he shall bring to her Thomas Bisshop, who is now in his custody. The prisoner is not to have conference with any person without his knowledge. If the prisoner should happen to be in any danger of life, he is to make a true declaration of all that he knows concerning the late rebellion or any other conspiracies, to be certified under the hands of some honest and discreet persons. Some honest, learned, and godly man is to be brought to persuade him to discharge his conscience, and every thing possible is to be done for the cure of his wound. *Signed.*

(19.) September 29, 1570. Keswick.—An account of the charges of Richard Dudley for providing the things necessary for the weighing and marking of her Majesty's copper.

(20.) November, 1570. Keswick.—An account of the charges of Richard Dudley, Treasurer for the marking of the copper there made, and for the receipt of her Majesty's portion. He desires to know whether he is to proceed in building a store-house.

(21.) November 17, 1570. Keswick.—Another account of the same.

(22.) November 18, 1570. Keswick.—Another account of the same.

(23.) September 29, 1571.—An account of the same of the copper received by him during the preceding year, and of his charges relating to the same.

(24-26.) 1571.—Further accounts of the same.

(27.) October 18, 1571. Agreement between Richard Dudley, esq., on behalf of the Queen, and Lady Ratclyff of the Isle of Derwentwater for the lease of a court-house in the Market place of Keswick.

(30.) N.D. Estimate of the expense of making a store-house for the Queen at Keswick.

(31.) December 10, 1572.—"A note of souche silver as hathe ben made at the mynes newlye erectyed in the countye of Cumberland since the beginninge of the same." Extract made by Richard Pratt.

(32.) Same date.—Another copy of the same, with an account of Richard Dudley for the wtighing, marking, and coining of the copper from the mines.

(34.) November 11, 1574. W. Lord Burghley, Sir Walter Mildmay, and Edward Saunders, to Richard Dudley, esq., the Queen's general officer of the copper mines in Cumberland. Warrant to convey the Queen's portion of copper in his custody to the Tower of London and deliver it to William Pelham, esq., Lieutenant of her ordnance. *Signed.*

(35.) May 28, 1575. — H., Lord Scrope, to Richard Dudley. Acquittance for 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in full payment of the assessment in the lower part of Westmoreland for sending horsemen into Ireland, and for the repair of "the greate breache of Eden" near Carlisle. *Signed.*

(38.) June 4, 1576.—William Fleming to his cousin, William Lowther at Sewborwens. As he is expecting a great number of worshipful friends and strangers, he requests the loan of the plate, which he lately mentioned. He will return it as soon as it is wanted, and he will set his hand to a note of it.

(39.) June 11, 1576.—The Same to the Same. He has received the plate on the 10th of June. As soon as money comes to his hands, he will help his cousin, as he has pleasured him in his need. He has set his hand to the note of the plate, and so the chalice will be safe. He asks for the "patrone" of the chalice in order to make a trencher. He trusts that they will never be used (occupyed) again. He will pay for it, and will also do his cousin as good a turn.

(41.) March 11, 1578[-9]. York.—The Queen and her Council to Richard Dudley, esq. Order to stay the suit which he has commenced in the Chancery Court of Durham against John Fenwyck, concerning a water mill, etc., at "Bedlingtonne."

(46.) March 20, 1584[-5]. York.—The Queen and her Council to Robert Tempest and seven other esquires of the counties of York and Westmoreland. Commission to enquire about the late fall of Rothay Bridge and to take measures for the rebuilding of the same.

(48.) April 13, 1585. Yanwith.—Richard Dudley to ———. He cannot meet the Commissioners from Yorkshire concerning Rothay Bridge on the 26th instant, for he has a horse to run that day in the race at Langwathby (Langanbye).

(53.) May 5, 1586. London.—H. Earl of Huntingdon, to Robert Tempest and seven others. Hearing that her Majesty's subjects are much troubled for want of the repair of Rothay Bridge, he has given direction for the renewal of the commission.

(54.) September 12, 1586. York.—The Queen and her Council to Robert Tempest and others. She marvels at their negligence in the

execution of her former orders concerning the rebuilding of Rothay Bridge, and straightly commands them to meet at Sedbergh on the 7th or 8th of October, in order to take measures in the matter, and to make certificate of their proceedings before the 20th of May next.

(58.) September 13, 1587. The Court.—Lord Burghley to Walter Dunche. Concerning the office of the "weyleyship and metleyship" in Penrith. *Signed.*

(59.) May 11, 1589.—Richard Dudley to Lord Burghley. Petition concerning the "weyleyship and metleyship" in Penrith. This office was in the 26th year of Elizabeth granted to Richard Goodman, and by him assigned to Thomas Stephenson of Penrith who was then ten years of age. It was executed by the father of the said Thomas, and on his deathbed he committed the custody of the said Thomas to the petitioner who is grandfather of the said Thomas. The petitioner has taken a letter of tuition from the ordinary of the diocese. He allowed his daughter Lucy Stephenson to exercise the office to the use of her son the said Thomas. Now, however, without his consent, she has married a young man, named Thomas Vaux "a man of no great stay neyther of any good opynion in the countrye." Thomas Vaux exercises the office for his own benefit. The petitioner prays that it may be restored to him as tutor of his fatherless godson. *Note by Lord Burghley to consider the matter with Mr. Baron Clarke.*

(60.) June 12, 1589. The Court.—Lord Burghley to Richard Dudley. In his opinion Thomas Stephenson can have no better guardian than his own mother. He therefore advises Dudley to permit her to have the child and also the profits of the office for his maintenance. *Signed.*

(61.) January 29, 1589[-90]. Blenkarne.—Nicholas Lowghe to Alexander Kynge and John Brodayll, esquires, her Majesty's Auditors and Receivers for the county of Cumberland, at London. He understands that they have made an order between his father-in-law and his own daughter lately wife of Thomas Stephenson, but now married to Thomas Vaux. The custody of her son until he reached the age of 14, was therein entrusted to him. He is quite willing to undertake it, but the boy refused to come to him. To be where he is will mar the boy. No order has been made about the mean profits of the "metleshipp and weleyshipp."

(63.) May 13, 1591.—Thomas Fleming to his father, William Fleming, at Rydal.

(64.) April 6, 1596.—William Ferrand to Edmund Dudley. Acquittance for 200 marks in part payment of the marriage money with Dudley's daughter, due at Michaelmas 1594 and Michaelmas last.

(69.) April 1, 1603. Holyrood.—King James I. to Edmund Dudley of Yanwith, Sheriff of Cumberland. Order to assist in the pursuit and punishment of "the broken men and outlawis" who have lately made incursions. *Sign-manual.*

(70.) April 13, 1603. Newcastle.—The King to his Messengers, Sheriffs, and others. The late marches and borders of the two realms of England and Scotland are now the heart of the country. Proclamation is to be made against all rebels and disorderly persons, that no supply be given to them, their wives, or their "bairnes," and that they be prosecuted with fire and sword. *Copy.*

(71.) [1604?] "The opinion of Norroy King of Armes, touching the precedencye of the Knights of the Bathe." *Signed by W. Segar.*

(72.) [1604 ?] The opinion of the same concerning the precedence of the wives of Knights of the Bath over the wives of Knights Bachelors.

(73.) October 20, 1604. London. — William Segar, Garter King of Arms, to [Sir William Norreys]. No Marshal's Court is likely to be held soon, because the Lords are so busily engaged about the Union. In the time of the last Parliament there was some talk about the controversies between Knights Bachelors and Knights of the Bath. The Lord Chamberlain then said that I had been too busy in the matter, as he had written to Sir William Norreys that Knight of the Bath should precede other knights. I explained that I had merely given my opinion, to which the Lord Chamberlain replied that I must recant it, as the matter would be ordered otherwise. Some of the Scottish Knights of the Bath have left off their ribands, and some of the English knights have followed their example. I do not know the reason for this.

(74.) October 22, [1604]. London.—Edward Norreys to [Sir William Norreys]. He has been six times with Lady Molyneux. All the Prince's men are for themselves until he shall keep house again. He has spoken to Lord May for his brother Allen. Sir Roger cannot arrange that the writer or any other shall get into the King's house. Serjeant Kente has been fined 2,000*l.* in the Star Chamber for antedating an extent of Lord Robbom's land. He gives an account of the conversation between the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Gerard, and Garter King of Arms, concerning the precedence of Knights. Two or three have left off their ribands, but not Sir Patrick Murray or Sir Richard Preston.

(75.) October 3, 1605. Ulverston.—Richard Fleming to the Constables, Churchwardens, and Officers of the poor, in the several parishes and townships of Broughton in Furness, Hawkshead, Colton, and Cartmell. Order for the proclamation of articles issued by the Council. *He encloses—Order from the Council at Greenwich, dated June* 23, 1605, *with articles issued by them for the better preservation of his Majesty's subjects in peace, order, and obedience.*

(76.) February 16, 1608[-9]. Goldsmiths' Hall in Foster Lane.—John Fleming to Francis Darley at Gray's Inn. Asking for the repayment of money lent.

(77.) February 18, 1608[-9]. Fleet [prison].—Thomas Hutton to his sister Katherine Dudley. On family matters.

(78.) January 10, 1611[-12].—Award of Sir Christopher Pickering, Henry Blencowe, and Joseph Huddleston, concerning the will of Edmund Dudley, of Yanwith, deceased.

(83.) May 26, 1614. Yanwith.—Thomas Dudley to the Earl of Cumberland. Concerning the corn-mills of Penrith and Brougham. *Copy.*

(88.) June 4, 1616. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to Lord Walden, one of his Majesty's Lieutenants of the county of Westmorland, and to the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of the said county. Trouble and contention are likely to arise between the servants and officers of the Earls of Cumberland and Dorset, concerning the castles of Brougham and Appleby, upon the death of the late Countess Dowager of Cumberland. They are to prevent any violent or unlawful course, until the right be determined by due course of law. *Signed by Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Suffolk, the Earl of Worcester, and W. Knollys.*

(89.) June 8, 1616. Audley End.—Theophilus Lord Howard [of Walden] to Sir James Bellingham, Sir Christopher Pickering, Sir George Dalston, and Thomas Dudley, Deputy Lieutenants in the county of Westmoreland, and to the Justices of the Peace in the said county. He wrote to them two days ago enclosing a letter from the Lords of the Council, dated the 4th instant. He has since received a letter dated the 7th inst. wherein their lordships more clearly express the course that is to be taken. They have heard of the violent conduct of the Earl of Cumberland's servants and people in breaking up the windows and doors of the Castle of Appleby, and by strong hand putting out the servants of the Earl of Dorset. They are to see that the two castles may remain in the state that they were in on the day after the death of the late Countess, without violence or breach of the peace.

(90.) June [1616].—Sir James Bellingham, Sir Christopher Lowther, Sir John Dalston, Sir Christopher Pickering, Thomas Dudley, Christopher Crakanthorpe, Richard Rigg, and Christopher Philipson, to the Lords of the Council. Before the receipt of their letter, upon complaint by some gentlemen, late servants of the deceased Countess of Cumberland, they went to the castle of Appleby on the last day of May, and viewed all the chambers therein. They found that the goods and household stuff had been inventoried between the servants of the deceased Countess and those of the Earl of Cumberland, who were "in verie peacable possession." They offered to summon a jury to make enquiry as to the manner in which the Earl's servants had entered, but the servants of the deceased Countess did not approve of this course. They therefore proceeded no further. Since then Lord Clifford, on behalf of his father, the Earl of Cumberland, entreated them to hold a privy session to make enquiry about all forcible proceedings at any castles or grounds of the deceased countess. The chief gentlemen of the middle and eastern wards of Westmoreland met at Appleby on the 13th of June, but no forcible entry was proved against the servants of the Earl. They are satisfied that the goods of the late Countess in Appleby Castle, which are of little value, will be safe. The people of the late Countess are in possession of Brougham Castle, and the goods are under the charge of Sir Christopher Pickering. They are satisfied that there will be no alteration so long as the corpse lie there, nor afterwards in any forcible manner. *Copy.*

(91.) August 7, 1616. Audley End.—Theophilus Lord Howard [of Walden] to Sir James Bellingham, and others, as before. Encloses a letter from the King dated at Apthorpe on the 1st instant, in which his Majesty expresses his displeasure at their contempt of the orders of his Council concerning the Castles of Appleby and Brougham. *Signed. Heraldic seal.*

(93.) August 12, 1616. York.—The King and his Council to Sir Christopher Pickering, Sir Christopher Lowther, Sir William Hutton, Sir John Dalston, Thomas Dudley, Richard Rigg, John Dudley, and Christopher Dalston. Commission to sequester all the manors, seignories, etc., in variance between Richard, Earl of Dorset, and the Lady Anne, his wife, plaintiffs, and Francis, Earl of Cumberland, Henry Lord Clifford, and others, defendants, except the Castles of Appleby and Brougham, until further order be taken. They are to allow the Countess of Dorset to continue in possession of Brougham Castle, and the Earl of Cumberland in possession of Appleby Castle. They are to maintain all chases, parks, warrens, and grounds lately belonging to the Countess of Cumberland deceased.

(94.) August [1616].—The Commissioners appointed on the 10th of August to Edmund, Lord Sheffield, Lord President of the Council in the North. They held a meeting at Appleby on the 17th of August, but they were not able to agree about certain specified matters in dispute. *Draft.*

(95.) August 29, 1616. Yanwith.—Thomas Dudley to ——. There has been some quarrelling and fighting at Penrith yesterday between the servants of the Earl of Cumberland and those of the Earl of Dorset, and worse may ensue. He therefore desires a meeting with his correspondent and Mr. Rigg, either at Clifton Church or at Lowther Church, to consider the business. *Draft.*

(96.) October 9, 1616. Naworth Castle.—Lord William Howard to Thomas Dudley, esq., at Yanwith. Encloses a letter from the Earl of Dorset to his lady, as he dare not trust the post of Penrith. He begs that it may be forwarded speedily. His nephew, Henry Howard, whom he "esteemed most of all that company" is dead. The Bishop of Ely is sworn a Privy Councillor. The Lord Chief Justice is sequestred from sitting in his court. It is thought that matters will go worse with him. The Prince's creation is fixed for the 4th of next month. *Signed. Signet.*

(97.) November 12, 1616. [London.]—John Dudley to his brother. The business between the Earl of Dorset and Lord Clifford is taken up by the King. Lord Chief Justice Coke is discharged of all his places. The information that Mr. Salkeld had exhibited against Lord William Howard for recusancy, is, by the King's command, to be withdrawn. The King's lands at Penrith and Inglewood (?) are passed to the Prince.

(98.) February 4, 1616[-7].—The Same to the Same. Advice concerning the claims of the Earl of Dorset.

(99.) February 13, 1616[-7]. Whitehall.—The Council to the Earl of Cumberland and the Justices of the Peace in the county of Westmoreland. Concerning the purveyance of beef and mutton for the King during his passage through that county, on his expected return from Scotland. *Copy.*

(100.) June 1, 1617. Gray's Inn.—Edmund Dudley to his father Thomas Dudley, at Yanwith. Thanking him profusely for sending him to the worthy and famous Inn, where he "maye learne fayre demeanors and wise presepts."

(101.) July 5, 1617.—The Same to the Same. Earnestly desiring to have a chamber, or the half of a chamber, in Gray's Inn, "for it is neither fitt nor profitable for a stewdent to have a chamber in the towne, because of manyo inconveniences."

(102.) July 31, 1617. Queen's College, Oxford.—Joseph Robson to Thomas Dudley at Yanwith. Pleading the poverty of his "twise bewiddowed mother," and asking for a letter for the Exhibitioner's place at Oriel College, which is now vacant.

(104.) December 12, 1618. Queen's College, Oxford.—John Sutton to Thomas Dudley. Thanking him at great length for the place which he enjoys.

(107.) March 27, 1619. Thornthwaite.—Lord William Howard to Thomas Dudley. Asks for a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Musgrave,

alias "Capteins Thom," a felon, concerning whose escape he gives particulars. *Signed.*

(113.) February 13, 1619–[20].—John Dudley to—Burton. Enquires whether a man may lawfully marry the cousin german of his deceased wife. Answers in the affirmative from — Burton, Christopher Walker, and Lancelot Dawes.

(116.) July 28, 1620. Charlton.—A proclamation against tenant-right.

(122.) March 8, 1621[–2]. Lowther.—Nicholas Moore to John Fleming, at Coniston. Concerning money matters. He sends him a play-book printed this term, and one of the newest called *Virgin Martin.*

(124.) November 16, 1622.—Cuthbert Orfeur to Thomas Dudley. Sir John Jackson has solicited both the judges to omit Dudley's name from the Sheriff's bill, but he could not prevail. As it cannot be helped, there is no remedy but to provide good officers. Lord William Howard is sure that Dudley cannot do better than make his son Edmund his Under Sheriff. The Lord Keeper kept the roll ten days after the King had pricked Dudley.

(127.) September 30, 1624. An inventory of household stuff at Speake. Includes cans of London and Wigan pewter, two alabaster mortars, wassail bowls, pots and glasses for "preserved stuffe," glass plates and a gilt leather dish.

(128.) March 4, 1627[–8].—Muster-roll of the trained bands of horse and foot in the east, middle, and west of the county of Westmoreland.

(134.) October 28, 1630. [York.]—Lord Wentworth to Christopher Dudley of Yanwith and Brigg. Acquittance for 25*l.* in discharge of his composition for not receiving knighthood at the King's coronation. *Signed.*

(135.) October 29, 163[illegible] York.—Certificate of Lord Wentworth that John Fleming of Rydal, [illegible]s made his composition for not receiving knighthood at the King's coronation. *Signed.*

(137A.) January 17, 1630[–1]. An inventory of heirlooms left to William Fleming, at Monkhall. Includes chests, standing beds, chairs, tables and other domestic articles.

(145.) July 1, 1631. Whitehall.—The Council to John Fleming, a convicted Recusant. Licence to travel about five miles from the place of his dwelling house at Rydal, during the space of half a year from the 1st of August next. *Signed by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Lord Weston, the Earl of Exeter, Lord Wentworth, Sir Francis Cottington, and T. Edmondes. Seal.*

(155.) March 14, 1632[–3].—Edward Ball to John Fleming, at Speake. About the purchase of a horse in Cumberland and the conveyance of it to London. He wants one that will "gallop fynely after slowe houndes."

(156.) April 17, 1633.—The Same to the Same. Concerning law business in London. The Earl of Holland lately sent a challenge to Lord Weston, son of the Lord Treasurer, who has recently returned from his embassy to Italy and France. The ground of it is that Lord

Weston, while he was Ambassador, stayed some letters that were sent into France by the Earl of Holland and others. There has also been a combat between Lord Fielding, son-in-law of the Lord Treasurer, and Mr. Goring, son of Lord Goring, arising out of a discourse about the former business. They have however been reconciled by the immediate grace and wisdom of the King.

(164.) March 25, 1634. Dublin Castle.—Lord Wentworth to the Council. On behalf of John Fleming of Rydal, who has been summoned to appear at the Council Table, upon the complaint of William Norris. Notwithstanding his old age and other infirmities, he is determined to appear as ordered. About four years ago the Commissioners for compounding for the lands and goods of Recusants in the northern counties, made a composition with Sir William Norris, late of Speake in the county of Lancaster, at the rate of 60*l.* a year. This rent was duly paid to the King during the life of the said Sir William, and since his death it has been paid by John Fleming, to whom the management of the estate was committed. William Norris, son of the said Sir William refuses to allow this payment, but, as he also is a convicted Recusant, the lands ought still to be liable to the charge. *Copy.*

(169.) July 11, 1639.—Award of Richard Fallowfield, esq., in a controversy between Thomas Langhorne, "Patentee to his Majestie for the license of the sellinge of Tobacco in Penrith," and George Cocke of the same place, mercer. *Copy.*

(170.) September 16, 1639. Queen's College, Oxford.—Gerard Langbaine to Christopher Dudley, at Yanwith. He desires to have the blazon of Dr. Dudley's coat of arms, which he presumes to be the same as those of Christopher Dudley and of the late Earl of Leicester. Oriel College is much enlarged with a fair stately new building now almost finished, at the charge, or at the solicitation of Dr. Tolson, the Provost. They propose to adorn the gates, the hall, and other parts, with the arms of their principal benefactors, among whom they reckon Dr. Dudley. Dr. Tolson sometimes complains of the style of some of Christopher Dudley's letters for the Exhibitioners, as being too "dictatorious" and commanding. Other men, if irritated, might cause some trouble.

(172.) April 18, 1640.—The Same to the Same. He will gladly furnish him with such books as he may desire. He sends a copy of the King's Declaration of all that passed between him and his quondam subjects in Scotland. Three of the Scottish Commissioners, the Earl of Dumfermlin, Sir William Douglas, and Mr. Berkly are in confinement. The reason of their restraint is said to be because the Covenanters have imprisoned the Earl of Southesk for adhering to the King. Lord Loudon is close prisoner in the Tower. At the opening of Parliament on the 15th, the King made a short speech. The letter from the Scottish Lords to the French King was produced. It is subscribed by Loudon among others. His answers upon examination by the King's Secretaries and Attorney are reported to have been diverse, as that he did not know the contents of the letter inasmuch as the original was in French. It was however proved that he had been a traveller in France for some years. His next subterfuge was that by assistance he meant friendly mediation. His third, on which he now stands, is that the letter was written before the Pacification at Berwick, where a general pardon was given. Sir Henry Vane was a principal instrument in the intercepting of the letter. One Colvill is also in hold. The Lord

Lieutenant of Ireland on his return, was arrested by sickness at Northampton. On Thursday last there was some clashing in the Parliament. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the adjournment until Saturday in regard of the opening of Convocation, according to custom. Lord Saye replied that there was no necessity at all for the presence of the Bishops in Parliament. The Lord Keeper ended the difference by saying that he should not be able to attend on Friday by reason of indisposition. The Archbishop told Lord Dorset that Lord Saye was jealous of him because his main aim was for the good of the Church, whereas Lord Saye's estate, except 200*l.* per annum, consisted of church means that were scarcely justifiable by the laws of the land. In the Lower House of Parliament, remarkable speeches were made by Mr. Grimston, Sir Francis Seymour, and Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, the last more temperate than the others. He confessed that there were more abuses than could be reformed in one Parliament, and hoped that this Parliament would beget another. The King sent to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to borrow 100,000*l.* and they have willingly brought in 30,000*l.* with promise of further supply. So far has the late declaration dispossessed them of their opinion that the Scots desired no more than the maintenance of their laws and religion.

(173.) 1640.—List of Recusants in the different parishes in the county of Westmoreland.

(174.) June 26, 1640.—List of the Light Horse within the Barony of Kendal.

(175.) July 30, 1640.—Queen's College, Oxford. Gerard Langbaine to Christopher Dudley, at Yanwith. He has heard from the Lord Keeper's chaplain that the King has been informed that Carlisle was taken. They are awaiting confirmation of this. No truth is to be expected from common reports.

(176.) October 18, 1640. York.—Sir Henry Vane to all Mayors, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Postmasters and others. Warrant to furnish Sir William Withrington with four good horses, and sufficient guides from stage to stage on his journey to and from Newcastle, concerning the King's urgent affairs. *Signed. Seal of Arms.*

(177.) December 2, [1640]. London.—Edmund San (?) to Christopher Dudley. Some account of the charges against the Earl of Strafford. Prynne and Burton were brought to town in great state by the citizens. Fifteen hundred horse and two hundred coaches, besides many men and women on foot, went to Brentford to meet them, with rosemary and bay in their hands for joy.

(178.) December 7, 1640. Barton.—Thomas Todd to Christopher Dudley. An apprentice of his went away without leave on Friday last, which is an usual trick with him at this time of the year. At a late assembly of the apprentices they bound themselves to ply their labours every forenoon, that is six hours, till within five days of Christmas. He prays that the apprentice may be sent to the nearest gaol if he will not return.

(179.) May 1, 1641. Appleby.—John Lowther, Sir Henry Fletcher, Richard Sandford, and two others, to Sir John Lowther, Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, and other gentlemen of Cumberland and Westmoreland. They are again pressed for the supposed contribution, which

they hoped had been settled in Parliament. They do not know the intention of the Scots, and they desire orders from the Parliament or the Commissioners. *Copy.*

(185.) January 17, 1642[-3]. Hutton.—Sir Henry Fletcher to [Christopher Dudley]. Concerning the raising of men. He desires to have the assistance of gentlemen who have no desire but for the good and safety of their country.

He suggests certain towns for his correspondent. If any persons have received wrong from the soldiers of Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, they should send their petitions to the sessions meeting at Carlisle, so as to obtain full satisfaction.

(188.) June 1645.—Articles of agreement between David Leslie, Lieutenant-General of the Scottish cavalry, and Sir Thomas Gleman, Commander in Chief in the northern counties, and Sir Henry Stradling, Governor of Carlisle, concerning the surrender of the Castle, city, etc. of Carlisle, on the 28th of June. (*Copy. Printed in Nicolson and Burn's "History of Westmoreland," vol. ii. pp.* 237–239.)

(189.) July 22, 1645.—Military order that Christopher Dudley shall have liberty to go to his own house, on parole to appear when required.

(190.) October 15, 1645. [Appleby?]—Order of the Committee that Christopher Dudley is a delinquent according to the ordinance of Parliament, inasmuch as he arrayed persons against the forces of the Parliament, and levied taxes for their maintenance. *Copy.*

(191.) June 3, 1646. Penrith.—Thomas Cholmly, Miles Halton, and Nicholas Monson, to Christopher Dudley. They desire to see him concerning the revenue of his school of Blencowe.

(192.) July 27, 1646. Penrith.—Lieutenant-Colonel Strachan, commander in chief of the Scottish forces in Westmoreland and Cumberland, to all officers and soldiers serving the King and Parliament, and to all postmasters and constables. Permission to Mr. Dudley of Yanwith to go to London on business and to have sufficient post-horses according to the rate of the committee, he having carried himself "in ane fair way" of late.

(198.) September 18, 1647.—Acquittance for 7*s.* 6*d.* for Mr. Dudley's mills, being the arrears for three quarters of a year for Captain Chamber's soldiers. *Signed by John Browne for the constables of Burgate.*

(200.) June 2, 1648. Houghill Castle.—Sir Marmaduke Langdale to Sir Thomas Sandford, John Lowther, John Dalston and Christopher Dudley. Order to call before them all the men between the ages of sixteen and sixty in the bottom of Westmoreland, except in the five parishes belonging to Sir Philip Musgrave, and to take six hundred of them, not already enlisted, for the King's service. *Signed.*

(201.) August 21, 1648. Appleby.—Order for a meeting of the Commissioners of the bottom of Westmoreland on the 28th inst. to enquire into the estates and goods of all such as are in actual rebellion, or have fled from their own houses. *Signed by Sir Philip Musgrave.*

(202.) Same day and place. Orders issued by the commander in chief, Sir Philip Musgrave, and the Commissioners of the bottom of Westmoreland, Sir Thomas Sandford, John Dalston, and Christopher Dudley. 1. That 200*l.* a month be paid towards the maintenance of the

garrison at Appleby; 2, that the assessments be made according to the old wonted course, and not according to any new precedents by the usurped power of the Committee: 3, that the persons of all such as are in actual rebellion, or have fled from their own houses, since the declaration of the Colonel General, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, be taken, and their land seized; 4, that persons supposed to be disaffected to his Majesty be examined; 7, that no one presume to levy any volunteers in the county, without commission from the Prince of Wales.

(204.) November 5, 1649. Skirwith.—Alice Fleming to [Alexander] Rigby, Baron of the Exchequer. Concerning the sequestration of the estate of her cousin Fleming of Rydal, who died in London in May. *Copy.*

(204*a*.) [*c.* 1649.]—Legal opinion of Matthew Hale upon questions in dispute in the Fleming family. *Signed.*

(212.) October 20, 1651. Chester Castle.—Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh to his "honored freinde the Ladie Bridgett Fetherstonhawghe" at Kirkoswald. It is a sad farewell I now must take, and my griefs do superabound for thee and my poor children. This fatal sentence is irrevocable. For God's sake be patient . . . Every one in these horrid times may do wrong . . . Though my life be taken my soul is free . . . I hope God Almighty will bless you all and abate the malice of your and my enemies. My cousin Lowther unfortunately did a displeasure. Haply without this they would have taken my life. He has taken pains to preserve it. He will take a child, and that child, if it be his apprentice, is provided for. I think Richard fittest. God forgave his death. I forgive all the world and beg pardon of all. Charity ought to be used. Legacies I have none . . . Advise and educate my children in the fear of the Lord, and let them never neglect prayers and private duties. Settle them in religion. There are now many, and scarce any good or visible but the old . . . In the presence of God I speak it, thou hast been to me an unparallelled wife, and a mother to thy children. Though my death be fatal, and some will make it scandalous, posterity, truth, another generation may not call it so, nor would our age have called [it] so ten years since. I hope in the eyes of God and good people, it will be esteemed little less than a martyrdom. . . . I hope I shall die a good Christian. I desire my children to serve God diligently, and never to meddle with any great matters of state . . . I have few friends. God Almighty, I hope, will raise thee up some. There is noble Sir Francis Howard, my good brother and kind cousin Kirkbride, and my son Kirkbride. Advise with them, and employ my son Kirkbride to buy in some friend's name . . . If I had the Indies, I would leave it to thee. God knows I have nothing. I dislike that Thomas seeks that woman for his wife . . . . It is time my thoughts and actions be wholly taken up with the contemplation of Heaven, where with comfort I hope we shall meet. And till then God bless my children and thee, and comfort thee and thy poor unfortunate dying husband.—Ty. Fetherston.

Postscript:—What can be spared either by buying or compounding for the estate, dispose of it by sale or otherwise. I leave all to thee and my children as you please, but I would have you do for Jane and Dorothy as I have set down, if you can. *Fragment of seal.*

(215.) October 30, 1650.—Account of Christopher Nicolson concerning the composition of Christopher Dudley, for 105*l.*

(220.) March 14, 1650[-1]. Newcastle.—Christopher Nicolson to Christopher Dudley. Concerning private affairs. "You are to blame if you keep not at Yanwith. There is a briggade of horse coming downe

which way I know not, but at such tymes you should make meanes to procure an officer to save that destructive waist which troupers make."

(227.) August 11, 1651. Coniston.—Roger Fleming to his brother, Daniel Fleming, at Queen's College, Oxford. Concerning the engagement of their cousin Eleanor Kirkby and a merchant from Holland. (*See also Nos.* 219 *and* 230.)

(239.) April, 1653.—London.—Notes of expenses [of Daniel Fleming]. Among them are the following:—"For the colouring of my hatt 1*s*. . . . for a mourning hatt band, 2*s*. 6*d*. . . for two paire of linnen stockings, 6*s*., for two paire of sockes, 1*s*. 6*d*."

(241.) August 10, 1653.—Robert Atkinson to [Christopher] Dudley. He asks for payment of 16*s*. for a hat band and of 2*s*. 6*d*. "for cutting a seale and making a tooth picker."

(243.) January–September, 1653. Notes of expenses of D. F. going to London and Oxford. Among them are the following:—"For the cutting of a silver seale, 5*s*. . . . for two necklaces, 2*s*. 6*d*., . . . for the seeing of a play, 2*d*. . . . for a quire of paper, 6*d*. . . . for a newes booke, 2*d*. . . . for the sight of the dromedary, 4*d*. . . for a silver bottle, 1*l*. 3*s*. . . . for a gill of hott waters, 3*d*. Given unto Mr. S. Nicolas in gold, 5*l*. Given for gold 1*s*. 8*d*. a pound, 8*s*. 4*d*. . . . for the drawing of my coat in Guilliam (Guillim's Heraldry) 2*s*. . . . Spent at Marrybone parke, 1*s*. 6*d*. . . . for Pauls Church yard, etc., for Sir G[eorge] F[letcher], 2*s*. 2*d*. . . . for seven playbookes for my uncle Daniel, 2*s*. 6*d*. . . . June 3, for 2 sad letters of my dear father's death, 6*d*. Given to the Reader in Grays Inne, 1*s*. . . . for a mourning hatt-band, 2*s*. 6*d*., for a raysor and a case, 2*s*. 6*d*. . . . for colouring of a paire of gloves, 6*d*. . . . for the two coats in glass, 11*s*. . . . for a globe and a diall within it, 2*s*. . . . August 6. Spent in going to Westminster and John Tradeskins (Tradescant) 4*s*. 6*d*. . . . for an epitaph in glasse, 5*s*. 6*d*., payd for an epitaph in brasse, 1*l*. 15*s*. . . . for "*all a mode*" for my mother, 6*s*. 3*d*."

(247.) March 3, 1653[–4].—Note of the money disbursed at the funeral of Mrs. Dudley, viz.:—to the poor, 4*l*. 2*s*. 4*d*.; to the scholars for singing, 6*s*.; to Mr. Martin for her funeral sermon, 10*s*.; for her burial in the choir, 6*s*. 8*d*.; for the grave-making, 1*s*.; in all 5*l*. 6*s*.

(249.) June 21, 1657.—John Kirkby to his nephew D. F., at Rydal. Concerning an invitation to "the Cumberland Gallants."

(260.) February, 1654–March, 1655.—Notes of expenses of D. F. on his journeys, and at London. Among them are the following:—"Paid for a copy of my pedigree, 1*l*. . . . for Selden's *Titles of Honour*, 3*s*., for Camden's *Elizabeth* in English in 2 volumes, 6*s*. . . . lost at bowles, 1*s*. . . . given to the two door-keepers at Whitehall, 2*s*. . . . paid for a weekes commons 8*s*., for my dinner, 8*d*. . . . for the changeing of 2 pieces of gold, 1*s*. . . . for a black lead pen, 2*d*. . . . lost at billyards, 1*s*. 4*d*. . . . Spent in goeing into Tradeskins (Tradescant's) 4*s*. 6*d*. . . . for a yard of *all a mode*, 5*s*., for 2 taffaty capps, 9*s*. 6*d*. . . . for a ring ennameled at the Covered Cup in Holburne, 8*s*. . . . for a suite of linnen for my sister, 5*s*. . . . for 200 of needles, 3*s*. . . . Spent at the Tower, 1*s*. . . . for a quire of gilded paper, 1*s*. . . . for my ryding hatt

and band, 15*s*. . . . for a St. Martins hat-band. 1*s*. 8*d*. . . . given unto a man for the showing of Yorke minster, 1*s*. 6*d*. . . . for a paire of blew silke slopps, 8*s*., for a paire of white wosted hose, 7*s*. 6*d*., for a paire of white wosted stirreps, 2*s*. 6*d*., for a paire of perfumed cordovant gloves, 2*s*. 6*d*., for a bodie-belt, besides the allowance of 4*s*. for a black fringed belt, 19*s*. . . . for a piece of silver and gold ribband, 1*l*. 13*s*. . . . for a silver hat-band weighing 2 ounces, 15*s*. . . . Spent with Sir W. D. and Sir G[eorge] F[letcher] at the Playhouse, 15*s*. . . . Spent in going into a play, 1*s*. 4*d*. . . . for a Dr. Taylor's *Golden Grove* for myselfe, 1*s*., for another for my Aunt Dudley in Turkey gilt, 2*s*. 10*d*. . . . for the washing of my silver hatt-band, 6*d*. . . . for the cutting of my coat of armes on a tankard, 3*s*."

(261.) March 20, 1654[–5]. Christopher Dudley of Yanwith to the Protector. Petition concerning the matters in variance between himself and George Wilson. *Endorsed by Lisle Long that his Highness referred the matter to the Commissioners for managing sequestrated estates.*

(265.) April 30 to July 4, 1655.—Notes of the expenses of D. F. in London. Among them are the following:—"for a paire of Spanish shooes, 4*s*. 6*d*. . . . May 29. In going to see the Turke at Durham House, 7*s*. . . . Spent in goeing upon the water to swim, 1*s*. . . . Given to a poetaster, 2*s*. 6*d*. . . . for six yards more *Scarge de Rchan* for a suite and coate, 1*l*. 1*s*. . . . for 14½ yards of black moheare at 5*s*. 7*d*., for a gowne to my mother, 4*l*. 1*s*. . . . for a scale in silver for Mr. John Fleming, 3*s*."

(284.) February 11, 1655[–6]. Coniston.—John Banckes to D. F. at Hutton Hall. Concerning the appointment of a minister for Rydal. Particulars of the scene that occurred in the Church on the Lord's day between the clerk and Mr. Turner of Ambleside.

(292.) May 2, 1656. Hutton.—Dr. Thomas Smith to D. F. News from Humphrey Robinson. Hugh Peters, who fell lately into a *præmunire*, was so schooled by the Protector, that it put him into a high fever, which soon after turned to a downright frenzy. The physicians took above thirty ounces of blood from him, but nothing would do, until the Protector sent to see how he did, which set him pretty right again. He remains at Whitehall, but he intends shortly to take the fresh air, and to publish something in the nature of a recantation. The Protector, having been indisposed, is advised to the Bath, but his council are against it, fearing that his absence might be dangerous. Colonel Lockhart, who has gone as Minister to France, is married to the Protector's niece. The Pope is very active in making reconciliations. Dr. Wilkins is likely to prove the man of men at Oxford, having lately married the Protector's sister, Dr. French's widow. This troubles Dr. Owen and other grandees, who foresee that he will overtop them all. By the statutes of Wadham College, the Warden may not marry, and it was Dr. French who procured a dispensation for Dr. Wilkins long ago.

(318.) June 22, 1657.—John Kirkby to his nephew D. F. at Rydal. I have had some discourse with your cousin Kirkby concerning the "intended progress of hunting" of the Cumberland Gallants. When you go to Naworth, you may tell them that Sir William [Huddleston's] absence need not hinder their hunting at Millom. Your cousin Kirkby, who has command of the game in Sir William's absence, will

show them all sport for the killing of a brace of bucks, and give them such accommodation as his little house will afford. (*See No.* 284.)

(319.) June 27, 1657. London.—Roger Fleming to his brother, D. F. Yesterday his Highness was in Westminster Hall with the Parliament, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the judges, where he took an oath, and was proclaimed Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with three great shouts made by the soldiers and some few others. I was there and saw him in his King-like robes. He came through the Hall in great state.

(322.) September 16, 1657.—The Same to the Same. Dunkirk is besieged by the English and French. Three thousand soldiers were shipped thither this week, and many great guns, and a "morter pece" which carries a bullet of 500 *lb.*

(334.) March 24, 1657[-8]. Carlisle.—Certificate of Richard Lowry, Mayor of Carlisle, that he and the Aldermen and citizens have demised to John Brathwaite, and others, the profits of the toll, taken between Drumwelrayes (Dunmail Raise) and the western seas, on all goods coming into, or going out of, the county of Cumberland.

(335.) March 26, 1658.—Table of the tolls payable to the Mayor and citizens of Carlisle.

(341.) July 27, 1658. Hull.—George Crowle to his cousin D. F. He is sending him a runlet containing six gallons of dainty Malaga (Malligo) at 5*s.* 6*d.* the gallon, and two Holland cheeses at 5*d.* the pound.

(345.) October 15, 1658. Cockermouth.—Dr. Thomas Smith to D. F. News from H[umphrey] R[obinson]. It is supposed that the great funeral [of Oliver Cromwell] will be about All Saints. Henry the Seventh's chapel is being cleansed. It is said that a Parliament will be called to sit in February. Sir William Davenant, the poet laureate, has obtained permission for stage plays, and the Fortune Playhouse is being trimmed up.

(348.) October 28, 1658. London.—George Fletcher to D. F. According to your desire, I waited on my Lord Howard, and asked him who was likely to be Sheriff for next year, and he named you. I hope to prevail with him to have you quit, and I have named my cousin Pennington. Be silent in the matter.

(365.) June 1659. [Queen's College, Oxford.]—Accounts of the expenses of Henry Brougham from December 1656 up to date, signed by himself and by his tutor Timothy Halton. The regular quarterly charges are:—6*s.* 8*d.* for chamber, 1*l.* for tuition, 5*s.* for servitor, 4*s.* for barber, 5*s.* for laundress, 2*s.* for bedmaker. The quarterly charge for battels ranges between 5*l.* and 7*l.* A gown cost 5*l.* 10*s.*, a suit of clothes 9*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

(367.) July 28, 1659. Hull.—George Crowle to D. F. He is sending him a runlet of sack containing 9 gallons and 3 quarts, at 5*s.* 6*d.* the gallon. The prohibition keeps Spanish wine at this high price.

(372.) October 12, 1659.—John Alison to Christopher Dudley, of Yanwith. Acquittance for 5*s.* 4*d.* for cornage (Cornishe) money.

(374.) October 28, 1659. Carlisle.—Richard Scott to D. F. General Monk stands firm to the Parliament. His declarations are

sent up and down. He has secured Berwick and the garrisons in Scotland, and imprisoned several.

(376.) [January 1659–60.]—"The History of the Rump in a few words, to the tune of 'Noebody can denye.'" Ten stanzas. *Begins:*—"This rump at first was that part of the creature." *Ends:*—"They are a Rump in the house, but men in the lobbie."

(378.) February 6, 1659[–60]. Carlisle.—Richard Scott to D. F. He is sorry that the Almanacs have miscarried. General Monk has refused a chain of gold from the City, valued at 10,000*l.* and the 1,000*l.* per annum conferred by the Parliament.

(379.) March 27, 1660. Penrith.—William Layton to D. F. I and others are very sorry to hear that there is so sharp a dispute between Sir George [Fletcher] and Sir Wilfred Lawson, in which contest friends must be divided. It is suggested that Sir Wilfred and Sir George should cast lots for the county, and that the loser should have the place for Cockermouth. Sir Wilfred is at present in the fairer way for both.

(380.) April 30, 1660. [Cockermouth.] —Dr. Thomas Smith to [D. F.] Last week they were full of fears. News from H[umphrey] R[obinson].—Lambert is taken with Creed and several of their accomplices. A younger son of Sir Arthur [Haslerig?] is also taken, with 200*l.* in money. It will not be long before the King be sent for. "In another letter from Mr. Tolson to his wife thus—The generall voice here is, a King. Major General Massey this day trailed a pike in the white Regiment of Auxiliaries, the city and suburbs training in Hyde Park, their number being above 30,000. This evening Lambert, Cobbet, Creed, and others were brought in prisoners, and are all sent to the Tower."

(382.) May 22, 1660. Kingston upon Hull.—George Crowle to D. F. He is sending him "a runlett of sacke, therein twelve gallons and an halfe of Malligo (Malaga) the best" he can procure at present at 4*s.* 6*d.* the gallon.

(384.) June 3, 1660. [Rydal].—D. F. to William Ambrose, at Lowick. The Earl of Oxford delivered the message to his Majesty from the House of Lords, Mr. Denzil Holles from the Commons, and the Recorder of London from the City. His Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. Thomas Clarges, the General's brother-in-law, and on all the citizens sent as commissioners, with Lord Gerard's sword. The States General presented him with a bed which cost 7,000*l.*, and table linen to the value of 1,000*l.* He has chosen eighty gentlemen to be of his life-guard, under the command of Lord Gerard. On the 21st and 22nd the Duke of York went to the fleet, to give order as High Admiral of England for his Majesty's transport and reception. On Wednesday (the 23rd) his Majesty, the Queen of Bohemia, the Princess Royal, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Prince of Orange, went on board the ship of General Montague, formerly called the *Naseby*, but now christened by his Majesty the *Royal Charles*. After a repast, the Queen of Bohemia, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Orange took leave, and the three ships set sail for England. On Friday (May 25) about three o'clock in the morning, they were in sight of Dover, whereupon an express was sent to the General to Canterbury to hasten him. His Majesty landed about three o'clock in the afternoon with the Dukes of York and Gloucester and many nobles. The Lord General met him kneeling, and the King

embraced him. His Majesty walked up with the General, a canopy being carried over his head, and a chair of state by him, towards his coach. The Mayor and Aldermen of Dover with Mr. Redding the minister, met his Majesty, and, after a short speech, Mr. Redding, presented his Majesty with a large Bible with gold clasps. His Majesty went to his coach, then the Duke of York, who sat at one end of the coach, the Duke of Gloucester and the General at the other, and the Duke of Buckingham in the boot. After them were several coaches with six horses, and several persons on horseback. About two miles beyond Dover, the King took horse, the two Dukes on his right and the General on the left, bare. After them followed the Duke of Buckingham and other noblemen and gentlemen, bare. At Canterbury the King met the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Recorder, Love, who after a speech presented him with a gold tankard, and so conducted him to the Palace, where he remained until Monday. He arrived in London on Tuesday. It is easier to imagine than to describe his reception. It is reported that he gave the George and Garter to the General, and that the Duke of York put them on. Most of the judges of the late King are to be imprisoned.

(385.) June 4, 1660. [Cockermouth.]—Dr. Thomas Smith to D. F. From our neighbour Mr. T[olson] thus.—At the King's embarking the Dutch discharged twenty-nine great guns, and General Montague all the guns of the fleet six times over. The King, at his first landing, knelt down and gave thanks to God. Then coming to General Monk, who was upon his knees, he took him up, embraced, and kissed him, with the title of Father. The Duke of York kissed him several times. Whilst all the rest were shouting God save the King, the Duke of Gloucester threw up his hat and cried "God bless General Monk." He is made Knight of the Garter, etc. Sir Edward Hyde is made Lord Chancellor, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Jeffrey Palmer, Attorney-General. The King of France's presents were refused. One of the sisters of the late Prince of Orange is looked on as a fit match for the King. She is a true Protestant.

Our Speaker made a speech to the King in the Banqueting Room and he replied that he would preserve the laws and liberties of his people, with the Protestant religion. He was in a plain stuff suit with a plume of red feathers, the Duke of York with a white one, the Duke of Gloucester, green. They are all very pleasing, and humble with majesty. Bonfires are being built in every street, three or four stories high, the Protector's effigy and the States' arms being placed on the top, to be burned.

From H[umphrey] R[obinson] thus.—They have one in hold who affirms that Lord Grey of Groby was the executioner of the late King.

From T. Lamplugh, a spectator of the King's entrance, thus.—Mr. William Coventry, youngest son of the Lord Keeper, rode first, after him the King's coach empty, after it sixteen coaches with six horses apiece, in one of which rode Sir Philip Musgrave. A pretty while after came Major-General Browne, with three squadrons gallantly accoutred, the first in cloth of silver doublets, the second in plush, the third in buff. After him the old Earl of Cleveland led a thousand gentlemen, all in buff, laced with silver. His Majesty rode in a dark cloth suit, the Duke of York on his right, and the Duke of Gloucester on his left. His Excellency [Monk] and the Duke of Buckingham immediately after. At St. Paul's School, the Ministers of London presented him with a Bible. He thanked them for it, and said that he

would make that Book the rule of his life and government. From the States of Holland he received 200,000*l.* besides 8,000*l.* per diem to maintain him and his retinue during his stay at the Hague. At the serving of every course eighteen pieces of ordnance were discharged. The steeple of the great church there was hung with lamps, which burned all night. Men of Amsterdam promise to redeem the crown-jewels which are pawned there. Dr. Reynolds is for a moderate Episcopacy. Dr. Oliver is restored to the Presidentship of Magdalen College, Oxford, and six Fellows will be restored. Ten of the old Fellows of New College have been restored.

From George Johnson at Carlisle to my Lady [Fletcher] thus.—Lord Wharton, Sir Philip Musgrave, and Sir Edward Musgrave, went to Greenwich in their coach on Tuesday, and came with the King to London.

(386.) June 11, 1660. The Same to the Same.—News from Mr. Tolson, H. Robinson, and T. Lamplugh. Captain Studholme was arrested by Sir William Carleton at the house of one Sturdy, a Quaker. Some of the ministers petition the Common Council to put the King in mind of the Covenant, but it is obstructed at the Common Council, and it is thought the Houses would not pass it. Dr. Reynolds refused to sign the petition of the London Ministers. Mr. Calamy declines the chaplainship, rather than read the Book of Common Prayer in surplice and tippet. Secretary Nicholas is returned with the King, and has his lodgings in Whitehall. His son, Mr. John Nicholas is made Clerk of the Council. Mr. Guy Carleton is Doctor, and one of the King's Chaplains. Kit Musgrave is one of his Life-guard, and his brother Simon waits upon the Duke of Gloucester.

(388.) July 3, 1660. Anne Tolson to Catherine, Lady Fletcher at Rydal.—Intelligence. Proceedings in Parliament. Lord Culpepper is dead, and Sir Harbottle Grimston is likely to be Master of the Rolls.

(393.) August 28, 1660. Dr. T. Smith to D. F.—News from J[oseph]W[illiamson.] Differences between the Lords and the Commons. News from Flanders, etc. The Earl of St. Alban's is on his way home and brings as a present from the Cardinal, six gallant horses for the King. The Duke of Richmond is dead in France. The Earl of Winchelsea is going Ambassador to Constantinople.

(397.) September 9, 1660.—Epitaph "to the living memory of Christopher Dudley of Yeanwith." Begins:—"A Dudley lodgeth heere: peace idle fame." Eighteen lines.

(398.) Another epitaph to the same. Begins—"Here lyes the body of a loyall one." 10 lines.

(403.) September 25, 1660. [Dr. Thomas Smith to D. F.] The Princess Royal arrived yesterday, and was met by his Majesty and the Duke of York on the river below Greenwich. The Prince de Ligne is thinking of departing, his business having been done at his first audience, sorry for the fatal necessity that debars him from appearing to his greatest advantage of splendour. Dr. Reynolds is designed for the Bishoprick of Norwich, though, in hopes of keeping his Wardenship of Merton College, he had rather be Bishop of Carlisle. The Earl of Morpeth has the government of Carlisle. Sir Philip Musgrave has gone out of town with great satisfaction of the King's affection, but without Carlisle. The Duke of Gloucester was buried in Westminster Abbey on Friday about midnight, by Dr. Sheldon. The body was

carried from Somerset House, and the company met in the Lords House.

(406.) October 11, 1660. John Dodson, on behalf of the Earl of Derby, to D. F. Order to furnish one light horse, completely armed, at the rendezvous on the 18th instant with thirty days pay at 2*s.* per diem.

(406A.) October 18, 1660.—An inventory of Mr. Dudley's wearing clothes, linen and woollen. Includes a black suit and cloak lined with plush, a close bodied coat with gold buttons, a grey suit trimmed with black and silver. Two satin caps, a silver tobacco box with ivory stopper, a silver seal, a pair of gloves with gold fringe.

(409.) November 9–14, 1660. Note of the arms delivered to D. F. by the Constables of Rydal, Loughrigg, Grasmere, Langdale, Ambleside, Troutbeck, Undermilnbeck, Applethwait, and Hugil.

(411.) November 13, 1660. London.—Sir Richard Sandford to D. F. Concerning his appointment as Sheriff, and the Lieutenancy of the foot regiment.

(413.) November 26, 1660. Rydal.—D. F. to Sir Richard Sandford. Desires to be excused from serving as Lieutenant under him, inasmuch as he is now Sheriff of Cumberland, and his whole time will be taken up. *Copy.*

(416.) December 22, 1660. Hull.—George Crowle to D. F. He is sending a runlet containing twelve and a half gallons of Malaga wine at 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.

(418.) December 25, 1660. Cockermouth.—Dr. Thomas Smith to D. F. Sir Philip Musgrave is for certain made Governor of Carlisle. The writer has received a broad seal from Mr. Nicholas for Dr. Barwick's prebend at Durham.

(419.) December 29, 1660. Hull.—George Crowle to D. F. Sending a runlet containing twelve gallons of sack at 4*s.* per gallon, and a runlet containing twelve gallons of white wine at 20*d.* per gallon.

(420.) A.D. 1660.—List of contributors to the Poll Tax in the county of Westmoreland. Sir John Lowther of Lowther pays 36*l.* Sir Thomas Strickland of Sisergh, 20*l.*, and twenty-one others, among whom is Daniel Fleming, 10*l.*

(428.) February 4, 1660[-1]. Carlisle.—Orders by the Deputy Lieutenants of Cumberland concerning the Light Horse.

(442.) April 23, 1661. London.—Roger Fleming to D. F. This day the King was crowned. Yesterday he came through the City. No pen nor ink can express the gallantry of the nobility, who are today in their Parliament robes. I would have enlarged but we are so "busie with looking att bonfiers and fireworkes." *Signet.*

(444.) May 20 [1661].—Dr. T. Smith to D. F. News from Dr. L[amplugh] in London, dated May 14th. The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury began on Wednesday, the 8th inst. Dr. Peirce preached the Latin Sermon at St. Paul's. He delivered himself very cautiously. Sermon ended, the members met in the Vestry, chose Dr. Ferne as their Prolocutor, and then adjourned, to meet at Henry the Seventh's Chapel on the 16th. The Bishops walked through the streets in their rochets, and had the prayers of the spectators. The Presbyterians have given

in their exceptions against the liturgy. On Sunday Dr. L. was at St. Paul's, where Common Prayer was read exactly, according to the rubric. The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen present were "very devout and canonicall, standing up at the Doxology, and bowing at the name of Jesus." The Lord Mayor moreover ordered two men to go about and command all persons in his name to be uncovered during the whole time of divine service. So that his Lordship, Major-General Browne, has become a very dutiful son of the Church of England.

(450.) June 18 [1661].—The Same to the Same.—News from Dr. L[amplugh]. The House of Commons have unanimously voted the Bishops to be restored to their ancient rights of sitting in the House of Peers. There have been since long debates about their secular power.

From Joseph [Williamson].—"Our Queen's name is Katharine. Shee is of person short, but lovely, faire, and black-eyed . . . . The Spanish Ambassador takes up, and not a word of his departure now." Lord Rheterfort (Rutherford), a Scotchman, formerly Colonel of the regiment of the Scotch guard in France, accounted the most experienced Captain in Europe, is made governor of Dunkirk, where we have a garrison of 6,000 men. From Hum[phrey] R[obinson].—To-morrow we are to have a fast for the late unseasonable weather. The Presbyterians are much cast down. The Spanish Ambassador, who was preparing to be gone, has now received order to stay, upon some accord, it is thought between us, the Dutch, and Portugal.

(454.) July 9, 1661.—The Same to the Same. News from Dr. L[amplugh].—The Lord Mayor entertained the Bishops very nobly, with good cheer, good looks, and good words. He told them that he had invited them on purpose to let the Presbyterians know that he disavowed them and their principles.

(456.) July 1661.—Note of the expenses of young William Fleming's journey to St. Mungo's Well.

(462.) September 21, 1661. Kendal.—John Lowther to D. F. Concerning the trained bands.

(474.) January 18, 1661[-2]. Southampton House.—The Earl of Southampton and Lord Ashley to Sir Philip Musgrave and the rest of the Commissioners appointed for the assessment in Westmorland. Concerning the collection to be made in that county. *Signed.*

(477.) February 21, 1661[-2]. Cockermouth.—Frances and B[ridget] F[letcher] to their brother D. F. Thank him for making choice of them for his valentines. Ask for some account of "Don Qixote and Sankca Pankca."

(483.) May 9, 1662. Newport House.—The Earl of Carlisle to Sir George Fletcher. Concerning the trained bands.

(484.) Epitaph on John Fleming, second son of Daniel Fleming of Skirwith, esq., who died May 30, 1662, in the fifty-second year of his age.

(485.) June 2, 1662.—Dr. Thomas Smith to D. F. "We are all overjoyed to hear of the great satisfaction which the King and Queen take in each other."

(490.) June 23, 1662. Hampton Court.—Joseph Williamson to D. F., at his lodgings near the Seven Stars, over against Somerset House Yard, in the Strand. Solicits his written recommendation, and

that of Sir George Fletcher, on behalf of his brother, who desires to be appointed a farmer to the Excise.

(492.) April 3 to July 12, 1662. — Notes of the expenses of D. F. on his journey to London and back. Among them are the following:—April 8, at York, "for seals and showing the Minster, 3*s.*" . . . April 28, "for coaching to the Dean of Pauls and back again, 2*s.*" . . . May 1, "for orenges in Hide Parke, 2*s.*" . . . May 2, "for showing of the Lords House, 1*s.* Item the monuments at Westminster, 1*s.* Item the Commons House, 1*s.* Item spent at John a Tradeskins (Tradescant), 2*s.* 6*d.* Item given for the sight there unto four, 2*s.* Item for a boat thither and back again, 2*s.*" . . . May 5, "for a coach to the play-house, 1*s.* Item for my wife and mee and for oranges at the play-house, 2*s.* 6*d.*" . . . May 14, "paid at the cockpitt, 6*d.* . . . June 5, "paid a limner for my wives and my owne picture, 5*l.* . . . June 11, "paid for a velvet mountero for Dr. Smith, 1*l.* 7*s.*, paid for a velvet cap for myself, 13*s.*" . . . June 24, "paid for four places in the Chester coach, 4*l.* . . . June 29, "paid unto Mr. Will Moolin—the chirurgion—in full, if Will prove not cured, and if cured then 20*l.* more, the sum of 10*l.*" . . .

(494.) August 12, 1662. St. John's.—The Earl of Carlisle to the Deputy Lieutenants of Cumberland. Sends a copy of instructions issued by command of the King by Sir Edward Nicholas, at Hampton Court, July 17, 1662. *Copy.*

503. October 24. Cockermouth.—Dr. T. Smith to D. F. News.—At Lewes an affront has been offered to the Bishop of Chichester resembling the profanation committed to the communion cup at Leicester. Three regiments of horse are enlisting for the security of the nation. Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State, surrendered his employment on the 13th. The King gave him 10,000*l.* for a gratuity for his faithful services, and it is said that he will create him a Viscount. Sir Henry Bennet, of the Privy Purse, succeeds him. Mention of the surrender of Dunkirk to the French for 500,000 pistolls (*i.e.*, 400,000*l.*).

(504.) October 31, 1662. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Carlisle. Warrant for the disarmament of suspected persons.

November 4, 1662. St. John's.—The Earl of Carlisle to the Deputy Lieutenants of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

November 13, 1662.—Sir John Lowther to the same. *Copies.*

(509.) December 9 [1662].—[Dr. T. Smith to D. F.] News concerning the plot. "The Dean of Wells, Dr. Creighton, one that useth to take a great liberty in the pulpit, preaching lately before the King, had those expressions:—That His Majesty had those about him whose heads deserve to stand on Westminster Hall as well as some that were there." On Sunday fortnight the King of France made his entrance into Dunkirk, from whence he went to compliment our King.

(510.) December 19, 1662. Whitehall.—King Charles II. to the Earl of Carlisle. Warrant to raise a month's assessment. *Signed by the King and by Sir Henry Bennet. Seal.*

(512.) December 30 [1662].—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. The town begins to talk of the intended marriage of the Duke of Monmouth, which, it is said, will be in March. He has been given precedence of all

the Dukes except the Duke of York. The King was not pleased with the distinction given to him by the heralds. Mr. Jermyn is banished the court for courting Lady Castlemaine. Yesterday the Russian Ambassador had audience, and brought a present to the King worth 150,000*l.*, as valued by report. Lord Percy is married to the Treasurer's daughter.

(530.) February 6, 1662[-3].—Dr. T. Smith to D. F. Dr. Lamplugh writes that the Quakers and other fanatics are grown impudent upon the King's late declaration, and promise themselves great liberty from this next meeting of Parliament. Mrs. Langbaine desires two char pies.

(532.) February 12, 166[2]-3]. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Carlisle. Assessment of horses on each of the peers within his Lieutenancy.

Cumberland.

The Duke of Norfolk -	500*l.*	per annum, one horse.
The Earl of Northumberland	600*l.*	„ „ „ „
The Earl of Carlisle - -	1,000*l.*	„ „ two horses.
Lord Dacre - - -	300*l.*	„ „ half a horse.

Westmoreland.

The Countess of Pembroke -	900*l.*	per annum, one horse.
Lord Wharton - - -	800*l.*	„ „ „ „
Lord Dacre - - -	100*l.*	„ „

The Bishop's estates to be assessed by the Lord Lieutenant and the Deputy Lieutenants.

February 17, 1662[-3]. St. John's.—The Earl of Carlisle to the Deputy Lieutenants.

March 6, 1662[-3]. St. John's. — The Same to the Same. *Copies.*

(534.) February 18, 1662[-3]. Rydal.—D. F. to the Earl of Carlisle. Concerning disaffected persons at Kendal. *Draft.*

(535.) February 22, 1662[-3]. Lowther.—Sir John Lowther to D. F. Asks him to be godfather to his son.

(546.) June 8, 1663.—William Senhouse to Agnes Dudley. My Lord Howard goes shortly ambassador for Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. He carries with him a noble retinue. I might have had a profitable employment with him, but Russia is too cold for me.

(556.) July 27, 1663. Whitehall. — Sir Henry Bennet to the Deputy Lieutenants of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Concerning the militia. *Copy.*

(558.) August 5, 1663. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Carlisle. Concerning the same. *Copy.*

(561.) August 10, 1663.—The Deputy Lieutenants of Cumberland and Westmoreland to Sir Henry Bennet. Concerning the militia. The Quakers and other separatists are numerous, and their meetings weekly are apprehended dangerous, if by any insurrection an opportunity to do mischief should be offered to them. Although we have lately proceeded according to law against some of them, they abate nothing of their obstinacy. *Copy.*

(562.) August 10 [1663].—Sir Philip Musgrave to Alan Bellingham and D. F., Deputy Lieutenants in Westmoreland. Since the receipt of Secretary Bennet's letter, which I sent to you, there has come another from him written in haste and directed to me. It states that the King has knowledge of a fanatical design in hand, of which the scene will first appear in the northern parts. He desires us to have a special care to prevent and punish unlawful meetings, and to secure dangerous persons. The Deputy Lieutenants hereabout have given orders to secure several persons in both counties, and have resolved to call the foot companies to be exercised, one every week, beginning in Cumberland. It is desired that you should secure—or at least confine to their houses—the two Archers, and such other persons as you consider dangerous. My private intelligence confirms that there is a design to break out at York. The Secretary writes that some companies of foot and two troops of horse are already sent to York, and that the Duke of Buckingham and other Lord Lieutenants are sent down to their commands.

(563.) August 14, 1663. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for the subsidies in Westmoreland. Most of his Majesty's subjects are, by long disuse, unacquainted with the nature of subsidies. They should therefore be told that though it is a tax of 4*s.* in the pound on lands and 2*s.* 8*d.* on goods; men have not been ordinarily taxed at above the twentieth part of the yearly value of their lands, and so proportionably for their goods. The yearly value of lands is generally much improved by enclosures, disparking, draining, floating, and other husbandries. *Signed by the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, and eighteen others. Fragment of seal.*

(566.) September 2, 1663. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to the Sheriffs of different counties. Orders concerning the payment of the trained bands. *Copy.*

September 12, 1663. Bath.—Sir Henry Bennet to the Deputy Lieutenants of Cumberland. Concerning the same. *Copy.*

(572.) October 26, 1663.—List of the trained band horse within the Barony of Kendal to be at the Round Table.

(574.) November 9, 1663. Hutton.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. Concerning several arrests.

(576.) November 10 [1663].—Sir Philip Musgrave to D. F. Desires him to send Captain French with a couple of troopers to Sir William Carleton at Penrith. About twenty foot soldiers and ten horse, all volunteers, have been left at Appleby as a guard. Atkinson, who escaped, is said to be skulking in or near Westmoreland. He has given out to his friends that if he can but get together twenty horses, he will attempt the gaol at Appleby, and take revenge on some particular gentlemen. From Whitehall enquiry is made whether there have been any meetings of the separate churches about the 27th of October, for some such are looked upon as the prologue to some sudden tragedy intended.

(578.) November 25, 1663.—Nicholas Fisher to D. F. Concerning a meeting of above a hundred Quakers at Under Barrow, on Sunday.

(580.) December 9, 1663.—Lancaster Castle.—William Wilson of Stangend to D. F. "Oh fye, Justice Fleeming, that ever this report should be sounded in our eares that within thy liberties such

plondering should be amongst thy nighbours. Wee never had the like in our parish sence the Scots was amongst us, nor never expected that our own justeeces should have made such worke as sett men of robing and spoilling true men's goods who dare not spoyle themselves, nor do any hurt to any man. . . . My friend William Grave is this day lyeing in the perall of death, and one prisoner is lyeing dead this day upon the checker tabell. . . . Thy cosing William Kerby reported that night that you had don that wicked act of casting us all into prison that you had had a honourable bench and that thou was such a man as was not in many parts, and your whole service had all most beene taken up about Quakers, and that you had holed the Fox, and staid his Hambrough Quaker from travalling. . . I have heard thy name honoured among men where I have beene both for corage and understanding." *A very long letter in the usual Quaker style.*

(580*a*.) [1663 ?]—W. O. to D. F. Warning him against persecuting "the people of God whom the world in scorne call Quakers," and particularly with regard to his having offered a reward for the capture of George Fox.

(580*b*.) [1663 ?]—Elizabeth Wilson to D. F. Expostulating with him for separating her from her husband and four small babes, and confining her in prison for conscience sake.

(580*c*.) [1663 ?]—William Grave to D. F. Protesting against the unfair treatment he had received, in that the Justices knowing that he could not take an oath, had caused the oath of allegiance to be tendered to him so as to ensnare him.

(580*d*.) [1663 ?]—George Fox to the Justices [of Westmoreland ?]. Protesting that they were peaceable people, and only desired the peace of all men. Twenty-one articles of their tenets.

(580*e*.) [1663 ?]—A testimony from the Quakers. *Printed.*

(580*f*.) [1663 ?]—Sir Richard Pigott, Parent Trott, and Richard Deane to ———. Instructions for collection of the hearth money.

(581.) January 21, 1663[–4].—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. Twenty-two were to suffer at York, of whom one is reprieved. Sir Philip Musgrave is the only person in the commission of three counties. Some hoped to have inclined the King to the Court at York, others to a standing regiment on account of the plot, but neither plan was liked by him. Sir K. Digby is forbidden the Court. It is thought that the King has still some favour for Lord Bristol. Sir Henry Jones and Thomas Porter are gone to Leyden, to revenge the affront given them at the Spa.

(582.) January 29, 1663[–4]. Whitehall.—The King to the Earl of Carlisle. Warrant to raise a month's assessment. *Copy attested by Joseph Williamson.*

(583.) February 2, 1663[–4]. Whitehall.—Sir H. Bennet to the Deputy Lieutenants in Westmoreland. Concerning the same.

(588.) March 19 [1664]. Holker.—Thomas Preston to D. F. According to your desire I have sent you a short account concerning Mrs. Fell and George Fox, who both of them had the oath tendered, and refusing it were indicted upon the statute of *Praemunire*, and the indictment found, but putting in their traverse are continued till the

next assizes, when they will be convicted, if they do not conform at or before that time. Mrs. Fell was very importunate that she might have liberty to go home upon giving bail, but the Judge told her she could not unless she would enter [into] recognizance for her good behaviour, and that by continuing her former meetings it was broken, which she refused to do. I desire you to send me word by my servant John Waithman what you do at Appleby concerning Atkinson, and a particular of such persons as by name he accuses. I had notice from the Constable of Kirby to find a part of a light horse, being joined with some others whom I know not. They were to appear at Orton upon Wednesday last, but the summons came not to my hands till Thursday night, being the day after, so I hope by signifying so much to the rest of the deputy lieutenants you will get me excused.

(594.) April 12, 1664. London.—Sir Thomas Brathwaite to D. F. There is a sudden expectancy of war with Holland, we having seized all the goods last Friday in the Zealand ships. Lord Bristol appears not, and is looked upon as a lost man. On Friday last, I delivered Captain Robert Atkinson to the Tower of London, where he is secured.

(596.) April 16, 1664.—Information against Robert Wharton, of Kendal, and George Walker, of the same place, charged with complicity in the late plot.

(601.) April 23, 1664. Kendal.—D. F. to Sir H. Bennet. Gives an account of legal proceedings taken against Quakers at Lancaster and at Kendal. It was necessary "to spurr on the Majestrates of this towne to this good work." *Copy.*

(601A.) Same day and place.—The same to Sir Thomas Brathwaite. Concerning the committal of Robert Wharton and George Walker for high treason. *Copy.*

(604.) May 3, 1664. London.—Sir T. Brathwaite to D. F. Concerning the same.

(615.) July 4, 1664. Hawkshead.—Christopher Edmundson to D. F. Concerning a conventicle at Giles Walker's house.

(616.) July 14, 1664. Keswick.—Depositions concerning John Studdart, suspected of complicity in the late plot.

(617.) July 19, 1664.—Nicholas Fisher to [D. F.]. Gives an account of proceedings against Quakers.

(618.) August 5, 1664. Cockermouth.—Dr. T. Smith to D. F. Atkinson is removed from Tynemouth to Carlisle by two files of musketeers. Thence he is to be brought to Appleby when the judges come.

(623.) October 14, 1664. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Carlisle. Orders concerning the impressment of seamen for the royal fleet. *Signed by the Earl of Clarendon and eleven others. Seal.*

(627.) November 4, 1664. Cockermouth.—Dr. T. Smith to D. F. Your cousin Richard Patrickson has been, with his brother Aglionby, to Isell, where he is a suitor to a young lady of about fourteen or under. Your Aunt has given in her estate at 250*l.* per annum, and demands a portion of 1,000*l.* The young heir was christened there on Monday

last, and named Wilfrid [Lawson]. Sir Edward Musgrave, Sir Wilfrid, and Mrs. Barwis were the gossips. Mr. Tolson's son was likewise named Wilfrid. Orders have lately come from the Council for a captain with 60 foot soldiers from the garrison of Berwick, and a Lieutenant with 40 from Carlisle to march up to London to keep guard while others are employed abroad.

(638.) January 17, 1664[-5]. Whitehall.—Sir H. Bennet to the justices of the Peace in Westmoreland. Concerning the provision of seamen for the royal fleet.

(640.) January 24, 1664[-5]. Lowther.—Sir John Lowther to D. F. Concerning the same.

(645.) January 31, 1664[-5]. Whitehall.—Joseph Williamson to D. F. Concerning the same.

(648.) February 2, 1664[-5]. London.—[William Dugdale] Norroy King of Arms to the Bailiffs of Kendal and Lonsdale Wards. Notice of a visitation to be held at the Fox and Goose in Kendal on the 20th of March.

(649.) February 2, 1664[-5]. St. John's.—The Earl of Carlisle to the Deputy Lieutenants in Westmoreland. Concerning the assessment and the payment of the soldiers. Mentions his recent return from the foreign employment with which the King had honoured him. *Copy. Enclosing a copy of a letter from the King to the Earl of Carlisle, dated December* 30, 1664, *on the same subject.*

(650.) February 3, 166[4-5]. Keswick.—D. F. and four other Justices of the Peace to Sir H. Bennet. They have not been able to proceed to a division of the eighty seamen required from the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, as directed by his letter of January 17, inasmuch as there are no seamen resident in Westmoreland, while for Cumberland to provide the whole number would almost ruin its sea-traffic. If they may have liberty to impress other able persons, they hope to be able to provide the whole number. *Copy.*

(651.) February 3, 1664[-5]. Rydal.—D. F. and two other Justices of the Peace to Sir Philip Musgrave. Concerning the same.

(652.) February 4, [1665].—Sir Philip Musgrave to D. F. Concerning the same.

(655.) February 17, 1664[-5]. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Carlisle. Concerning the same. *Copy.*

(659.) February 21, 1664[-5]. St. John's, London.—The Earl of Carlisle to D. F. Agrees with him that it is absolutely impossible to raise the number of seamen charged upon the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

(660.) February 23, 1664[-5]. Same place.—The same to Sir G. Fletcher. Desires him to send the seamen levied in Cumberland to Newcastle. The number of them will doubtless fall short. *Copy.*

(669.) March 20, 166$\frac{4}{5}$. Workington.—Isabella, Lady Curwen to D. F. Invitation to the funeral of her husband on the 12th of April.

(5695.) March 23, 16$\frac{64}{65}$.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. Last Monday a Quaker at Kendal gave notice that another had reported how Lambert was escaped and was in Scotland at the head of 30,000

old soldiers. This false news was hunted by the Justices through three or four hands till at last they rested with one who could not produce his author, who is bound over to the next Quarter Sessions, and in the interim to good behaviour. We have too many of these newsmongers, who do much harm. *Copy.*

(670.) March 25, 166¾ (*sic*).—The Earl of Clarendon to the Justices of the Peace in Westmoreland. Exhorts them to do their duty to the King, and especially to free the country from seditious persons and unlawful conventicles. *Signed.*

(672.) March 31, 1665.—Dr. T. Smith to D. F. Yesterday Mr. Dugdale desired me to sup with him, which I did, and stayed with him till between 11 and 12 o'clock. This morning he came to see me. I find him, as I expected, a very learned and worthy person. He remembered you with much kindness, and approves very well of your manuscript. He has been treated with great respect by the chief of the gentry. Lady Pembroke invited him to lodge at Brougham on his way to Penrith. The next day Sir John Lowther entertained him at dinner at Lowther. Sir George [Fletcher] did the like at Hutton on Monday last.

(5696.) April 1, [16]65.—The Same to the Same, at the lodgings of Lord Arlington, Whitehall. Explaining the difference between char and case. They are much alike, but the latter is smaller, and spawns at a different time. *Copy.*

(674.) April 7, 1665.—List of the freeholders within the Barony of Kendal, fit to serve as jurors, having freehold estates worth 20*l.* per annum. Includes Mr. Edward Wilson of Haverbrack, and twenty-three others.

(675.) April 14, 1665. Blythe Hall near Coleshill.—William Dugdale, Norroy, to D. F. Thanking him for his noble and free entertainment at Rydal, and for his company to Kendal.

(5698.) April 29, 1665. Rydal.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. "As one Thomas Jackson of Berry in Lancashire was the last week travelling through this countrey from Whithaven homeward, a woman heard him say *that it would bee seen within a moneth whether those persons who pretended themselves to bee for the King in this countrey would bee so or no*, which, beeing told mee, I forthwith sent after the party and ordered him to bee brought hither before mee, where examining him, he confessed to have spoaken the words, but would—or could—not make any further discovery unto mee, nor give me any reason for his speaking thereof. Onely alledging that what hee then spoak was said in passion; which to mee was rather an aggravation, then otherwise, of his fault. Hee told mee a long story of his beeing taken prisoner at Worcester, and from thence sent unto the Barbados, where hee stayd near fourteen yeares, from whence hee came into Ireland, and from thence unto Whithaven and so hither. Though this fellow seemeth to bee but simple, and that wee do not apprehend any such present danger as these his words do seem to intimate, yet I thought it my duty to commit him unto Kendale Gaol untill I shall hear further, and to intimate the same unto Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir George Fletcher, and unto some other deputy lieutenants. God send our fleet good success, and then I doubt not but that wee shall do well enough with the fanatickes in the countrey, notwithstanding all their designes against us." *Copy.*

(679.) May 4, 1665. Whitehall.—The King to the Earl of Carlisle. Orders concerning the payment of the militia. *Copy.*

(679A.) [1665.] Office of Arms.—Order by William Dugdale forbidding anyone to assume titles or bear arms without justifying their right to the same. *Draft.*

(5690.) May 6, 1665. Rydal.—D. F. to W. Dugdale. "I returne you many thankes for your kind letter and other favours, wherewith you have very much obliged mee. Yours unto Dr. Smith I have delivered, for soon after my receipt thereof hee came hither. Hee hath communicated the same both unto Sir George Fletcher and myselfe, who will bee ready upon all occasions to right you against the slanders of your antagonists, who have privately whispered that you would not allow of their proceedings for 10*l.*, but 20*l.* did their business. At Workinton wee acquainted most of the gentlemen—of noat—with the truth of that affair, and Sir Philip Musgrave did ther show Sir George Fletcher and mee your letter, writ to him from Lancaster. I shall onely adventure to acquaint you that there were many gentlemen at Workinton, the 12th of April last past, and that Mr. Christian was the onely marshaller of that proceeding; that the guidon was carried by Thomas Curwen—a late servant unto Sir Patricius;—the standart by Erasmus Tomerson—another servant formerly;—the horse ledd by two groomes; the gauntlett and spurs carried by William Fletcher of Moriceby, Esq.; the sword and shield by Squire Lambton; the helmet and crest by Major William Bellasis; the coat of armes by Mr. Robert Dalavall; the pall by Sir Edward Musgrave—sherif,—Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir George Fletcher, Sir Thomas Davison, Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Sir Francis Salkeld; and that over the hearse were borne four pendants, viz., at every corner, one. After which came my Lady Curwen ledd by Sir Ralph Dalaval and the rest of the ladyes and gentlemen. But how the rest of the show was acted, I shall referr it unto abler pens, from whom I doubt not you will have it exactly. I have here enclosed sent you—according unto your desire—all that is remarkable in Grasmere Church; and haveing lately mett with a table of precedency, I have here also sent you the same, desireing you—at your best leasure—either to correct it, or to favour mee with a more compleat one." *Copy.*

(5703.) May 19, 1665. Rydal.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. "Soon after the receipt of yours, I made a journey unto my cosin Kirkby to consult with him concerning the effect of your letter, who will returne you an account of our thoughts as to that affair. If I may freely shutt my owne bolt, I shall tell you that if wee cannot have the farm of the excise unless wee give the most for it, wee had better—in my opinion—bee without it. for they who have it know what it can do and will hoyse it up so high that it will not bee worth the haveing, whereas what wee bid, wee profer at an adventure, not knowing truely the value thereof. And againe they may give more for it then wee can afford, since they are set in the way of manageing thereof, and can rack the countrey otherwise then I think wee shall bee either willing or able to do. If you have bidd 500*l.* advance, I shall not desert you therein, and I think it will bear it, if cheap yeares for corne shall happen; but for anything that I can discover, I think wee shall have no great gratification in the lease at that rate. I had rather his Majestie would imploy us as commissioners then as farmers, for then wee might inform him trueely what it would do, and as for our pains, wee should referr it unto his Majesty's goodness. But this I fear will not be granted." *Copy.*

(684.) May 23, 1665. London.—William Dugdale to D. F. Thanking him for the information about the person who usurped his place and office at Workington on the 12th of April, and asking for proof of the report that he himself took 20*l.* to compound the business. (*Cf. Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1664–1665, page 272.)

(686.) June 9, 1665.—Dr. T. Smith to D. F.—Concerning the personal estate of Sir Patricius Curwen of Workington. The funeral expenses were 680*l.* Mr. Tolson has bought a coach and four horses with which "he rattles it up and down the streets at London," and ere long he will be down amongst us with the title of Sir Richard.

(5704*a*.) June 17, 1665. Rydal.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. "I cannot express with what joy this countrey hath received the good newes of the late sea victory. Ringing of bells and makeing of bonefires were the common signalls of their rejoyceing allmost in every towne of any note. All the newes this countrey doth afford is that some Dutch capers hath lately appeared upon the coast of Millum in Cumberland, which gave them there such an alarum as young Joseph Huddleston—a train-band captaine under Sir George Fletcher—raised that part of the countrey. But they doeing there no great harme, soon after young Mr. Pennington—who married Sir Wilfred Lawson's daughter—and one Woods of Ravenglas—an arch fanatick—with some others were—as it is said—trapanned on board the said caper and carried away prisoners. But I am lately told that they are gotten away and landed at Liverpool. The other day at Kendall, one Preston—an alehouse keeper—was bound over to the next quarter sessions—and in the interim to the good behaviour—for reporteing that *the quakers have yet a land plott on foot*, and for denying the same upon his examination, which was proved against him. Our fanaticks are soar damped with the good newes of this—I may justly say all particulars beeing duly weighed—wonderfull victory." *Copy.*

(690.) June 23, 1665.—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. Concerning D. F.'s table of precedence submitted to Mr. Dugdale. All the French found on board the Dutch fleet were thrown overboard, whereas the Dutch had quarter given them.

(691.) June 28, 1665. Cockermouth.—The Same to the Same. Mr. Dugdale was resolved to remove from London on account of the sickness. He intended to go into Warwickshire last week and thence into Yorkshire in August. News from Humphrey Robinson:—The French had sixteen ships with ammunition stopped at Dover, about the time of the late fight. They are angry about it, but, we think, not in a condition to do us much prejudice. The Queen-Mother goes next week to France, to take the waters it is said, but we believe she goes to take off the animosities of the two kings. "The sicknesse here scatters into many places." The King goes to Hampton Court next week, and we are likely to have an empty city. There is to be no Act this year [at Oxford], nor Commencement [at Cambridge].

(695.) July 1665. Durham.—Orders issued to prevent the spread of the plague. 1. That no person whatsoever coming from Sunderland or other places suspected to be infected, shall be permitted to enter the city or its suburbs; 3. that the watchmen shall examine all strangers coming to the city or its suburbs; 6. that all inhabitants shall keep their dwelling houses and their stables clean; 7. that no butchers shall be allowed to kill any meat in the streets or in their shops, and that no chandlers shall melt tallow within the city.

Further orders issued at sessions on the 12th of July.

1. That no ship from London or Yarmouth shall be allowed to land men or goods at any port in the county till the quarantine be performed, etc.

(696.) August 15, 1665. The Court at Salisbury.—The King to the Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster. Order for the arrest of suspected persons. *Copy.*

(5708.) August 21, 1665. Appleby.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. "I doubt not but that you have heard—long ere this—of our Lord Lieutenant's comeing into Cumberland, and of his beeing mett by most of the gentlemen of Cumberland, and of the bottome of Westmorland, upon the confines of Northumberland. Upon his Lordship's comeing home, hee forthwith ordered a generall randezvous of the train-bands of both counties to bee upon Wednesday last near Carlile, where wee all mett with our soldiers, who were very chearfull and hearty for his Majestie's service. Last Wednesday his Lordship haveing received a letter from his Royall Highness did—with severall of his deputy-lieutenants—order the committment of a great many suspitious persons in both counties unto Carlile and this place; untill wee shall hear further, severall others wee have bailed, and some paroled. This night wee expect my Lord of Carlisle, Sir P[hilip] M[usgrave], Sir G[eorge] F[letcher], Sir J[ohn] L[owther], etc., to bee here, who intend forthwith to wait of his Royall Highness at York. I hope wee shall keep this countrey in good order, onely wee are very much troubled with a blustering and fanatique receivor of the royall aid, who doth so abuse the commissioners and high collectors, that they are—many of them—much discouraged in acting for his Majesty. This Sands was once a receivor for the rebellious committees, but hee was so factious and troublesome amongst them, that they were forced to turn him out of all imployment. It is thought by severall, that hee knowes of some privy conspiracy; since hee hath been more boysterous within this moneth than ever hee was formerly. God bless his Majesties person with health, and his fleet with good success, and then let the fanatiques bee doeing, since I hope they will not bee able to do much harme. If I hear any thing of moment you shall have it." *Copy.*

(700.) September 8, 1665. Cockermouth.—Dr. T. Smith to D. F. There died in London last week of all diseases 7496, of the plague 6102.

(701.) September 16, 1665.—Nicholas Fisher to [D. F.]. Rumours of a new plot at Berwick and Tynemouth. *Encloses:*—Particulars of the prizes taken from the Dutch on the 3rd and 4th of September by the Earl of Sandwich:—

"The *Assurance* tooke the *Westfriezland*, 220 men, 50 guns.

The *Antilope* tooke the 7 barks	- 250	„	54 „
The *Adventure* tooke a man of war	-		50 „
The *Mary* took a man of war	-		40 „

Three East India Merchants, two of which supposed to be worth three millions, and seaven other Merchants. *Adventure* and *Hector* tooke the *Phenix*, an East India merchant, and Vice Admirall.

Plimouth and *Milford* took the *Slothony*, an East India merchant, reare Admirall.

The *Ruby* so ingaged another Dutch shipp that they fired themselves.

The *Adventure* tooke a merchant man comeing from Lisbon.
Gynne tooke one from the Straights.
Maase tooke one from Mellega.
Dover tooke the *William and Mary* of Rotherdam, and in her 150 barrells of shott and powder, etc., for De Ruter.
Colchester tooke a small vessell.
Pembroke tooke a vessell loaden with clapp-boards bound for Burdeuks (Bordeaux). Prisoners 1300.
Lost on our side the *Hector* frigate."

(708.) [October, 1665 ?]—Statement of the reasons in favour of furnishing the King with money by way of loan, rather than by an advance of the tax imposed at Oxford on the 9th of October 1665. Also a list of persons in Norfolk who have declared themselves willing to lend money, including Lords Townshend and Richardson and Nicholas Le Strange. *Copy.*

(709.) October 13, 1665. Oxford.—Sir John Lowther to D. F. Gives particulars of the proceedings in Parliament.

(715.) November 23, 1665.—The Earl of Southampton and Lord Ashley to Anne, Lady Clifford, Countess Dowager of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, Sheriff of the County of Westmoreland, and to the Commissioners for the royal aid. Application for a loan. *Copy.*

(716.) November 24, 1665. Treasury Chamber. Westminster.—Sir H. Vernon, Sir William Doyley, and Robert Scawen, to the Commissioners for the royal aid in Cumberland. Instructions as to the payment of the aid. *Copy.*

(718.) December 16, 1665. Oxford.—The Earl of Southampton and Lord Ashley, to the Commissioners for the royal aid in the county of Lancaster. Instructions as to the payment of the aid. *Copy.*

(719.) The like for Westmoreland. *Copy.*

(725.) February 3, 1665[-6]. Whitehall.—J. W[illiamson] to [D. F.]. I will see that your written news shall come more constant hereafter.

(726.) February 12, 1665[-6]. Naworth.—The Earl of Carlisle to Captain Daniel Fleming. Orders for a muster. *Signed. Signet.*

(727.) March 2, 1665[-6]. Southampton House.—The Earl of Southampton and Lord Ashley to the Commissioners for the royal aid in the county of Lancaster. Application for an advance of money. *Copy.*

(5713.) March 3, 1665-6. Kendal.—D. F. to [Joseph Williamson]. "So soone as I had received from you his Majestie's Declaration against the French, and perceived by your gazette with what solemnity it was proclaimed in London and Westminster, I sent unto our deputy-sherif that he should give mee notice before he should proclaime the same in Kendall, which hee accordingly did this morning. And this day—very happily—beeing appointed by our Lord Lieutenant for the mustering of my foot company here, I made them ready to assist the deputy-sherif in the proclaimeing of the said Declaration, and I gott the Mayor of this towne—who is my ensigne—to appear with all his brethren the aldermen in their gownes and with their maces, etc. to bee also aideing therein, which they accordingly did, together with severall justices of the peace for this county, and other gentlemen. So soon as the Declaration was proclaimed, my men gave

a volley shott, with a hearty shout to second the same; and if wee could have showed more zeale in his Majestie's behalfe against a nation which heretofore used to truckle under us, I am sure it would not now—I hope at this convenient if not necessary time—bee awanting. This hasted account I thought it not amiss to give you of our this dayes proceedings, which howsoever they may—perhaps—be esteemed by others, were, I am sure, well intended by us." *Copy.*

(741.) May 13, 1666. Stainebank Green.—Nicholas Fisher to D. F. Concerning the proposed marriage between George Wilson and Jane Bateman. At the burial of Mr. Brownswood's child [at Kendal] the Mayor said openly that mass was familiarly heard at Mr. Brathwaite's at Burnside.

(742.) May 18, 1666. Warcop.—Richard Braithwaite to D. F. Invites him to be godfather to his son.

(745.) May 26, 1666. Whitehall.—Lord Arlington to D. F. Desires money to be lent upon the credit of the Act in general, rather than as an advance of the taxes of the county. No counties save Worcester and Durham have paid in any money by way of advance, and the whole sum received on that account is not above 10,000*l.*

(756.) June 21, 1666.—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. Humphrey Robinson has spoken with one who was in the fight. The Dutch fought with very great policy as well as courage, for they flew upon our flag-ships, and shot mostly at masts, sails, rigging, and upper decks, which so disabled our ships as to make them useless. Our work was to fire and sink, to the number of thirty as is supposed. We had four or five captains, and the General's secretary, buried at Harwich. That gallant person, Sir Christopher Mings (Minnes), was since buried in London. All our hospitals are filled with wounded men. From Flanders they are told that Tromp's leg is shot off, and De Ruyter missing. Among the contributors to the rebuilding of the *Prince*, Lord Craven has subscribed 2,000*l.* I do not believe that the French have landed in Devonshire.

(757.) June 25, 1666. Whitehall.—The King to the Earl of Carlisle. Orders concerning the militia. *Copy.*

(761.) July 2, 1666. Cockermouth.—[Dr. T. Smith] to D. F. Gives particulars as to the death of Simon Musgrave. The weekly print called the "*Current Intelligencer*" is said to be done by Muddiman, and is looked upon as Secretary Morice's intelligence, the *Gazette* being Lord Arlington's.

(762.) July 4, 1666 (?). Millom.—Ferdinand Huddleston to D. F. Solicits assistance against his father who, with a number of rude and outlawed persons armed with guns and swords, has wounded several of his men, and threatens to starve him out of his house. *Signed.*

(767.) July 13, 1666. Whitehall.—The King to the Earl of Carlisle. Enemies abroad intending to invade these kingdoms have been led to hope that insurrections will break out at home. It is therefore necessary to watch suspected persons and to secure the more dangerous, especially such as keep horses or arms above their rank. Payment is to be made to the militia. *Signed by the King and by Lord Arlington. Royal Seal.*

(768.) July 27, 1666. Dunham.—Lord Delamere to D. F. Order for the arrest of George Walker of Kendal, surgeon, against whom information has been transmitted to the Council.

(5716.) August 3, 1666. Rydal.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. "Upon Saturday at night last I received a letter from my Lord Delamer dated at Durham the 27th of the last moneth, wherein hee intimated that an information was brought before him upon oath against one George Walker of Kendall which information hee had transmitted to the Councell; and hee thought it necessary to desire mee to secure the said Walker to bee forthcomeing, untill his Majesties pleasure concerning him should bee further knowne. In pursuance of which letter I sent the next day unto Kendall, where I ordered the said Walker to bee taken and committed to the gaol, where I doubt not but he will bee safely kept untill I shall receive further orders concerning him, which I hope to have by your meanes. I commanded also those that tooke him to make strikt search for all fanatick letters and papers but they met with none of any remark. This Walker is a kind of a Quaker, yet much imployed by most sorts of recusants. Hee is a person as likely for an intelligencer as most wee have in this countrey, and one whom wee had a long time in custody upon the score of Captaine Atkinson's plott, but wanted then so much evidence against him, as to bee sufficient to try him at Appleby with the rest that were there found guilty." *Copy.*

(774.) August 25, 1666.—Alan Bellingham to D. F. Mentions the burning of ships. "One Mr. Johnes that belongs to the Earl of Darby hath lately bene at the house of Mr. Walmesley and demanded all the armes belonging to him, but Mr. Walmesley being then not at home therefore at that time none was caried away, tho it is said there was found armes and ammunition that would have furnished 100 men.

"There was a great hubbub as I heare at Bolton, upon occation of a number of the cheefe gentrie in Lancashire that met at Smithills, Sir Rowland Bellases his house, viz. the Lord Mullinex (Molyneux), the Lord Fairfax of Gilling, Sir Thomas Preston, Mr. Walmesley, and divers others, and went from thens to Lostock, Mr. Anderton's house. After this one of Sir Rowland Bellases's servant maides having occation to goe to Bolton, most of the good wives of that towne rise and exclaimed against her and all her tribe, and said they were met to cut there throats, and so stoned her out of the toune. Since this I hear Mr. Tilleslaye's house hath been serched for armes."

(777.) September 4, [1666]. Barnet.—James Hicks to the Postmasters between London and Chester, and so to Holyhead. A most raging fire which began on Sunday morning about two o'clock in Pudding Lane in a baker's house behind the King's Head Tavern in New Fish Street, burned most of the city before night, with St. Magnus Church, and part of the Bridge, to Queenhithe to the water side, Cannon Street and Dowgate. On Monday it struck up to Gracechurch (Gratious) Street, Lombard Street, Cornhill, Poultry, Bartholomew Lane, Throgmorton Street and Lothbury. This day it rages as far as Temple Bar, Holborn Bridge, and Smithfield. I am commanded to tell you that letters from Ministers of State are to be sent hither to me, that I may convey them to Court. When the violence of the fire is over some place will be pitched upon for the general correspondence as formerly.

(778.) September 6, 1666. "Distressed London."—Alexander Fleming to his brother D. F. The fire was first stopped at Somerset House. It is generally reported that it was caused by the French and Dutch, for several of them have been taken, with little hand-grenades about the size of a ball which they carried in their pockets. The fire

is almost quenched. The houses are laid so flat to the ground that the City looks just like our fells, for there is nothing to be seen but heaps of stones. You may stand where Cheapside was and see the Thames. Dated and written in Grub Street at the Red Lion.

(779.) September 8, 1666. Naworth.—The Earl of Carlisle to D. F. Orders to call together all the soldiers under his command to march to Kendal, and also to secure all suspected persons, especially such as have arms. *Signed. Signet.*

(780.) September 10, 1666. Hutton.—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. Sends extracts from various letters mentioning the fire of London, and the stoppage of the post. Lord Carlisle has ordered the trained bands to be called out, Major Lowther's and Mr. Fleming's companies to Kendal, Sir George Fletcher's to Appleby, Sir William Carleton's to Penrith, Sir Francis Salkeld's and Captain Huddleston's to Cockermouth, and Sir Thomas Dacre's to Branton. The militia troop is to lie at Penrith.

(782.) September 13, 1666. Cockermouth.—The Same to the Same. News from Mr. Hare and young Sir John Lowther. From Mr. Williamson on the 8th. The fire has been stopped at the Temple, Fetter Lane, Pye Corner, Cow Lane, Little Britain, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, middle of Coleman Street, middle of Broad Street, Bishopsgate, middle of Fenchurch Street, and the Tower. The rest within those limits down to the water is a heap of ruins. The King made the round of the fire usually twice a day, sometimes on horseback, sometimes on foot, giving orders for pursuing the work, by commands, threatenings, desires, example, and good store of money which he distributed to the workers out of a bag of 100*l.* carried for the purpose. The people begin to return to their affairs. The merchants meet at Gresham College instead of the Exchange. Yesterday above three thousand appeared there. One man has already begun to build at Blackfriars. Prince Rupert is ready to set sail with 84 stout ships to seek out the enemy who is penned up in Boulogne Road.

(783.) September 13, 1666. Southampton House.—The Earl of Southampton and Lord Ashley to the Commissioners for the royal aid in Westmoreland. Application for money. *Copy.*

(787.) September 21 [1666]. Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. News from Mr. Williamson.—The King in Council has passed a declaration to the City of London concerning the form of the new buildings, which are to be of brick or stone, with a quay all along the river side. They are to be freed from payment of chimney-money for seven years. The fleet set sail on the 13th from the Isle of Wight. A Dutch trumpeter has brought the body of Sir William Berkley and a civil letter from the States General. The citizens press hard to be building again, and are unanimously resolved to make a fair quay all along the river from the Tower to the Temple. Another letter says that Lord Craven has promised to build the Royal Exchange at his own charge. *Signet.*

(789.) October 2, 1666. Knowsley.—The Earl of Derby to Sir John Lowther and D. F. His tenants at Witherslack have complained that they are very much damnified by the decay of Brathwaite Green "cawsey" and Sampepoole Bridge, county Westmoreland. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

(801.) November 15, 1666. Carlisle.—J. Tonge to Sir William Carleton. We have this evening received an account by one of this

town who came from Dumfries, that this morning he saw two hundred horse and two hundred foot come into Dumfries with their swords drawn. They took Sir James Turner, who commands a company of foot, out of his bed, and brought him naked into the market-place, and there would needs cut him in pieces. After that they seized all his soldiers and put them in prison, seized all their arms and ammunition, and took the minister of Dumfries prisoner. The horsemen were mostly Lairds of Galloway, well horsed and armed. The footmen were of the same country, armed with scythes and clubs. It is reported that all Galloway is in arms. *Copy.*

(803.) November 16, 1666. Carlisle.—William Feilding to R. M. The account of the proceedings at Dumfries was brought by a son of Major Baxter. All the townsmen were commanded to keep within their houses, and he was glad to get out at the back side. The riot was due to the severity of Sir James Turner in exacting fines from the nonconformists. He has probably been carried prisoner into Galloway. The Scotchmen had a minister with them, armed with pistols. *Copy.*

(803*a*) November 22, 1666. Same place.—Thomas Sandforth to ——. Upon the alarm, the Earls of Hartfell and Glencairn and young Lord Kenmare raised their forces and marched to Dumfries. On Sunday night they sent out thirty-six horsemen to discover the rebels, who fired on a party of them and wounded two. On Monday night they marched out of Dumfries. The General, on his march from Edinburgh, was obliged to send a great part of his force to quell an insurrection in the north. November 26, 1666.—Captain Johnstone says that the Earl of Annandale, with the Earls of Nithsdale, Kenmare, Drumlanrig, and Galloway, and Lord Herries, and 400 horse, quartered last Saturday at Penpont. The enemy is about 1,200. General Dalziel with 3,000 foot and seven troops of horse is within a day's march of them by Glasgow. (*Note by D. F.*) *Copies.*

(805.) November 20, 1666. Penrith.—Sir William Carleton and William Leyton to D. F., at Lowther or elsewhere. The rebels have for their leader one Gibbie Carr, who is a person of dangerous principles, and of good conduct as a soldier. We could desire Sir John [Lowther] and you and other Deputy Lieutenants to meet us here. We have taken care to watch the beacon. We hear that the people in arms declare for the King and the Covenant.

(807.) November 23 [1666]. Edenhall.—Christopher Musgrave to D. F. On Tuesday afternoon, I saw Lord Carlisle, who can at present send nothing more than general orders for drawing the forces together.

(808.) November 24, 1666. Whitehall.—Joseph W[illiamson] to D. F. Thanks him for his care for the safety of the county.

(809.) November 24, 1666. Whitehall.—The King to the Earl of Carlisle. Warrant for the disarmament of Popish recusants. *Copy.*

(810.) November 24, 1666. Durham.—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. I came here on Tuesday night, and brought with me the first alarm of the Scots being up in arms. On Thursday night an express from Scotland to the Lord Commissioner in London passed through this town. On it was written "Haste, haste, haste, for his Majesty's most important service. Ride for your life." This makes us fear that things grow worse in Scotland.

(811.) November 25, 1666. Drumlanrig.—The Earl of Annandale to the gentry of Cumberlannd. The rebels are riding to and fro, and the several counties are drawing together against them. The rebels have not any accession of persons of quality or interest. Their number is about 2,000. Yesterday they marched towards Lamrike in Clydesdale. They are very resolute, and speak of great expectations.

(811A.) Same day and place.—Dr. T. Smith to his "sister" Lady Mary Fletcher. Concerning the increase of the rebels.

(812.) December 4, 1666.—The Justices of the Peace for the county of Westmoreland to the High Constables of the same. Order for the presentment of recusants. *Copy.*

(819.) December 21 [1666].—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. Mr. Williamson writes thus:—"Mr. Fleming's discreet and active care expressed in his letters, is very well liked of here, the King having had the reading of them. Indeed we want everywhere such steady, sober, heads, those generally in all our business being capricious, humourous, affected, or something worse."

(820.) December 26, 1666. Windermere. — William Wilson to D. F. Sends information against a Quaker woman, who on Christmas Day stood up in the middle of the Church during his sermon and used slanderous language against him.

(825.) January 25, 1666[-7].—D. F. to Sir Thomas Braithwaite, Thomas Layburne, and Nathaniel West. Desires them as Popish recusants to give him an account of all arms in their possession, and to engage to hold them for the King's service. *Copy.*

(826.) January 27, 1666[-7]. Nether Levens.—Nathaniel West to D. F. He is not so well furnished with arms as he was against Sir George Boothe's business, when he lived at Borwick. He has only two fowling-pieces and two swords, and his servants have three swords. The King has not any subjects that will swear higher allegiance than the Papist will. *Signed. Signet.*

(827.) January 29, 1666[-7].—Newsletter. 23rd, About fifty unruly seamen attempted to release one of their fellows from Aldgate, where he was detained for debt, but a company of Sir John Robinson's men from the Tower dispersed them immediately, and took two prisoners. 24th, John Heydon, a pretended astrologer, was carried to the Tower, whither the two Secretaries of State with Sir William Coventry and Sir Thomas Clifford, went to take his examination. 28th, A vessell arrived at Bristol reports that Barbados is in a posture of defence against the French, who have taken Antigua by surprize under the pretext of English colours. We expect a further account of the hurricane in which Lord Willoughby was lost. 29th, Some seamen coming down the Strand in great numbers were secured by the guard in Scotland Yard. The King came in person, and after satisfying them that all care was taken for their payment, declared that if ever they should assemble in such numbers to demand payment, they should be paid with the gallows. They gave three or four great shouts, and departed very well contented. This morning the Earl of Rochester was married to Mrs. Mallet, Lord Hawley's grandchild, to whom Lord John Butler had for some time made his addresses. (*See Pepys's Diary*, Nov. 25, 1666, *and* Feby. 4, 1667.)

(828.) February 2, 1666[-7]. Levens.—Alan Bellingham to D. F. Nearly twice as many Papists were presented at the sessions in the

16th year of Charles I. which makes the fidelity of the present constables and churchwardens appear doubtful, for it is believed that the number of Papists has much increased. *Signet.*

(829.) February 6, 1666[-7], and March 25, 1667. Southampton House.—The Earl of Southampton and Lord Ashley to Commissioners for the poll-tax in Westmoreland. Instructions as to the collection of the tax. *Copies.*

(830.) February 12, 1666-7.—Newsletter. 7th, An answer was sent to the States General under cover of the Swedish Ambassador. 12th, Some of Dr. Heydon's papers will amount to little less than treason.

(832.) February 17, 1666-7. Coniston.—J. K[irkby] to D. F. There have been some smart repartees at the Council-table between the Duke of York and the General, whom the Duke pushed from him with his hand. This was so ill resented that the General immediately went to the King and gave up his commissions. The King was much troubled, and at last got him to accept the commission of General again but no more for the sea. Lord Sandwich must be sent for, to go on the next expedition. *Signet.*

(834.) February 19, 166⅞.—Newsletter. 13th, The King told the Council that he had declared himself willing to send Ambassadors to treat at the Hague. Lord Holles and Mr. Coventry are to be ready to go, if their passports arrive from the Dutch by the end of this month. 14th, An express came to the Spanish Ambassador two days ago, and we guess that our treaty of commerce is well nigh concluded. 16th, The *Sweepstakes* has brought back Sir Peter Wyche and Mr. Roper, who were sent to Portugal in December, to compliment the King on his marriage. 18th, In Ireland all is well. The Tories keep skulking in some parts of the country, but dare not appear openly or in numbers.

(838.) February 26, 1666-7.—Newsletter. 20th, De Witt is very busy to turn us from the Hague, proposing Breda, Bois-le-Duc, or Maestricht. In the mean time they have sent an express to Paris about the answer they are to give. The people in Holland rejoice at the good news. 21st, Lord Willoughby left on Tuesday for Barbados, and Sir James Modyford for the island of Providence. 22nd, The Lord Chancellor and other Lords of the Council are to go to the Tower to examine several prisoners, among others one Heydon. 23rd, This afternoon the King takes a view of the Scotch regiment, of which Lord George Douglas is Colonel, in St. George's fields. 25th, Our coal fleet of 200 sail have met a Dutch man of war of 50 guns off Scarborough. The Pearl, their convoy, with no more than 26 guns bravely engaged the Dutchman for several hours, and he ran away in the night. The king this day declared at the Council that upon general dissatisfaction he had of late received from the Duke of Buckingham, he was resolved to put him out of the Council, and to divest him of other employments. 26th, The Duke of Buckingham is to be removed from the Lieutenancy of the West Riding and all other commissions.

(840.) March 5, 166⅞.—Newsletter. February 27th, Yesterday a serjeant at arms was sent to seize the Duke of Buckingham in Northamptonshire for treasonable practices. One North, a disaffected person secured at Newark, and said to be an instrument of the Duke, was brought to town. Lord Willoughby has taken his final leave. March 1st, The French King is said to have declared that he will rather treat at Dover than in any town of the States. 4th, The King is likely to insist upon his first

offer to treat at the Hague, and none of the parties can except against it without discovering a great aversion to peace. The serjeant who went to seize the Duke of Buckingham was refused entrance within the gates. The next day he returned with the Mayor of Stamford and some aldermen and justices of the peace, and found the doors open, but no Duke. He was assured that the Duke had not lodged there for four nights, although one of the servants confessed that he lay at home that very night. 5th, The Duke of Buckingham's matter is totally different from anything that passed in the late Parliament.

(842.) March 12, 1666–7.—Newsletter. 7th, Lord Vaughan, eldest son of the Earl of Carbery, is dead without issue. 8th, A frigate of between 30 and 40 guns built in Virginia, looks so fair that it is believed that in a short time they will get the art of building as good frigates there as in England.

(843.) March 19, 1666–7. Newsletter.—Various rumours about treaties, etc. 16th, Lady Honora O'Brien, relict of Sir Francis Inglefield, has petitioned the King for relief from the ill usage of her husband, Sir Robert Howard, son of the Earl of Berkshire. 18th, The Duke of Richmond is to marry Mrs. Stewart after Easter. The King has given him leave to enlarge his lodging upon the water side in the Bowling Green in Whitehall. The King has given leave to the Mayor and Aldermen to take stones from the Island of Portland, which was usually preserved for his own use. There is no further news of the Duke of Buckingham. His Duchess came to town on Saturday, and lodges privately in St. Martin's Lane. 19th, The Baron de Isola has taken leave of the King, and he is to embark to-morrow in one of His Majesty's yachts, which awaits him at Greenwich, whence he is to pass to Ostend or Newport, in order to be the King's mediator at the Hague. He may return in two months. He has taken a house at Charing Cross, and the Count de Molina has taken York House for his ordinary residence.

(844.) March 25, 1667. Southampton House.—The Earl of Southampton and Lord Ashley to the Commissioners for the poll tax in Westmoreland. Instructions.

(845.) March 26, 1667. Newsletter.—20th, The King has consented to send his Ambassador to Breda to treat with the States and their allies. 26th, The French and Spaniards are striving at Rome who shall be the master of the next conclave, but the Spaniard's old rule is that the French must have the making of the Pope, and they to buy him when made.

(846.) April 2, 1667. Newsletter.—March 30th, Sir Thomas Bond came from Paris in three days, with blank passes from the King of France for our two Ambassadors to pass over into Holland. April 1st, De Witt has raised a report of a design against his life laid by the King of England, in order to prejudice the common people against the treaty. 2nd, Mrs. Stewart, now the Duchess of Richmond, continued at Whitehall till yesterday morning, when the King first learned that she was married, and then she immediately returned to Somerset House. The Duke is at Dover Castle. In his absence she refuses all visits, and seeks to make her peace at Court.

(848.) April 9, 1667. Newsletter.—3rd, The Marquess of Worcester died suddenly last night at Worcester House. Sir Francis Godolphin, Governor of Scilly, being dead, that charge is conferred on his son, Sir William Godolphin. 4th, The Duke of Richmond returned to town

yesterday. He and his lady remain private at her mother's lodgings at Somerset House, in great afflictions under the sense of his Majesty's displeasure for having married without his knowledge, the Duke being so nearly related to him. 8th, Sir Jeremy Smith is gone to direct the building of a fort at Bridlington Quay, and guns are sent thither by water. 9th, On Thursday the Lord Chancellor removed his family to St. James's to his new house.

(850.) April 16, 1667. Newsletter.—12th, Colonel Lovelace, brother of Lord Lovelace, is to succeed Colonel Nicholas in the government of New York. The body of Lady Chesterfield is to be carried to Boughton, in Kent.

(851.) April 19 [1667].—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. News from the Bishop. They are laying many foundations, especially in the great streets from Cornhill to Temple Bar. Their was great contest among the several parishes to preserve their own churches, to whose repairs those which are to be pulled down must contribute.

(852.) April 20, 1667. Whitehall.—Joseph Williamson to D. F. Thanks him for his excellent [char] pies. He has bestowed one on the Duke of York, and one on the Lord Treasurer. Has little hope of favourable terms from the Dutch.

(853.) April 23, 1667. Newsletter.—19th, At Bridlington there are already two forts outside the town for the safety of the road, and one within for the defence of the harbour. 20th, Yesterday the eldest son of Lord Lovelace was called before the Council for having with three companions illused the collectors of the chimney-money, at Pusey. He was divested of his charges as Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant, fined 30*l.*, and bound over to appear at the assizes. 22nd, Their Majesties and the Duke and Duchess [of York] were at the feast and ball at the Swedish Ambassador's till two in the morning. Lacy, the famous comedian, is at length, by great intercession, released from his durance under the groom porter, where he stood committed by his Majesty's order for having "on his own head" added several indiscreet expressions in the part he acted in a late play called *The Change of Crowns*, written by Mr. Edward Howard. Last night is memorable for the Duchess of Newcastle's first appearance at Court. She came in the evening attended with three coaches, the first of her gentlemen, of two horses, the second her own, of six, and the third that of her women, of four. Her train was carried by a young lady in white satin. Her first visit was to the King, who sent the Lord Chamberlain to conduct her to the Queen, where his Majesty came to her. This visit is thought extraordinary.

(854.) April 30, 1667. Newsletter.—25th, Last night the Duchess of Newcastle visited the Duchess of York in the same equipage in which she visited the Queen. 30th, Last night our Ambassadors were to fall down from the Long Stretch to the buoy at the Nore, if the wind would suffer.

(5726.) May 4, 1667. Rydal.—D. F. to [William] Dugdale, at the Herald's Office near Westminster Hall. "Your former kindnesses embolden mee to give you this ensueing trouble. Haveing sent lately unto London to buy one of your late peices concerning the law, and beeing thereupon informed that the whol impression was burnt in the late deplorable fire, I shall desire to know whether you intend shortly a second edition thereof, and whether your cronologick tables

and third part of the Monasticon be yet extant, since I intend to buy them, haveing already most of your other publick workes. Since your beeing here in the countrey, I have had the opportunity of viewing some evidence by which I have much enlarged—and in some things amended—our pedigree since you saw it; which if you would be pleased to favour with a place in your intended history of the English Baronage—under the title of the Barons of Egremont, of whom the Manor of Beckermet is holden, which I have now in possession, and which my ancestors have so holden ever since—I beleive near—the Conquest—I should not onely esteeme it as a singuler obligation, but should also be willing to contribute to the beautifying of that rare work. If you approve of this project, I shall write my pedigree over, and send you it up." *Copy.*

(856.) May 7, 1667.—Newsletter.

(860.) May 14, 1667. Newsletter.—8th, The famous Mrs. Knight was last night presented to their Majesties, having lately come from Italy, where she has been perfecting herself in singing. She gave them "an assay of her faculty" in the Queen's bedchamber, with infinite applause. 10th, Two young giants, born at Limerick, were presented to the King, a boy four years old 4 ft. 6 in. high, and a girl of eight years nearly 6 feet high, and in thickness proportionable.

(864.) May 21, 1667. Newsletter.—His Majesty has given order for taking several adjacent fields into his park of St. James's, viz., from the Lord Chancellor's new house all along Knightsbridge highway, round the Physic Garden, and so to come in at Whitehall behind Goring House.

(867.) May 28, 1667. Newsletter.—24th, Tuesday next is appointed for the marriage of Lady Isabella Keith and Sir Edward Turner's son. 27th, Some hopes returned of the recovery of the Duke of Cambridge. Being suspected to have a degree of the evil, his Majesty was pleased to touch him this morning.

(868.) May 28, 1667. London.—William Dugdale, Norroy, to D. F. I intended to send you one of the books you mention, and another to that worthy person Dr. Smith, upon my return to London in Michaelmas term. Some few were given to the judges and others to whom I was much obliged, and about a hundred were disposed into the hands of booksellers for which they were to account to me in Easter term. The lamentable fire has put an end to my determination, having consumed the whole impression, which, with the plates stood me in no less than 400*l.*, and all the remaining parts of Sir Henry Spelman's *Glossary* and *Councils*, of which not many were sold. The paper merchant is not yet wholly paid for the paper taken up to print them. Nearly three hundred of my Books of Paul's [Cathedral], and about 500 of my *History of Embanking and Draining*, perished also in these flames, and—what troubles me not the least—my whole copy, except 30 sheets which were printed, of the third volume of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, through the great negligence of my printer. You see here a sad story of my own losses, and somewhat of the public. There can be no thought of reprinting any of these for three or four years at least. There is little done as yet towards the new building of the City, all lying in rubbish and ashes. When we look back upon the transcendant wickedness thereof, it is not to be wondered at. I have resolved to perfect my collection of materials for an historical work on the *Baronagium Angliæ*, being every day at the Tower little less than twelve hours for that purpose. I pray you to help me to what

you can in reference to the Barons of Egremont, or others in those northern parts, within a year or two, but what you do therein must be from the authority of old manuscripts and original charters which I may vouch, for I resolve to quote authority for whatsoever I say therein. I have been retarded by the great plague, the fire, and the Dutch War, in doing the right I intended to myself and my place against those who took upon them to usurp my office at Sir Patricius Curwen's funeral, but I am now beginning my action at law against another who lives at Chester, and has done the like in some parts of Lancashire and Cheshire. If I live, Mr. Christian shall not escape me. I lodge at Mr. Ashmole's chamber in the Middle Temple, and am like to do so until our office is rebuilt. The Duke of York's younger son, called Earl of Kendal, died on Wednesday last. The Lord Treasurer's funeral will be about a month hence. His body is to be carried to Titchfield near Southampton. The Earl of Lincoln died last week at his house, not far from Charing Cross.

(871.) June 4, 1667. Newsletter.— May 30th, The Duchess of Newcastle was at the meeting of the Royal Society, seated at the right hand of the President. June 3rd, The French Fleet has been seen in the Channel. The Dutch fleet has put out to sea, about 60 sail, besides fire ships. 4th, No further news yet of the Dutch or French upon our coasts, though we expect it hourly.

(876.) June 9, 1667. Richard Duckett to D. F. There is a general desire of peace. Yesterday the Duke of Buckingham appeared at the Council as a prisoner, and only joked and answered them facetiously.

(877.) June 10, 1667. Newsletter.—6th, It is now thought that the Dutch will not suffer the French to ride so near home without having some joint design. Yesterday the wind was so violent westerly that the middle of the Thames was left almost bare, so that a little footboy waded over from Whitehall to the other side. 7th, Great preparations are made at the mouth of the river. 10th, Yesterday, about 30 sail of Dutch men of war and fire ships came up the river, and this morning were seen as high as the Hope, but at ten o'clock they were judged to be upon their retreat. The General has gone down to Gravesend with several noblemen volunteers. In a few hours the river will be lined with foot and horse. The Duke of Monmouth with other noblemen went yesterday to Harwich. The Earl of Middleton, Lord Douglas, and Sir Edward Spragg are at Chatham, ready to defend that station. 11th, The Dutch, with about 26 men of war and 5 fire ships, having burned two or three houses and barns, and stolen seven sheep in an island on the side of Essex, retired yesterday to Chatham river. There finding only Sir Edward Spragg and a weak company of foot, they possessed themselves of the fort of Sheerness, after two hours' resistance, and burned the house and sheds. The General with six companies of foot and the militia from Gravesend was to reach Chatham this morning. By an intercepted letter from the Plenipotentiary De Witt on board this fleet, it appears that the French are to join them, by virtue of a private agreement made on the 5th of May. The King is ordering the raising of the whole militia of England.

(880.) June 11, 1667. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Carlisle. The present state of affairs may require the speedy calling together of the forces in the several counties, the enemy having already appeared with a fleet upon the coasts. Warning must be given for all the horse and foot to be in readiness to march at a short notice

to such place as shall be ordered, for opposing the enemy if he shall attempt to land. During the continuance of the forces in service after the rendezvous, they shall be in his Majesty's pay as the rest of his forces. Those who have been in actual service for a month are to appear when summoned. *Copy.*

(882.) June 17, 1667. [The Deputy Lieutenants of Westmoreland] to the High Constables of Kendal and Lonsdale Wards. Orders for the appearance of the light horse at Penrith on the 22nd instant with ten days' pay, and ½ lb. of powder and bullets proportionable for every man; of the trained band foot of Major Lowther's company at Shap on the 24th instant; and of Captain Daniel Fleming's company at Kendal on the 22nd instant, with ten days' pay, and 1 lb. of powder with match and bullets proportionable for every man. *Copy.*

(884.) June 18, 1667.—Newsletter. 13th, The Duke [of York] has been at Blackwall and Woolwich giving order for the security of the river; 14th, At one o'clock this morning the General and the Comptroller arrived from Chatham by his Majesty's order, leaving the future conduct to the Earls of Middlesex and Carlisle. The City has given orders to enlist all from sixteen to sixty, and to maintain all who cannot maintain themselves. The Quakers have this morning sent to his Majesty an offer to serve him with 6,000 men. In three weeks the King will have an army of 18,000 foot and 5,000 horse. 15th, One hundred pieces of ordnance are gone down to Woolwich for a battery. Two of the Dutch ships lamed by ours yesterday have been burned by themselves, and seven have run adrift in the Medway. 17th, All the loss we have suffered by the Dutch is the *Royal Charles*, the *Unity*, and *Charles the Fifth*, Dutch prizes for (*sic*) the *Royal James*, the *Royal Oak*, and the *London*. Commissioner Pett is close prisoner to the Tower. The Earl of Carlisle is made Lord Lieutenant General of the four northern counties, and goes forthwith to Newcastle. During the last nine days the King has met the Council twice a day; (18th) The violence of the danger being allayed, the militia of the inland counties are for the present dismissed. (*The last entry appears to be in the hand of Joseph Williamson.*)

(885.) June 24, 1667. Allerton.—The Earl of Carlisle to Sir George Fletcher. Desires him to march five companies of the trained bands as near the border of Cumberland as convenient, so as to be thus far on the way to Newcastle if there be occasion [to go there].

(885A.) June 29, 1667. Tynemouth.—The Same to the Same. Desires him to dismiss his men, there being no enemy in sight. They are to appear again on summons or on the firing of the beacons. If called together again they must have eighteen days' pay. He intends to muster his troop at Killingworth on Monday. *Copies.*

(887.) June 25, 1667.—Newsletter. 24th, The King and Prince Rupert are gone down by water to Chatham and Gravesend. The body of the Duke of Cambridge is to be fetched from Richmond by water on Wednesday next, attended by the officers at arms and the nobility, so as to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

(889.) June 27, 1667. Treasury Chamber, Whitehall.—The Lords Commissioners to the justices of the peace in the Barony of Kendal. Concerning the collection of the hearth tax. *Signed by the Duke of Albemarle and four others.*

(891.) June 28, 1667. The Star in Gray's Inn Lane.—Ed. Fisher to D. F. The Duke of Buckingham was taken on the 27th inst. at a tavern in the Strand, and he has been conveyed to the Tower.

(894.) July 2, 1667.—Newsletter. June 27th, It is said that the Duke of Buckingham will render himself to one of the Secretaries of State. 28th, This morning, the Duke of Buckingham rendered himself prisoner to Mr. Secretary Morice, who received immediate order to send him to the Tower. The marriage of Lady Isabella Keith and Sir Edward Turner's son was consummated last night. July 1st, The Earl of Ogle takes charge of the town of Newcastle. The Earl of Carlisle is at Shields, a small village in the mouth of the river, to provide for the safety of the port. All our ships at Chatham are afloat again. 2nd, Sir Samuel Burnardiston, Sheriff of Suffolk, having spread false reports that Captain Darrell was a Papist, and that his soldiers in the Landguard fort had differences with the seamen, was sent for by the Council.

(895.) July 5, 1667. Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.—The Lords Commissioners to the Commissioners for the Aids in Westmoreland. Instructions. *Signed by the Duke of Albemarle and three others.*

(896.) July 13, 1667. Rydal.—D. F. to Sir Jordan Crosland and George Collingwood, at Ripon. Being commanded to march to Penrith with his foot company, he cannot perform his engagement to them in person. He sends 100*l.*, and he will send the other 100*l.* soon after Lammas.

(897.) July 23, 1667.—Newsletter. 17th, His Majesty has this day ordered that the sum of 1,000*l.* payable for the honour of Baronetcy shall be actually paid in future, and that no discharge shall be passed for it as in the past. 19th, The Dutch seem to have no formed design, but to weary us by perpetual alarms. At Plymouth they are well prepared to receive them, Lord Bath having made all preparations for defence. 20th, A quarrel happened this afternoon at the play-house between the Duke of Buckingham and Henry Killigrew. The latter is commanded to the Tower. 22nd, Henry Killigrew was so much hurt in the head by the Duke that he obtained leave to remain at his own house. Sir Chichester Wray is made Governor of Sheerness fort, where there are already 20 or 30 guns mounted. There are mounted at Dartmouth 150 guns, with 1,500 landmen and 600 seamen. 23rd, News of the Dutch fleet in the Thames. The Earls of Mulgrave and Rochester, though under age, are to be called into the House of Peers this session.

(898.) July 16, 1667. London. Dr. Thomas Smith to D. F. Mr. Williamson entertains his communications of what passes in the northern parts with much kindness. The Gazettes and the newsletters are all that can be said as to matter of intelligence. Mr. Dugdale left town this day for Warwickshire, where he intends to reside until the beginning of next term.

(900.) July 30, 1667.—Newsletter. 25th, A committee of the Council was yesterday ordered by his Majesty to report to him a full account of the quarrel between the Duke of Buckingham and Mr. Killigrew. 29th, Order is given for disbanding the newly raised forces as soon as a peace is proclaimed. It is believed that the King will give them a month's pay over and above the time they have served. 30th, Mason, an accomplice in the late plot in Yorkshire, was last week

sent thither from London for trial with a guard of seven troopers, but at the end of Darrington town he was rescued by a party of thirteen stout horsemen. Several of the officers were wounded and one man killed. (*Cf. Reresby's Memoirs.*) The scandal given to all sober, well-meaning men by coffee-houses will, it is thought, give occasion for their inspection and the regulation of their abuses.

(901.) August 6, 1667.—Newsletter. 1st, It is agreed that hostilities are not to cease till twelve days after the publication of the peace. 2nd, The Attorney General is directed to put in informations against all duellers, and especially against Sir Henry Bellasis and Mr. Thomas Porter. Order is given for a proclamation to issue against Blood and his accomplices who rescued Mason the traitor. Yesterday the Earl of Manchester and the Countess of Carlisle were privately married. It is owned by them to-day. 5th, On Wednesday last the Dutch squadron in the west sent a white flag to desire some fresh meat. The Earl of Bath sent Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Major Spurkes and Mr. Windham, on board De Ruyter with what he desired, adding a piece of venison as a compliment of his own. De Witt was likewise on board. The King's health was given with thirteen guns, and the States with eleven, and divers other healths were drunk. The next day the whole squadron weighed and stood eastward. Two days since they were in Salcombe road, with what intention is not known. 6th, The King allows the disbanded men a fortnight's pay more than their due.

(904.) August 13, 1667.—Newsletter. 8th, Yesterday their Majesties dined in public in the Queen's presence chamber, with the usual solemnities and the band of violins, and so they intend to do three days weekly. 9th, The Lords reported the business of the Duke of Buckingham and Mr. Killigrew. The latter did not appear before them. He is resolved to leave the country until he be reconciled to all parties. The King in council gave order that when taken he should be sent to the Tower, and that he should be for ever banished from the Court. The Countess of Clarendon died last night at St. James's. 12th, Sir H. Bellasis died of his wounds yesterday morning. Mr. T. Porter has fled. 13th, It was found on examination that the sword had never pierced the body of Sir H. Bellasis.

(906.) August 20, 1667.—Newsletter. 14th, Six score horse of the guards have been sent into Gloucestershire, to assist the sheriff, some of the justices of the peace being unwilling to obey the order of the Board for destroying tobacco. 15th, Lady Anne Knollys, daughter of the Earl of Banbury, is missing from her grandmother's, the Countess of Portland at Newport House, having, it is believed been conveyed thence by a young gentleman of Dorsetshire named Fry. 17th, The King is sending back the Emperor's equerry with a present of six English horses, and a pack of hounds to the Empress. The young gentleman who carried away Lady Anne Knollys was lately page to the Duke of Buckingham. 19th, On the 13th the Dutch fleet went to Torbay, fifty-six in number. On the 15th they made an assault on Fowey harbour for nearly two hours. They did no harm beyond killing an old woman far inland. Ours answered their great guns and forced them to retire. The port is well lined with foot, and strengthened with many guns on each side of the entrance. Lady Anne Knollys was immediately married to Mr. Fry at Knightsbridge.

(907.) August 27, 1667.—Newsletter. 22nd, Sir Robert Leech, having caused notes to be posted up for enlisting men for foreign

service, is ordered to be taken into custody. 26th, For two days there has been a report about the Lord Chancellor [Clarendon]. This morning he came to Court without his mace and usual attendants. The rejoicings at the peace are general, but not so "transporting" as might be imagined.

(911.) September 3, 1667.—Newsletter. 29th August, To-day or to-morrow Sir Greville Verney will marry Lady Diana Russell. 31st, Last night about seven o'clock, the King sent for the Great Seal by Mr. Secretary Morice. 3rd September, M. de Ruvigny, Ambassador extraordinary from the French King, arrived at Gravesend yesterday. He lodges in the Earl of St. Albans's apartments in Somerset House.

(912.) September 10, 1667.—Newsletter. 6th, The King in Council issued letters for the suppression of Popery. 10th, By letters from Paris we hear of the death of the Countess of Guildford, Groom of the Stool to the Queen-mother.

(913.) September 17, 1667.—Newsletter. 16th, It is said that the Duke of Buckingham has, by help of some persons near the King, been yesterday brought to a reconciliation with his Majesty.

(916.) September 24, 1667.—Newsletter. 23rd, The Duke of Buckingham took his place at the Council Board, having first kissed his Majesty's hand, and at dinner he waited on him as Gentleman of the Bedchamber. 24th, The Lord Keeper is gone to his house at Twickenham for two days, in which time the fairer part of Essex House is being prepared for his residence.

(917.) October 1, 1667.—Newsletter. 28th, Yesterday most of the commissions for the vacant commands of the Roman Catholic officers were signed. 30th, On Saturday or Sunday, Lord George Douglas departs for Spain, with his regiment of 1,600 men. They take with them cloth to make coats of red lined with white, given by the King. 1st October, Mr. George Hamilton is assured of the very honourable conditions he and his men are to have in France. Sir Henry Jones goes as his Lieutenant, Lord Morpeth as his Cornet, and Mr. Skelton as his Quarter-master.

(918.) October 8, 1667.—Newsletter. 3rd, This morning the King viewed four companies of the King's Regiment at St. James's. There three Captains, Captain Howard, Captain Panton, and Sir Edward Scot, gave up their companies, as being Roman Catholics.

(919.) October 15, 1667.—Newsletter. 11th, Last night the Baron de Isola solemnised the birth of the young prince at Vienna. The King, the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, the Lord General, the Duke of Buckingham, and other great lords, supped with him. 12th, The Governor and Council of Virginia have made complaint of Lord Baltimore, as usurping the title of an absolute sovereign.

(920.) October 22, 1667.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(921.) October 29, 1667.—Newsletter. 25th, This afternoon their Majesties were present at the dancing on the ropes, etc. by a company of English in the Banqueting Hall.

(924.) November 5, 1667.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(925.) November 12, 1667.—Newsletter. 8th, In compassion for poor captives among the Turks, the King has ordered a collection over all England for their release. 12th, Last night Sir George Ayscough arrived from his imprisonment, and was received graciously by the King.

(926.) November 19, 1667.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament. 18th, This afternoon the Prince is gone into the City, to lay the first stone of another pillar of the Exchange, at the request of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

(927.) November 26, 1667.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(928.) December 3, 1667.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(930.) December 10, 1667.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(931.) December 10, 1667. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to the justices of the peace for the county of Westmoreland. Requiring a list of all prisoners, with particulars of the time and causes of their commitment, especially of that sort of people called Quakers, and the opinion of the justices concerning them respectively, distinguishing those who may be fit objects of the King's mercy from those who are ringleaders of faction. *Signed by Sir Orlando Bridgeman, C.S., and fourteen others. Seal.*

(932.) December 17, 1667.—Newsletter. 12th, The Earl of Burlington in marrying his second daughter. to the second son of the Lord Chancellor [Clarendon], had Clarendon House tied to him for 14,000*l.* in lieu of a jointure for the young lady. This not having been paid, he has taken possession of the house. One Symmons of the Custom House is ordered into custody for conveying over the Earl of Clarendon.

(933.) December 24, 1667.—Newsletter. [20th,] The King is "revoking" his Ambassador, the Earl of Winchelsea, from Constantinople, where he has continued for five years, and the Turkey Company have leave to find another. Order is given that the Committee of the Council confer with that of the City as to the Acts of Parliament that will be necessary for building a new quay on the river side. 21st, It is said that Sir Daniel Harvey will succeed the Earl of Winchelsea in his embassy.

(935.) December 31, 1667.—Newsletter. 26th, It is said at Paris that the Earl of Clarendon has been privately to see the Queen-Mother, and also to see the King. 31st, M. de Ruvigny has in his master's name demanded restitution of Cayenne, taken by Sir John Harman. The Dutch Ambassador talks not so calmly about the taking of Surinam.

(936.) January 7, 1667[-8].—Newsletter. 4th, Sir William Temple, his Majesty's resident at Brussels, took leave yesterday. 6th, On Saturday the King was nobly entertained at dinner by the Earl of Bedford. This day, according to the custom of the season, both their Majesties are invited to end Christmas with the Lord Chamberlain at his lodgings at Court. 7th, According to the usual custom, his Majesty played last night with his nobles and lost 200*l.* The Duke of York was the greatest winner there.

(937.) January 8, 1667[-8]. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to the Commissioners of the aids in Lancashire. Instructions. *Copy.*

(942.) January 21, 1667[-8].—Newsletter. 20th, It is said that the Earl of Clarendon is removing from Rouen to Calais to await the advice of his friends about returning to England.

(944.) January 28, 1667[-8].—Newsletter. 27th, The Lord General is composing a quarrel between the Earl of Oxford and Lord Buckhurst.

(945.) February 4, 1667[-8].—Newsletter. 1st, It is believed that the Earl of Clarendon is on his way to Germany.

(949.) February 11, 1667[-8].—Newsletter. 7th, A committee is appointed by the King to consider the ways of preventing the frequent mischiefs of duelling.

(950.) February 18, 1667[-8].—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(952.) February 25, 1667[-8].—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament. 21st, The Earl of Clarendon is passing from Calais to Germany, having obtained a passport from the States General.

(954.) March 3, 1667[-8].—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(956.) March 10, 1667[-8].—Newsletter. 5th, The new ship launched [on the 3rd] was called by his Majesty the *Charles*, plainly and simply. (*Cf. Pepys's Diary* and *London Gazette.*) Proceedings in Parliament.

(958.) March 17, 1667[-8].—Newsletter. 14th, The business about foreign iron was this day heard at the Committee of the Board. The Company of Blacksmiths contended for the free importation of Swedish iron, as much better and cheaper than English, but the gentlemen of Sussex concerned in the manufacture did as strongly oppose it. 17th, The Earl of Shrewsbury died yesterday at Arundel House, where he has remained all this while [since his duel]. Proceedings in Parliament.

(964.) March 24, 1667[-8].—Newsletter. 19th, The body of the Earl of Shrewsbury was opened at Arundel House before several noblemen and persons of quality, and certain physicians and surgeons of good note. It was certified that his wound was perfectly cured. Proceedings in Parliament.

(965.) March 31, 1668.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(966.) 1668.—List of freeholders within the Barony of Kendal, approved by the justices of the peace to serve at the assizes for that year.

(968.) April 7, 1668.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(972.) April 14, 1668.—Newsletter. 10th, It is openly reported that four regiments are being raised, to pass into Flanders in case peace be not made, each regiment to be of 1,000 men effective. The Earl of Ossory will be one of the Colonels. Proceedings in Parliament.

(974.) April 21, 1668.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(976.) May 5, 1668.—Newsletter. 1st, Upon a reported design to fire the remaining part of the City on May day, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen forbade the apprentices to go abroad that day. Proceedings in Parliament.

(978.) May 19, 1668.—Newsletter. 15th, The King intends on Thursday to sleep at Newmarket, on Friday to have the races run, on Saturday to dine with Lord Alington and to sup with Lord Crofts, on Sunday to do his devotion at Bury [St. Edmunds], and on Monday to return.

(980.) May 26, 1668.—Newsletter. 21st, The inhabitants of Taunton are said to have committed great insolencies some weeks since, upon occasion of a yearly anniversary which they celebrate in memory of a defeat to his late Majesty's forces in the rebellion. The Council have ordered the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Somerset, to send for information upon oath, in order that proceedings may be taken. 26th, It is openly said that the Duke of Buckingham has finished his bargain with the Lord General for the place of Master of the Horse, for a very valuable consideration.

(981.) June 2, 1668.—Newsletter. 28th May, The King has sent letters of revocation to Sir John Trevor in France; 2nd June, The *Tiger* lies in the river, ready to transport the Countess de Dona with the body of her late husband to Hamburg. The King has made the same present to her as he would have made to her lord if he had lived, viz., 1,200*l.* "in a cupboard of plate," besides gold chains to the Secretary of the Embassy.

(985.) June 9, 1668.—Newsletter. 4th, The Duke of Buckingham was sworn Master of the Horse, at the humble suit of the Lord General. The design set on foot some months since by Prince Rupert the Lord General, and several other undertakers, for the discovery of the North-West Passage, being now brought to maturity, two small ketches, the *Norwich* and the *Eaglet*, set sail this week to Breton's Bay. Lord Brudenel's marriage with Lady [Frances] Savile, eldest sister of the Earl of Sussex, was perfected last week, but it will not be consummated for five months for particular reasons. 5th, Sir Hugh Windham and Mr. Rogers, Deputy Lieutenants of Somerset, have examined the late riot at Taunton. The authors of it were of the meaner sort, and the substantial part of the town were much scandalized at it. 6th, The King has protested to the Dutch Ambassadors his displeasure that Surinam has not been surrendered by Lord Willoughby.

(986.) June 16, 1668.—Newsletter. 11th, Sir Robert Southwell left this morning for Portugal, taking with him the ratifications of the late treaty between Spain and Portugal. Sir Bernard Gascoyne, Don Antonio de Cordova, and several other persons of quality, go with him as passengers. 15th, The Duke of Monmouth left this morning for Dover [on his way to France], attended by Mr. James Hamilton. Sir Thomas Higgins is to carry the Garter to the Duke of Saxony. Some Tories have appeared in the north of Ireland.

(987.) June 23, 1668.—Newsletter. 18th, M. de Ruvigny took leave this day, and he intends to leave for Paris to-morrow. Sir William Temple is preparing to return to Holland as Resident. 22nd, The King and the Duke of York, attended by several of the nobility, went down the river to Sheerness, to hasten the works there. Lord

Ashley is not yet dead, but his friends have small hopes of his recovery.

(988.) June 30, 1668.—Newsletter. 27th, Sir William Temple will have the character of Ambassador Extraordinary. The Duke of Monmouth has been much caressed by all the Court at Paris. His stay will not be long, and it is said the King has already sent directions for his return. 29th, This afternoon the Secretary from Venice, Giovanni Francisco Marchesini, had audience, and delivered letters from the Duke imploring succour in the war of Candia.

(989.) July 7, 1668.—Newsletter. 1st, The King is encouraging some strangers who offer to introduce the manufacture of point-laces as fine as those of Venice. 2nd, The Lady Anne, daughter of his Royal Highness, embarked for France, for recovery of her health. *Imperfect.*

(992.) July 21, 1668.—Newsletter. 15th, The Venetian Secretary made three propositions—(1) that the King should assist the Republic with 400 men and their pay, (2) that he should forbid English ships to convey any succour to Candia for the Turks, and (3) that he should second any overtures that may be made for an accommodation. The first is deferred until other Christian princes shall do the same. 18th, Several "artists" have been consulted about the rebuilding of St. Paul's. They all conclude that the steeple must be wholly pulled down ere any thing be done. All that is intended to be built now is the Choir, which is estimated to cost 40,000*l.* The King has directed that the ship which carries Sir Daniel Harvey shall go no higher than Smyrna, and that the Ambassador shall post thence to Constantinople by land as he can, for he will not venture a man of war within the command of the Turkish castles. He has further declared that no future Ambassador going thither shall have a ship further than Smyrna, and that the Earl of Winchelsea shall be left to come home in one of the Company's ships. The Duchess of Ormond is expected in a few days, with the body of Lady Arran to be buried in Westminster Abbey. 21st, News of the murderous attack on the Archbishop of St. Andrews.

(5705.) July 24, 1668. Rydal.—D. F. to William Dugdale. "I perceive by your letter unto Dr. Smith, that Mr. Christian denyes the fact, and that Mr. Mattison seconds him therein; which to all that heares thereof is a wonder. The Doctor hath already taken great paines in hunting after proofes for you, but all that were imployed at the funerall being either friends or relations, it will be—I fear—a difficult thing to get them to give evedence, especially if you lay the action in a forraigne county. If I might advise you therein, you shall lay your action in Cumberland, where I doubt not you will easily prove the fact, and where—I am confident—you will have a favourable jury. To prove your damages there will be—I believe—your greatest charge and trouble." *Copy.*

(995.) July 28, 1668.—Newsletter. 23rd, Sir Greville Verney died at Bedford House this morning. 27th, The Ambassador from Venice is arrived, but he remains incognito until his equipage be ready for his entry and audience. Monsieur Meerman embarked at Gravesend on Friday upon a States' man of war of which the Captain was young De Ruyter, whom the King did the honour to knight.

(996.) August 4, 1668.—Newsletter. 1st, The Duke of Monmouth returned from France by way of Hastings. On Monday next there is

to be a great meeting at the Lord Mayor's about the rebuilding of St. Paul's Choir. It is hoped they may build a very decent and noble choir for 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.*, counting the expense of pulling down the old steeple, which, they say, will cost nearly half that money. *Short postscript in the hand of J. Williamson.*

(997.) August 11, 1668.—Newsletter. 9th, Sir William Temple took leave this day. During his residence in Holland he is to give place to the Prince of Orange, as a grand child of England.

(998.) August 18, 1668.—Newsletter. 14th, Lord Gerard is said to have parted with his command of his Majesty's Guard to the Duke of Monmouth upon some valuable consideration. 18th, Yesterday Monsieur Colbert was brought from the Tower, where the guns were discharged at his landing, to Leicester House, with the usual ceremonies. Mr. Henry Howard, nephew to the Earl of Carlisle, was lately killed in a duel by Mr. Curwen, a gentleman of the North. Monsieur Colbert is to have his public audience to-morrow.

(5707.) August 21st, 1668.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. "Mrs. Fell haveing her discharge from her easy imprisonment, doth not a little encourage that rabble fanaticks, and discourage all magistrates for acting against them. I observe it is now become a generall policy to comply with the nonconformists: I am sure it much encreases their number and I fear that it will much encrease their confidence in desireing. I wish that less then all may fully please them, which if it do, then I will say they are not of the brood of the old presbiterian. *Verbum sat.*" *Copy.*

(999.) August 25, 1668.—Newsletter. Yesterday afternoon, Monsieur Colbert's lady was brought by Sir Charles Cotterell to the Queen's Antechamber, where her Majesty, seated under a canopy of state, received her very graciously.

(1000.) September 1, 1668.—Newsletter. 28th, Dr. Hall, Bishop of Chester, died by an accident, being wounded by a knife in his pocket when he had a fall from his horse. 29th, A very rich coach is sent to the Count de Molina, the Spanish ambassador here, that he may appear in as great splendour as the Sieur Colbert.

(5706.) August 29th, 1668. Rydal.—D. F. to [William] Dugdale. "Since mine of the 24th of the last moneth, Sir George Fletcher and I had the opportunity of meeting with Mr. Christian at Carlile, where wee two spoak unto him according to your desire. Mr. Christian flatly denyed that he marshalled the funerall, and when I told him that I believed it would be proved that he did, he answered that if it was, he cared not; since he hoped to get as good—if not better—damages against you for degradeing him and other gentlemen at Carlile-assizes, as you will obtaine against him for what he did at Workington. In fine, notwithstanding wee two used what arguments wee could to perswade him, yet would he not yield either to give you any satisfaction or an appearance; acquainting us that you may take your course and he will take his. I perceive he is in hopes you will not prove it against him, and indeed though all say he was the onely man, yet I can finde scarce any that is knowing and willing to give evidence against him since they look upon it as a diminishing of the honour due unto the memory of Sir Patricius Curwen. If you bring your triall against Mr. Christian in Cumberland you may very probably—upon subpœnaing of halfe a dozen persons—prove the fact, but if in another

county it will bee more difficult and chargeable. It is thought that if you cast him, my Lady Curwen's executors will bear his charges, which with the advantage he thinkes he hath against you concerning your degradeing of him without due process and conviction, makes him—I believe—thus obstinate in denying you satisfaction. The Earle of Carlisle came not unto Carlisle untill the last day of the assizes, before which Mr. Christian was gone out of towne, so as wee could not speak with them together." *Copy.*

(1002.) September 8, 1668.—Newsletter. 2nd, The Bishop of Hereford returns to town this night, and then, it is believed, the Bishopric of Chester will be disposed of. 3rd, It is said that Dr. Sancroft, Dean of St. Paul's, has refused the Bishopric of Chester. 4th, The King has given 500*l.* to the widow of Rear-Admiral Sanson, besides her other pensions, for the good service of her husband in the late war. Some days since his Majesty sent for the magistrates of the City, and recommended them speedily to stake forth and model the intended quay along the river. 5th, At Sir William Temple's departure for Holland, his Majesty declared at the Council Board that his Ambassadors abroad should not on any occasion "give the hand" to an Envoy of another prince, a point which had been much disputed abroad. The Duchess of Ormond landed at Minehead, and she is on her way to Moore Park.

(1003.) September 15, 1668.—Newsletter. 11th, At last the Dean of St. Paul's has absolutely desired to be excused from taking the Bishopric of Chester, being rather desirous to serve in the great work of "re-edifying" St. Paul's Church. 14th, Lord Culpepper, it is said, has at length finished his bargain with Sir Robert Holmes for the command of the Isle of Wight, into which the latter is to enter on payment of a certain sum of money.

(1004.) September 22, 1668.—17th, It is now certainly said that the business that has been so long in transacting between Mr. Secretary Morrice and Sir John Trevor for the office of [Secretary of] State is now finally concluded, and that the latter is to give to the former 8,000*l.* for it, in which his Majesty signified his pleasure this morning. 22nd, The King has assigned half of Audley End House to the Queen and her family for their better accommodation, though without "consequence" for the future in like cases.

(1005.) September 29, 1668.—Newsletter. 25th, Several Frenchmen having attempted to "debauch" our Englishmen to instruct them in France in the mystery of weaving silk stockings, were brought before the Council and committed to the Tower. The Englishmen who were accessory to the fact were to be disfranchised of the Company. 29th, Sir John Trevor was sworn a Privy Councillor and Secretary of State this morning. The agreement being finished between Prince Rupert and Lord Mordaunt for the government of Windsor, the grant of it was signed this day, as also of a commission for a company of foot in that garrison, his Highness paying 3,500*l.*

(1006.) October 6, 1668.—Newsletter. This morning the Queen set out for Audley End.

(1007.) October 13, 1668.—Newsletter. 12th, The Duke of York's birthday will be celebrated with the usual solemnities, a play being prepared for the entertainment of the ladies. The piece chosen is *The Queen of Arragon*. It will be acted in the Guard Chamber at St. James's.

(1006.) October 20, 1668.—Newsletter. 16th, Last night the French Ambassador entertained the Duke and Duchess [of York] at a noble supper at Leicester House.

(1009.) October 27, 1668.—Newsletter. 22nd, The Governor, Council, and Burgesses of Virginia made a present to his Majesty of 300 lb. of silk, being the first fruits of that commodity. He has ordered it to be wrought into bed furniture for his own use. They hope to settle a trade of flax, hemp, &c. 23rd, The Earl of Carlisle is to go Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Sweden, with the Order of the Garter.

(1010.) October 23, 1668. Whitehall.—Order by the King and his Council that John Aglionby, Alderman of Carlisle, shall publicly make satisfaction to Sir Philip Musgrave and the officers of the garrison in that City, for his affronts to them. *Copy.*

(1012.) November 3, 1668.—Newsletter. 2nd, The letters from Genoa say that Sir Daniel Harvey in the *Leopard* has been saluted with much civility, especially by the brothers Durazzo, who invited him to their palace, one of them having been Ambassador here some years since.

(1014.) November 10, 1668.—Newsletter. 6th, Yesterday Sir Marco Ognate arrived as Envoy from the Constable of Castile; 9th, A play, *The Tanner tanned*, is appointed for this evening in the new theatre at Whitehall.

(1015.) November 11, 1668. Cockermouth.—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. Concerning Mr. Dugdale's law-suit. Mr. Aglionby complains heavily of the order against him.

(1018.) November 17, 1668.—Newsletter. 14th, The ship that goes for the Prince of Tuscany is to go to St. Antonio, between Bilbao and St. Andreo; 16th, Last night the Queen's birthday was celebrated with bells, bonfires, ordnance from the Tower, and fireworks on the river. This evening there is to be a comedy. *Postscript*:—"Honoured Sir. You are humbly desired to remember the clerkes of this office. Be pleased to direct your orders for us to Robert Yard at my Lord Arlington's office in Whitehall. We are your most humble servants."

(1020.) November 24, 1668.—Newsletter. 14th, The King in Council gave order that Lady Mohun, being a Roman Catholic, shall give security to breed her children in the Protestant religion. The Earl of Carlisle is ordered to go directly to Gothenburg.

(1021.) November 28, 1668. Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.—The Lords Commissioners to the Commissioners for the assessments in Westmoreland. Instructions. *Copy.*

(5727.) 1668, December 4.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. Congratulating him on having bought (Winderwath) the ancient seat of his family, and thanking him for newsletters supplied by his clerks. *Copy.*

(1023.) December 8, 1668.—Newsletter. 7th, An infamous and blasphemous pamphlet by one Penn, son of Sir William Penn, "who had passed through all degrees of looseness and extravagancies," has appeared this week. The printer is committed to close prison, and search is made for the author. 7th, The King has ordered Henry Martin to be transported from Windsor Castle to Chepstow. Postscript:—"Sir. Wee humbly begg your remembrance of us. Wee are your most humble servants, Henry Barton, Thomas Williamson, Robert

Yard, Francis Melsam. Bee pleased to direct your orders to any of us at Mr. Williamson's office in Scotland Yard."

(1028.) December 15, 1668.—Newsletter. 9th, The King of Denmark would gladly have the Earl of Carlisle pass through the Sound on his way to Stockholm, instead of landing at Gothenburg, and by that means a compliment being passed from his Majesty to that King, he would without more difficulty send a formal one. The great point ever since the breach has been which shall make the first step, but his Majesty finds it not fit that the Earl pass that way. 12th, William Penn junior, author of "that horrid and abominable piece against the Holy Trinity, &c." was this day brought in custody before the Secretary of State. 14th, The young Count Oxenstiern arrived in town on Thursday on his way from Sweden to Portugal. 15th, At last Lord Culpepper and Sir Robert Holmes are agreed about the government of the Isle of Wight.

(1029.) December 22, 1668. — Newsletter. 21st, Sir William Godolphin goes to Spain in the ship that goes thither for the Prince of Tuscany, and may depart in a month.

(1030.) January 5, 1668[-9].—Newsletter. 1st, Copies of a malicious comedy called *Pluto*, reflecting on several persons of honour, have been taken. It was to have been acted within the prison of the King's Bench. 4th, The Earl of Carlisle's departure for Sweden is delayed on account of the frost.

(1032.) January 2, 1668[-9]. Whitehall.—Joseph Williamson to D. F. To one that has been so kind to me in the old year I cannot omit to return my good wishes for the new. I am obliged for your compliments on my new purchase. If it had not been for a natural respect for my country, and in some measure for the *penates*, the dust of my ancestors, I am not in so great a fulness as to think of purchasing. I affect not to be great or powerful. To be an honest man, and to be thought so, is my first aim.

(1033.) January 12, 1668[-9.] — Newsletter. 11th, The Grand Duke of Tuscany has signified to his Majesty's Resident that the chaplain to the factory of English merchants must be sent away for having preached openly, and drawn a great concourse of people at Leghorn.

(1035.) January 25, 1668[-9]. Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.—The Lords Commissioners to the Commissioners for the assessments in Lancashire. Instructions. *Copy*.

(1037.) [February *dated*] January 2, 1668[-9].—Newsletter. 28th, The son of the Danish Admiral has offered the Earl of Carlisle any civility he should need in his passage through Denmark.

(1038.) February 9, 1668[-9].—Newsletter. 5th, Vavasor Powell, "that great incendiary and opposer of all settlement in the Church," is proceeded against for refusing the oaths. The King has left the law to take its course.

(1039.) February 16, 1668[-9].—Newsletter. 13th, The King informed the Council that Lord Roberts was to succeed the Duke of Ormond in the government of Ireland. He added that the change was not for any want of satisfaction in the conduct of the Duke, but for reasons rising out of his own private affairs. The Duke received his Majesty's declaration with great cheerfulness.

(1040.) February 23, 1668[-9].—Newsletter. Great preparations are being made for the funeral of the Duchess Dudley.

(1041.) March 2, 1668[-9].—Newsletter. 24th, The King out of his particular good will has ordered Sir Mark Ognate, the envoy from Flanders, to be presented with a jewel worth nearly 300*l.* 11th, A very kind letter from the King of Denmark, in his own hand, was delivered to his Majesty yesterday by a Danish gentleman casually passing his time in England. There is a good design afoot for erecting an academy, or university of letters and exercises, in the island of Jersey, in which Sir George Carteret is a principal benefactor. The island has now a petition to that effect before his Majesty. Sir Thomas Higgins left for Saxony on Saturday. 12th, Lady Paulina Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich, died this week at Chelsea of a consumption.

(1043.) March 9, 1668[-9].—Newsletter. 3rd, The Lord Mayor being invited by the Reader of the Inner Temple to his feast, the gentlemen took offence at the sword being carried up within the precincts, and would not suffer him to proceed. He betook himself to Mr. Philippe's Chamber, and there was obliged to stay all day. The Recorder and Sheriffs related this despite to the King in Council, who sent a clerk in his name to command them to forbear further disorder, but that little prevailed. At last the Lord Chamberlain was sent to find some expedient for the matter. The issue was that the Lord Mayor returned without any dinner about seven at night, with his sword up, but by a back way through Ram Alley. The King acquainted the Lords of the Council with an accident that happened, much to his displeasure, which was a challenge sent by Sir William Coventry to the Duke of Buckingham. 5th, It is said that Mr. Henry Brouncker and Sir John Morton, having by accident met in the street, drew upon each other on account of some words used by the former some days before, and that after some passes Mr. Brouncker came off with a wound in his side. His Majesty declared his pleasure this day that Sir William Coventry should be put out of the Council. The Duchess Dudley, who lately died aged almost an hundred years, has, to crown all the charities of her life, given great legacies to pious uses. Her body is exposed in state at her house in St. Giles in the Fields. 6th, His Majesty has agreed to the founding of a college at Jersey, and to the repair of an old pier for the safety of the harbour, giving considerable help towards the charge. 8th, The French King has readily agreed at his Majesty's desire to countermand the order for sending the Scotch Regiment under Lord [George] Douglas [to Candia]. This morning by three o'clock, his Majesty, accompanied by the Dukes of York, Buckingham, and Monmouth, departed for Newmarket, intending to see a foot race by the way, which is to be run from Audley End to Newmarket by one of the King's footmen and a north-country butcher. The Queen and the Ministers remain in town, save the Lord Keeper, who goes to his country house at Twickenham.

(1045.) March 16, 1668[-9].—Newsletter. 10th, Letters from Lisbon say that Sir Robert Southwell was still soliciting the payment of the rest of the Queen's portion. 11th, On Tuesday night there was a quarrel between the Duke of Richmond and Mr. James Hamilton, after they had well dined at the Tower with Sir Henry Savile. They had chosen their seconds, but the Lord General sent for the principals, and put them on their honours not to prosecute it. The Earl of Rochester was one of the party, who, upon his disgrace at Court, intends to go to France for some time. 13th, The Duke of Savoy is making the King a very fair present of wine, and one of the King's

ketches in the Straits is gone to Villafranca (Franka Villa) to fetch it. 15th, The Dukes of Luxemburg are preparing a present of a hundred stags for his Majesty. 16th, The corpse of the late Duchess Dudley was this morning carried out of town in a stately hearse attended with a numerous train of coaches.

(1046.) March 19 [, 1669].—[Dr. T. Smith] to D. F. The City so much resents the late affront done to the Lord Mayor that, I hear, there is a guard of three hundred men placed about the Temple, to secure it from the rage of the apprentices, who otherwise, it is thought, would pull it down to the ground.

(5729.) May 10, 1669. Rydal.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. "I am — I assure you — very glad to hear of your late purchase of Winderwath; since that will oblige you—I hope—to have a more perticuler kindness for this county, and I wish that it may ever make you a suitable returne. There is none that I know that envyes you either this or your other purchase in Cumberland; and for mine owne part I am sure that I am—and was ever—very joyfull of it. If you will give me favour to be free with you I shall acquaint you with some of my suspitions upon the publick score, which is that the presbiterians, etc. have been and are now designing some mischeif; for besides the late boldness of the high-way men in divers places the many false rumors and reports—one of their ancient policies—which wee have had of late in these parts—one while that the Scots are up in armes, another while that bishops and dean and chapters lands will be sold, or annext to the crowne in the place of the excise and hearth money, and bishops to be maintained by sallaries out of the exchequer—I am induced to believe that there may be some mischief intended by that party both against church and state; since I was lately told by a gentleman—who had been a feild officer in the late warr amongst them and still presumed to warp towards their good old cause and—who haveing been not long since in Yorkshire, was there spoak unto by one of that faction, that if he would stand for a parliament man—there being then and almost monethly, a report of this parliaments being forthwith dissolved—he should have not onely all his charges at his election, but also dureing his stay at the parliament defrayed upon a common purse, and if he doubted of this undertaker's performance he should have very good security for it. But this gentleman declineing that motion, the other then endeavoured to engage him and his interrest against the election of any courtier or episcopall person. This—if reall—shows the activity of that party and that they will first endeavour civilly to undo us and if that fail, then probably they will follow some martiall method. This, and much more, I doubt not you have heard of, and I hope God will be so favourable as not to permit the king and kingdome to be twice cheated by one trick. This I thought my duty to intimate unto you." *Copy.*

(1054.) May 11, 1669.—Newsletter. 10th, We have been made happy this last week with an appearance that the Queen is with child. 11th, His Majesty's troops of guards, of horse and foot, were this morning drawn out to Hyde Park in presence of the King, the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, and the Prince of Tuscany.

(1056.) May 25, 1669.—Newsletter. 19th, Mr. St. George, the herald who went to Saxony, has returned, leaving Sir Thomas Higgins in Holland. The Elector gave Sir Thomas a gold chain with his portrait set in diamonds, worth 500*l.* or 600*l.*, and a basin and ewer worth 120*l.*, and similar presents of half those values to the herald.

20th, This day the Prince of Tuscany dines at Hampton Court, where Lord Ashley treats his Highness. On Tuesday he was entertained by Lord Arlington. On Tuesday night Mr. Henry Killigrew going to his house beyond Hammersmith was set upon by four footmen attending a mourning coach. They gave him eight or nine desperate wounds, and he is in great danger of his life. 24th, "The Queen continues wonderfully well of her great belly." The Earl of Winchelsea has arrived at Naples. He was very well received at Malta by the Grand Master. 25th, On Thursday the Prince of Tuscany intends to dine and sleep at Rochester, in order to see the ships in the river. On Monday he sets forward for Harwich, and on his way he intends to visit the Lord General at Newhall, staying the first night at Chelmsford. To-morrow he is to be entertained by the Duke of Buckingham.

(1058.) June 1, 1669.—Newsletter. 27th May, The Spanish Ambassador and his lady departed for Portsmouth. His Majesty had thoughts of having the Prince of Tuscany to dine with him in public on his birthday, but the Prince desired to be excused, being *incognito*. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen made a visit to the Prince on Wednesday last in their robes, and invited him to dine with them, but he excused himself, his departure being so nigh. 31st, The present of wine from the Duke of Savoy has arrived in the river, being fifty tuns of excellent wine of several sorts for his Majesty's own drinking. Letters from Lisbon say that Sir Robert Southwell had got assignments for a considerable part of the Queen's portion. 1st June, This morning his Majesty, at the earnest request of some friends, ordered the discharge of Sir Edmund Godfrey, who had continued several days in the Porter's Lodge.

(1060.) June 8, 1669.—Newsletter. 2nd, Sir Thomas Allen carries with him instructions to redeem the English slaves [in Africa], of whom there are about thirty. The King has proposed that the collection for their relief shall be made by persons of honour and quality from house to house, and not loosely by churchwardens in churches. 3rd, Captain Soupe, having found out an art of walking upon the surface of the water, showed the experiment on Tuesday morning at the pond at Islington to the Prince of Tuscany, who gave him twenty guineas for his pains. He presses much that the King should see it, and that he should have a patent for it for fourteen years. 4th, The Queen has had a miscarriage, "to the extreme affliction of the King and Court." 7th, On Wednesday the Prince of Tuscany made a visit to the Lord General at Newhall, but he would not stay dinner, intending to sleep at Colchester. On Thursday he arrived at Harwich, and, after viewing the town and port, passed to Landguard Fort, where he was received by the Governor, Major Darrell with the usual ceremonies. On Friday afternoon he set sail in the yacht appointed to transport him to Holland. It is now become a less secret that Colonel Talbot, of the Duke of York's Bedchamber, is married to Mrs. Boynton, one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour.

(1061.) June 8, 1669. Lambeth House.—Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Archbishop of York, at Bishopthorpe. The King of late speaking in public against conventicles, after laying some blame upon the bishops for their want of care, declared that henceforward they should not want the assistance of the civil magistrate to suppress them. He desires that enquiry be made in every diocese what conventicles are held in every parish, what are the numbers that usually meet at them,

and upon what hope the people thereat look for impunity. When any such conventicles cannot be hindered by the bishops, complaint is to be made to the nearest justice of the Peace, and any negligence on their part is to be certified to the King. *Copy.*

(1066.) June 15, 1669.—Newsletter. 9th, Some days since, the Countess of Portland, formerly Countess of Newport, died in town, and her house, called Newport House, was immediately seized by Mr. Fry who had married Lady Anne Knollys. Her body was privately buried at Somerset House. 10th, The Prince of Tuscany has written a most respectful letter to his Majesty from Holland. On Monday next Lord Howard goes down the river to see all his equipage and train put on board. It will certainly be the most magnificent that has been seen in Europe these many ages. With him goes Mr. Warren as Secretary to the Embassy, having been employed as agent.

(1068.) June 22, 1669.—Newsletter. 19th, Lord Henry Howard, having taken leave of the King, left town this evening to pass a day or two at his house in Surrey, intending to go by land to Plymouth, then to embark on the fleet under Sir Thomas Allen.

(1070.) June 29, 1669.—Newsletter. 28th, Yesterday the Queen went abroad, being perfectly recovered. She spent the evening at Lord Arlington's at Goring House.

(1072.) July 6, 1669.—Newsletter. On Saturday, Sir Thomas Allen arrived at Portsmouth, and instantly embarked in the *Resolution*, which bears the Admiral's flag, Sir Edward Spragg being Vice Admiral, and Sir John Harman Rear Admiral. To prevent any disputes between the two fleets in the Mediterranean, the French King has proposed a rule that neither salute the other, or endeavour to get the wind of the other.

(1073.) July 13, 1669.—Newsletter. On the 11th, Prince George of Denmark arrived at Dover from Calais, under the name of the Marquis de Rantzau, with fifteen servants, and passed on his way for London.

(1075.) July 17, 1669. Whitehall.—Robert Yard, Henry Ball, and Francis Melsam, to D. F. Apologising for having written to him for a remembrance, and begging him to interpose with their master, and thereby obliterate their error.

(1077.) July 20, 1669.—Newsletter. 16th, This day Prince George of Denmark was privately brought by the Lord Chamberlain to see the King, and he also came to see the Queen. He is a very fair young prince of about fifteen years. 19th, The Danish Ambassador has not yet made his public entry. He lives with great expense, having furnished York House far richer than ever yet any foreign minister did.

(1078.) July 27, 1669.—Newsletter. 23rd, The city are pulling down Temple Bar, with the intention to rebuild it suitably to the greatness of the City as now rebuilt. 24th, This morning the King and the Duke of York went hunting in Epping Forest. 26th, On Wednesday, Sir Thomas Allen, having taken in his Excellency Lord Howard, set sail for the Straits.

(1079.) August 3, 1669.—Newsletter. 28th July, Penn, the author of the late heretical book, having renounced his opinions by his hand, is to be delivered to his father, and by him to be transported. 30th, The Fleet prison kept at Caroone House by Lambeth, is to be removed, and there have been some thoughts of Ely House in Holborn.

(1080.) August 10, 1669.—Newsletter. The King has some thoughts of sending an ambassador to Venice.

(1083.) August 17, 1669.—Newsletter. 14th, This morning the King is gone hawking to Banstead Downs, and he dines with Lord Berkeley of Stratton, who has a house near. Sir Robert Southwell has appeared at Court.

(1084.) August 31, 1669.—Newsletter. 25th, Yesterday the Bishop of Winchester, formerly Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, and in disgrace, was received into favour again, and admitted to kiss his Majesty's hand. 30th, The University of Oxford having chosen the Duke of Ormond as Chancellor, the City of Oxford has elected the Duke of Buckingham as High Steward in place of the Earl of Berkshire, hoping thus to balance interests. Yesterday the King received the Bishop of Rochester into favour again. This morning by four o'clock the King and the Duke of York began their journey to the west.

(1086.) September 7, 1669.—Newsletter. 6th, This morning a Council was summoned to attend his Majesty at Hampton Court. It is thought that the Court will continue there while Whitehall is being hung with mourning [for Queen Henrietta Maria]. 7th, Sir Edward Bathurst and Sir William Drax, two famous aldermen, died last night.

(1087.) September 14, 1669.—Newsletter. 9th, The Lord Chamberlain and Lord Sandwich are come to town to make preparations for hanging Whitehall with mourning. The King's lodgings are to be hung throughout with purple, the Queen's with black. 10th, Mr. Henry Killigrew, who was formerly in disgrace upon his quarrel with the Duke of Buckingham at the play-house, is said to have reconciled himself to the Duke and to the Countess of Shrewsbury. On Wednesday he kissed the King's hand. 11th, The young Prince of Parma arrived here some two days since, intending to pass some time in seeing the curiosities of the court and country. 13th, The Count de St. Agnan, who is sent from the French King to condole with his Majesty on the death of the Queen Mother, arrived here on Saturday.

(1088.) September 21, 1669.—Newsletter. 16th, The bodies of Sir Edward Filmer and Lady Lexington, who died lately at Paris, having been embalmed, are being brought over for burial. 17th, His Majesty has allowed 5,000*l.* for mourning, but there is already expended above 500*l.* more. Mourning is only allowed to such as have their livery out of the Wardrobe. 18th, The Judges in the circuits have fined some Quakers.

(1089.) September 28, 1669.—Newsletter. 25th, The Count de St. Agnan and the Chevalier Marriva received presents before their departure to the value of 600*l.* and 800*l.*, Lord Buckhurst and Mr. Savile having been presented in France with that King's picture set with diamonds to the value of 600*l.* each. 27th, Yesterday there was a "Cabinet Council" at Wallingford House, by reason of the indisposition of the Duke of Buckingham. 28th, Lord Howard is arrived at Tangier.

(1091.) October 5, 1669.—Newsletter. 4th, On Saturday, Madame Stewart, mother of the Duchess of Richmond, landed at Dover from France. The King has ordered Somerset House to be conveyed to the Queen in like manner as formerly to the Queen-Mother.

(1094.) October 12, 1669.—Newsletter. 8th, The Duke of Savoy having invited his Majesty's subjects to trade at Villafranca, a consul is to be sent to that place.

(1095.) October 19, 1669.—Newsletter. 16th, Yesterday the clergy of Somerset House attended the Queen, with an account of the shutting of the chapel in obedience to her command. She will now choose between St. James's and Somerset House, for only one [Roman Catholic Chapel] will be allowed.

(1096.) October 26, 1669.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament. 22nd, It is said that Doctor Pearson, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, stands fair for the Bishopric of Chichester. 25th, The Earl of Northumberland intends to leave his lady at Blois, and to take a further journey into Italy.

(1099.) November 2, 1669.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(1100.) November 9, 1669.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(1110.) December 28, 1669.—Newsletter. Sir Freschville Holles, and Mr. Henry Coventry, have fallen into disfavour with the King.

(1111.) 1669.—List of the freeholders within the Barony of Kendal to serve at the assizes for the year.

(1112.) January 4, 1669[-70].—Newsletter. The marriage between Lord Torrington, son of the Duke of Albemarle, and the daughter of Lord Ogle, was on Thursday solemnised in the Cock-pit, but the joy thereof was much lessened by the illness of the General. Sir Mark Ognate is suddenly expected from Flanders. Yesterday morning the Duke of Albemarle died at his apartment in the Cock-pit. The whole court is very sensible of his loss, but more especially the King, who has designed him public honours. His regiment of foot is to be commanded by the Earl of Craven, and to take the name of the Regiment of "Coldstreames," from the place where he first drew up on the borders on his march out of Scotland. His troop of guards is to be transferred to the Queen, and to take the name of the Queen's Guards. Upon the news of the Duke's death, the King immediately sent the Order of the Garter to his son by the Earl of Bath. *Postscript*:—"Sir, Mr. Williamson having committed to my care the management of this private correspondence, I have thought fit to acquaint you therewith that you may address all your commands solely to me in all things relating to this affair at the Lord Arlington's office in Whitehall. Your humble servant, Charles Perrott."

(1114.) January 11, 1669[-70].—Newsletter. The King has given the Lieutenancy of Devon to the Earl of Bath during the minority of the young Duke of Albemarle.

(1115.) January 12, 1669[-70].—Cockermouth. Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. Has received the same advertisement about the management of the private correspondence. So likewise has Sir George [Fletcher] and Dr. Basire, so that it seems to be general. This Mr. Charles Perrott has been all along employed by Mr. Williamson in writing the *Gazette*. He is a very ingenious and civil person.

(5731.) January 15, 1669[-70]. Rydal.—D. F. to Charles Perrott, at Lord Arlington's office. "I am glad—to perceive by yours—

that Mr. Williamson hath committed the management of his private correspondence unto so good an hand, though it is not my happiness to be acquainted with you. As to what you write concerning your clerks I make bold to acquaint you that hitherto Mr. Williamson hath been pleased to favour mee weekly—upon the scoar of our auncient acquaintance—with his written and printed intelligence wherewith — and his many other kindnesses—he hath very much obliged mee; and though he was pleased frankly to do this, yet have I not quite forgotten his clerks as they are pleased to informe you, for I have severall times remembered them with money—which I presume is the best way of hearing from one that is a stranger unto them all—both by Dr. Smith, and Mr. Newman. And if you bee pleased to continue Mr. Williamson's kindeness to mee, in favouring me with your intelligence once a week, I shall not onely take it for a great obligation, but shall also send yearly 50*s.* amongst your clerks. But if you shall thinke fitt to deprive me of the happiness of your correspondence being a stranger unto you, I shall willingly submit to your pleasure, and turne my thoughts towards the better management of my owne private concernes." *Copy.*

(1117.) January 18, 1669[–70].—Newsletter.

(1118.) January 25, 1669[–70].—Newsletter. Orders have been sent for the revocation of Lord Roberts [from Ireland]. On Friday last Sir Mark Ognate arrived from Flanders as Envoy Extraordinary from Spain. On Saturday last Lord Dunkellin, eldest son of the Earl of Clanricarde, was privately married to the Court beauty, the youngest daughter of Mr. Bagnall. It has abundantly furnished the Court and city with discourse, but has not at all pleased their Majesties, who have suspended both the Bagnalls, father and son, from their attendance at Court. On Sunday the King received a letter from Lord Roberts dated the 7th of December, expressing much concern that his management of Ireland had not been well interpreted, and desiring leave to retire from public affairs.

(1119.) February 8, 1669[–70].—Newsletter. The King has given power to the Duke of York to distribute chains and medals among the commanders of ships who shall deserve well in this expedition against the Turks. Sir Edward Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons, would not accept the place of Baron of the Exchequer which was offered to him. On Wednesday and Friday last the King heard the Commissioners of Brook House upon their charge against the Commissioners of the Navy, when Lord Brouncker and Mr. Pepys defended themselves in every branch of the charge brought against them.

(5732.) February 9, 1669[–70]. Rydal.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. "Though there is some stop put to your intelligence unto me and although I am directed to make my addresses unto another hand, yet I hope you will give me leave not onely to returne you my many thankes for that and your many other kindnesses but also to trouble you now and then with a letter. Wee have had lately in this countrey a great conventicle of Indipendents, etc. to the number—as I am informed—of two hundred in the night-time and at the house of George Archer, one very active in the late rebellion and still a stif non-conformist. So soon as I heard thereof, I drew a warrant against so many of them as wee could discover and got the mayor of Kendall and some other of this countrey justices to joyne with me therein, though some of our fellow-justices refused, which gives some encouragement here

unto the fanatickes. Wee have ordered them to be brought before us next Saturday at Kendall, where wee intend to examine the fact, and to bind over the offenders unto the next quarter sessions where they shall be all indicted, if wee receive not in the interim, orders to the contrary. I know very well the boldness and numerousness of these people in this countrey, and their great disaffection to the present governement, both in church and state; therefore—so long as I am in authority—I intend to watch their actings and to helpe to punish them when they shall offend, and herein I hope to receive encouragement from above."

"It is observed here by divers that these fanaticks are growne of late much bolder than they were formerly, and that severall non-conforming ministers do ride to and againe and make a bustle, as if they were designeing some more mischeif, which I believe to be the more probable, since of late wee have many odd reports and rumors spread amongst us. I am confident the late clashings between the Lords and Commons, and the Generall's death, have much encouraged them, and I am assured, if the King ever trust them, they will deceive him." *Copy.*

(1121.) February 15, 1669[-70].—Newsletter. Yesterday the body of the Duchess of Albemarle was exposed in state at York House, but the Duke's is not yet exposed.

(1122*a*.) [February 1669-70.]—An elegy on the Duke of Albemarle, *beginning*,

> "That President of honour who did give,
> Example to our Peerage how to live"

and ending,

> "Farewell brave Duke, for never did the North,
> Since the Monk's decline send such a leader forth."

Also an elegy upon the death of the Duchess soon after, *beginning*, "Of the self-same cup his duches daigned to sip."

(1123.) February 22, 1669[-70].—Newsletter. The news of the conclusion of the Triple Alliance has been received with much satisfaction by the Princes of Germany, Roman Catholics and Protestants. The Constable of Castile gives medals to all persons instrumental in the affair, inscribed *Consilio metas posuit Gallo.* Proceedings in Parliament.

(1125.) February 23, 1669[-70].—Sir Philip Musgrave to D. F. Hopes that the Parliament will make some effectual law for preventing the increase of non-conformity.

(1127.) March 1, 1669[-70].—Newsletter. Yesterday morning the body of the Duchess of Albemarle, having been carried privately from York House to the Star Chamber, was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel. Before it went fifty-three old women "in white dressings on their heads" being the number of her years, then the officers of the house with their white staves. The pall was supported by four eldest sons of Earls, and preceded by some of the Heralds. After it came some other Heralds, then the young Duke with the Earl of Oxford and other nobles, and a large train of persons of quality.

(1131.) March 8, 1669[-70].—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(1134.) March 14, 1669[-70].—Newsletter. Lord Ros, eldest son of the Earl of Rutland, presses for a divorce and for liberty to remarry,

urging the precedent of the Marquess of Northampton in the time of Edward VI. All the Bishops oppose his liberty, except the Bishop of Durham. Proceedings in Parliament.

(1135.) March 22, 1669[-70].—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(1137.) March 29, 1670.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(1138.) April 5, 1670. — Newsletter. 2nd, Yesterday the Lord General's body was exposed in state at Somerset House. Proceedings in Parliament.

(1139.) April 12, 1670. — Newsletter. 7th, Last evening their Majesties were diverted with a comedy acted at St. James's by the little young ladies of the Court, who appeared extraordinarily glorious and covered with jewels. Proceedings in Parliament.

(1141.) April 19, 1670.—Newsletter. On Thursday last the Queen was nobly entertained at Deptford by the Duchess of York. She there went on board a new ship, and gave her a Portuguese name, firing a gun.

(1142.) April 26, 1670. — Newsletter. Saturday last, being St. George's Day, the apprentices in the new Exchange would have kept as a holiday contrary to their masters' wills. They got together and kept the Exchange, until their masters obtained the assistance of a file of musketeers, who seized the principal ones among them.

(1143.) May 10, 1670.—Newsletter. On Thursday Mr. Godolphin was sent into Flanders to attend the Duchess of Orleans. The Earls of Sandwich and St. Albans will go over to conduct her to England. The Emperor of Morocco thinks it not convenient to treat with Lord Howard in the fields near Tangier, as seeming to beg for peace before a Christian garrison. My lord on the other side finds it not safe to hazard his person within their territory.

(1144.) May 10, 1670. London.—W. Dugdale to D. F. Returns an old manuscript concerning Lancashire with thanks. Has made fair progress with the *Baronage*. Feels inclined to send to the noble lady at Appleby a copy of what concerns the families of Vipont and Clifford. Thanks him heartily for his generous offer touching the charge of four plates. Will consider whether it be proper to insert such plates.

(1145.) May 17, 1670.—Newsletter. 14th, The King has ordered the great officers to attend him at Dover, and to keep their tables there. 17th, Yesterday morning the Duchess of Orleans arrived at Dover. A great part of the Court is gone thither to-day. The Duke's players and the King's private music are ordered thither for her "divertisement." The Queen sets forward to-morrow morning for Dover, as time does not permit the Duchess to come up to London.

(1146.) May 19, 1670. Kendal.—William Potter to D. F. Sends five gallons of the best Rhenish wine that can be got, costing 3*s.* 8*d.* per gallon, besides carriage.

(1147.) May 31, 1670.—Newsletter. 26th, The Maréchal Du Plessis Praslin, with his brother the Bishop of Tournay, arrived here last evening, intending to see Windsor and other places of curiosity about this town. He lodges at Somerset House, which has been prepared for him by the King's order. He was entertained last night by the Lord

Chamberlain. This day he dines with Lord Newport. 28th, Several of the nobility and some of the ladies have been to Calais to satisfy their curiosities and see a glimpse of that country.

(1149.) June 14, 1670. — Newsletter. 10th, A proclamation is ordered to issue for banishing all officers and soldiers of the late usurper's army out of London for six months, within four days. Mr. Hayes and Mr. Jekyll, two Aldermen of London, were last week committed to Newgate by the Lord Mayor and Sir John Robinson as disaffected persons refusing to give security for their good behaviour. 11th, On Friday the King in Council gave order for the pulling down of the seats and pulpits in all the meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. 13th, On Saturday, according to an order of the Council Board, Dr. Wren, the King's surveyor, "disfurnished" four or five places erected by "Non-conformists of several persuasions" in and about the City. 14th, Yesterday the Heralds took down the hearse erected at the General's funeral, and placed the effigy in a press [at Westminster Abbey].

(1152.) June 28, 1670. Whitehall.—Joseph Williamson to D. F. *Encloses* :—

(1152*a*.) A translation of a long letter from M. de Liome to M. Colbert, dated at Versailles July 1, 1670, giving an account of the death of the Duchess of Orleans, sister of the English King, with many medical particulars.

(5734*a*.) August 19, 1670. Rydal.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. "I am not a little ashamed that I have not long ere this returned you my hearty thankes for your last kind letter. Wee have gott our assizes over at Carlile and Appleby without anything extraordinary in them, and all the newes that I can intimate unto you is very good; viz.: little or nothing. Your smart actings at London against conventiclers have given us so good an example, as wee are following it in this countrey as well as wee can. Wee have convicted many Quakers and are levying of their fines which make some of them come to church and in time will —I hope—make many more conform. Our Independants keep close and are cunning, they not exceeding the number mentioned in the Act. And after wee have routed all conventicles, the levying of 12*d*. for every Sunday will I hope bring them to the church. It is as clear as the day that nothing will convince them of their errors so soon as the drawing of money from them; for a great part of their religion—notwithstanding their great zeal and fair pretences—is tyed to their purs-strings. If you can make good your ground at London—and in great townes—against these fanaticks, and not be quite tyred out with them, I am confident wee shall do well anough with them here in the countrey; since wee have made them give back already and doubt not in a short time to rout them." *Copy*.

(1161.) November 1, 1670.—Newsletter. 27th October. Letters from Denmark tell us that the Crown is dispatching hither the Sieur de Schruder late Secretary to Guldenler, not to apologise for the late affront in the Sound, but to insist that the captain of the yacht be brought to condign punishment "for his insolency to the King of Denmark's castle; intimating further that what was done by Governour of Cronenbugh in satisfaction to the Earle of Essex was to be understood" only for that time, and not at all as a disclaimer of their right to the duty and submission in general, and this gloss they would pass upon it. 29th, The Diet of Ratisbon have resolved to enter

into the Triple League, and the Emperor is sending into France the demand for the restitution of Lorraine. 31st, His Majesty has been pleased to be constantly present at the House of Lords. Dr. Hackett, Bishop of Lichfield died last week at a great age, much lamented in his diocese. Nov. 1st, A commission is issuing to Major Bannister and others to carry out the agreement with the United Provinces about Surinam. The Christian princes are in great alarm at the Turkish preparations for war. The Grand Vizier has left Adrianople. Many complaints are made in France by the English and Dutch ambassadors against the high imposts upon imported goods. All the rights imaginable are sought for our merchants, "His Majestie being upon all occasions very zealous to increase the trade of this nation."

(1168.) November 8th, 1670. — Newsletter. The messenger from Denmark has come. Parliament has raisd the beer duties. 5th, De Groote the Dutch Ambassador is said to have told the French Secretary of State that he found that he was unfortunate in his negociations with that Court, the King not being at all moved by any of his offers, that he feared there was a design to arm all Christendom against them, which would compel them indubitably to prepare for defence. 7th, It is said the Danish Resident at the Hague is coming shortly upon the difference that happened in the Sound. Mr. Loveing took leave of his Majesty yesterday and departs to Harwich tomorrow on his way to Copenhagen to demand satisfaction. 8th, Letters from Leghorn tell us of an accident like to have happened. A Jew in debt to an English merchant, whom the Governor had refused to arrest at his suit, escaped on board one of the Pope's galleys. Sir John Harman, in one of the King's yachts being there, threatened to make stay of the galley if the party were not delivered. It was therefore done but a few days after the English merchant was with much violence haled out of his house to prison, and security refused to be taken for him. The English factory is much discontented and has made complaint.

(1168.) November 15, 1670. — Newsletter. 10th, The case of Mildmay, Lord Fitzwalter, has been argued in the House of Lords. 11th, Sir Thomas Allen arrived this morning from Portsmouth and was received very graciously to kiss his Majesty's hand and afterward by his Royal Highness. It is said he has sufficient proofs to justify his conduct in his late expedition. Letters from Marseilles say that 1,500 Turks who had escaped from the two Algerins in the late fight near Cape Spartel had fallen into the hands of Tassaletta and are carried prisoners. Parliament imposes duties on beer, tobacco, salt, and on French and German linen. 15th, The Dutch Ambassadors here have intimated to the States that the King feels much resentment for disrespects passed upon his Majesty and the English nation in the late war. It is said the States have ordered the King of England's arms to be taken down from the royal churches and have ordered all the indecent and disrespectful prints and cuts made during the late war be bought out and "pretended" to be defaced and suppressed.

(1172.) November 22, 1670.—Newsletter. 16th, The Customs have been let by his Majesty to one Mr. Baker and his company for 600,000*l.* 17th, His Majesty for the public advantage. and to beat down the mischief of private farthings, has summoned the officers of the Mint to attend the Council to consider the business of making a private farthing. 21st, 22nd, Parliamentary business.

(1173.) November 26, 1670.—London. William Dugdale to [D.F.] "Being very desirous that you should see a specimen of my historicall

worke of the *Baronage* I have herewith sent you what I have done—cheifly from our publique Records—for the family of Clifford, whereby you will descerne what course I take in all others; which is to represent the matter of fact as briefly and plainly as well may be. Something also I shall add in the latter part thereof but for breif send you this, to the end I may have your judgment thereof, and that you may shew it to the noble lady at Appleby, and from her collections impart to me what more may be usefull for the farther illustration of the story of her noble ancestours, intreating you to present my most humble duty and service to her. I pray you let it be returned to me the next Terme with what other materialls you can get done me out of that great store which she hath—which I am sure you have judgment sufficient to do—but if not so soon, at farthest in Easter Terme.

Present my most hearty service to our worthy friend Dr. Smith I pray you."

(1175.) November 29, 1670.—Calgarth. Robert Philipson to D. F. *Signet.*

(1176.) November 29, 1670.—Newsletter. 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th. Parliamentary business. 27th, Last night the Prince of Orange returned from Cambridge very well satisfied with his reception there.

(1177.) November 30, [16]70.—Sir Robert Strickland to John Fleming at Speake.

(1178.) December 6, 1670.—Newsletter. 1st, Parliamentary business. On Friday the King revoked the contract made with Mr. Baker and his company for not being willing to advance 100,000*l.* more than was at first proposed, and let it at far greater advantage to Lord St. John, Sir Robert Howard, Sir William Bucknall, Sir James Hayes, Mr. George Dashwood, and others. These are to pay 10,000*l.* more than the former, and to advance 150,000*l.* before Christmas, 50,000*l.* the latter end of January, and the like at the end of February. The final settlement not to be until Monday when Alderman Bucknall is expected from Liverpool whither he went to be chosen member of Parliament. 2nd, Tuesday next is appointed for the entertainment of the Prince of Orange by the City, which will be done with all the magnificence the City is capable of, and after that His Highness intends to see Oxford, if possible on Wednesday next. 3rd, This day the House met, and ordered that his Majesty's Supply should be considered on Monday and Tuesday, and that precedents should be sought for the punishment of members who absented themselves. On Sunday evening the Envoy from the Duke of Lorraine had audience of their Majesties, at which he endeavoured to give his Majesty an account of his Majesty's affairs in the world. 6th, On Saturday last their Majesties with the Prince of Orange were present incognito at the merriments usual at this season at the Temple, where they were entertained with dances of all kinds to their very great satisfaction. This day the Prince of Orange was most magnificently entertained by the City.

(1179.) December 13, 1670.—Newsletter. 7th–13th, Parliamentary business. Amongst other matters the House resolved that towards his Majesty's supply every person that goes to the Play and sits in a Box shall pay 1*s.*, everyone in the Pit 6*d.*, everyone elsewhere 3*d.*

(1181.) December 20, 1670.—Newsletter. 16th, On Wednesday the body of Mr. Stanley late Cornet of the Guards was accompanied out of Town, for interment at Lathom in Lancashire, by several Brigades and Companies of Horse and Foot Guards, and a numerous train of coaches of the Nobility. There has been a report that Mr

subscription price 2*l.*, for the 2nd vol. of his *English Atlas*, containing a description of America.

(1200.) February 27–March 4, 1670[-1].—The humble petition, to the King, of Roger Kenyon, Clerk of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster, being the only one in England who holds his office direct of the Crown, for certain fees, and other papers connected with the case.

(1201.) March 7, 1670–1.—Newsletter. 1st, His Majesty, considering the late sad accident of killing the beadle near Holborn, has changed the ballet, intended to have been continued till Shrovetide, into common dancing, they therefore were this evening at Clarendon House. 2nd, His Majesty, in detestation of the late horrid barbarous fact, has called a council, commanded the Chief Justice to attend him there to give him an account of the matter, and considering the many mischiefs that may arise and have lately by persons under pretence of masquerade, intended it is said to have strictly prohibited the same, but after consideration it was thought fit to certify the Justice of the Peace that the Guards have orders upon all occasions to assist the watch in any part of the town, against all persons of whatsoever quality they be. 3rd–7th, Parliamentary news. The House in accordance with Majesty's desire determines to meet at nine continue until twelve and again at three in the afternoon.

(1202.) March 13, [16]70[-1].—Holker. Thomas Preston to ——. Will be with his correspondent for his son's christening on Thursday.

(1203.) March 24, 1670–1.—D. F. to Henry Ball. Thanks him for newsletters. Notes that they have sometimes failed, and sometimes been mistaken, and sends 50*s.* as a gratuity. On the other side a letter from Henry Ball to D. F. written from Lord Arlington's Office stating that he had not failed for one week in the year to send a letter.

(1204.) March 14, 1670–1.—Newsletter. 10th, This day Mr. Parry made his appearance at the Sessions upon the charge of assaulting Sir John Coventry. The trial is to be on Monday next. 13th, Yesterday the church at Shadwell in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester for the Bishop of London. To-day Lake, Roth, and Parry, were tried at the Old Bayly for the assault on Sir John Coventry; there was not sufficient evidence to prove their presence, and the Judges were of opinion that the fact could not be made out a felony as brought in by the Grand Jury. They are discharged. 14th, Yesterday Sir Thomas Lynch, Deputy Governor of Jamaica, departed, and with him Sir Charles Wheeler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and they are also commissioned to take over St. Christopher from the French. Parliamentary news.

(1205.) March 21, 1670–1.—Newsletter. 15th, One Palmer a bookseller has been convicted of circulating a scandalous pamphlet in MS. called the "*Advice to the Painter*," in which their Majesties and many of the nobility were maligned. He is fined, and is to stand in the pillory, besides the other punishments usual for such offences. 20th, A pamphlet having been circulated as Lord Lucas's speech in opposition to the Subsidy Bill in Parliament, complaint was made in the Lords' House by the Earl of Winchelsea; and Lord Lucas having said that it was something like but not his real speech, it was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. Parliamentary news.

(1206.) March 28, 1671.—Newsletter. Parliamentary news. 23rd, The Proclamation intended to issue for the apprehension of those who stole away Mrs. Darcy, a young gentlewoman of a great estate, but deaf and dumb, is to be stopped, she having been found yesterday, but married. The further prosecution is left to the law. The King has pardoned those who were concerned in the death of the beadle.

(1207.) April 11, 1671.—Newsletter. Parliamentary news. 8th, We hear from Florence of the sudden death of Mr. Thomas Clifford, son of Sir Thomas, Treasurer of the Household.

(1210.) April 21, 1671.—Newsletter. A yacht is ordered to Holland to bring back our Ambassador, the Assembly being quite broken up. 16th, This day the Lord Treasurer received proposals for the farm of the Hearth Money, those who propose to keep it as it was, advancing only 100,000*l.*, are to make a new offer. Our Guards, that last year went into the French service, have come to Dieppe, and vessels have been sent to bring them home. His Majesty, in lieu of the several resignations of the Duke of Buckingham, has granted him a pension of 2,500*l.* for 21 years, and one of 1,500*l.* for life, upon the Northern Excise. 20th, The Duke of Lauderdale, on his journey from Edinburgh, was attended by a great number of the nobility and gentry and above 500 citizens as far as Berwick, having before his leaving conferred the honour of knighthood on several deserving persons. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Dutch Ambassadors, who are coming with a most splendid train, and are expected daily. We hear from Lynn, that some foreigners have enlisted men there and at Wisbeach for service abroad, without order or leave, This year the officers of the Customs have, by His Majesty's command, refused to let them go on board, and so they have returned home. Foreign news.

(1211.) April, 1671.—Newsletter. Parliament is to be prorogued on Saturday next. 21st, Yesterday the Bishop of London, in the absence of His Majesty, washed the feet of forty-one poor men, the number of the years of His Majesty's age. The like was done by the Queen to twelve poor women. Parliamentary and foreign news.

(1212.) April, 1671. — Newsletter. Parliamentary news. 3rd, Yesterday at the French church in the Savoy two young men, Capuchin friars, publicly renounced the Roman Catholic religion and embraced the Protestant.

(1213.) April 29, 1671.—Richard Blome to [D.F.] Thanks him for his subscription and offer of assistance in his work upon Cumberland, Westmoreland, and part of Lancashire, and describes his methods and wishes.

(1214.) May 2, 1671.—Newsletter. A good report of the state of the garrison at Tangiers.

(1216.) May 9, 1671.—Newsletter. 9th, The entertainment of the French nobility at Hampton Court last Saturday by the Treasurer is said to have been the most magnificent that has ever been known. "It seems he made it in the great hall of that house, two tables in the very middle, served at one and the same time, in infinite plenty and choice meats. A long side table was by all the while, covered with shins of beef and shoulders of mutton "in blood," and other substantial meats, at which none sat, but was only for show after the old English fashion. The guests were but nineteen at the two tables; all the wines and creams were in

ice, and the whole performed they say with wonderful order and quiet. Yesterday the same company was entertained by the Duke of Buckingham."

(1217.) May 9, 1671.—Newsletter. "This morning hapned one of the strangest and infamous actions that any age can paralelle. About seven this morning four men came to see the Crowne and Scepter kept in the Jewell House in the Tower; where after they had seen them, they clapped a gagg of a strange forme into old Edwards's mouth, who is the officer that showed them, and he making some resistance and noise they imediately stabbed him in the belly with a stiletto, and gave him severall other dangerous wounds on the head with a beetle, which they had brought, as is believed, to have beate together and flatten the crowne and make it the more easily portable. Upon this they fairly walked out leaving the old man grovelling on the ground gagged and pinnioned; thus they past through all the sentinells till in the mean time the son-in-law of Edwards's hearing a bussle below went in, where he found his father in the condition they had left him. With that he ran ount cryeng 'murder, murder.' This cry made them hasten more than ordinary, which the last sentinell perceiving and hearing the noise bid them stand; they were so forward that instead of standing to give an account of themselves one of them shott at the sentinell and he at him againe, which gave the allarme so as with the pursuite of the son-in-law, two of the malefactors were immediately seised, two more with another that held their horses escaped. On the two that were taken was found the Crowne, Ball and Scepter, and imediately returned, and some few stones missing which had bin loosened by beatinge the Crowne together with the mallett. These two being brought downe to Whitehall by his Majesty's command, one of them proves to be Blood, that notorious trayter and incendiary, who is outlawed for the rebellion in Ireland 7 or 8 yeares agoe, and the other is one Perrott, a dyer in Thames Street. Some two houres after a third was apprehended as he was escaping on horse back, who proves to be Thomas Hunt, mentioned in my Lord Ormond's proclamation, but is indeed son to Blood, and its confessed, and with great impudency and specially on the father's part, that they two with seven more were in the attempt on the Duke of Ormond, this is much the state of what is knowne of this fact hitherto. They are all three sent close prisoners to the Tower for the present."

(1218.) May 16, 1671.—Newsletter. 11th, Entertainment of the French Nobles. 12th, Blood examined privately before the King. 13th, Lord Chief Justice Keyling to be buried to-day in St. Andrew's Holborn. The King has granted the request of the Duke of Newcastle that he may have a burying place in the Abbey, Westminster, and has recommended it accordingly to the Bishop of Rochester, the Dean of that church. Persons of quality are daily passing to and from Dunkirk to see the French court and army. 15th, The presents made by the French at Dunkirk to Lord Bellasis and Mr. Vaughan at their departure were very noble, viz. 1,000*l.* and 500*l.* 16th, The King has they say given orders for the emparking of the great park at Windsor, which has remained spoiled and disparked ever since the late war.

(1219.) May 23, 1671.—Newsletter. 17th–23rd, Movements of the French Nobles, and appointments to several Bishopricks &c.

(1220.) May 30, 1671.—Newsletter. 26th, Mr. Christopher, second son of Sir Philip Musgrave, governor of Carlisle is knighted.

(1221.) June 3, 1671.—Richard Blome to D. F. Thanking him, and requesting further information for his book, and explaining that there is not room to insert Quarterings, Mantles, Helmets, Crests, but only Paternal Coats.

(1222.) June 6, 1671.—Newsletter. 3rd, At the installation at Windsor some resentment was shown by the Danish Envoy because his master's stall was below that of Sweden; though his master had been installed when only prince, yet now as king of the older kingdom he claimed for him precedence. It is not allowed. 5th, There has been lately a riot among the "keelmen" at Newcastle, who complain of ill usage at the hands of the masters of the colliers in their wages. From Leghorn we hear that Mr. Clifford's corpse was met by all the English living in the factory, twelve miles out of town, and accompanied from Florence by Sir John Fruer, Sir Bernard Gascoigne, and divers others, and passed directly through the city to the water side in due order becoming the occasion, 35 great boats attending them to the *Centurion*, where the great cabin was hung with black. The English ships in the port fired at least 300 great guns.

(1223.) June 13, 1671.—Newsletter. 7th, Major Bannister who was sent to Surinam to bring away the English according to the treaty with the Dutch, has arrived at Jamaica with many of them, in good health. 9th, The riot at Newcastle is ended, the Deputy Lieutenant having raised a part of the trained bands. 13th, Last night about twelve, the body of the Duke of Cambridge was brought from Richmond by water, and carried privately to the Abbey at Westminster, where it was met by the Dean and some persons of quality, and interred in the royal vault in Henry VII.'s Chapel with the rest of his Royal Highness's children deceased. All are not a little satisfied at Sir E. Spragg's success against the Algerines. Details are daily expected.

(1224.) June 16, 1671.—Copy of a Commission issued to inquire into the state of Rose Castle and the repairs which may be needed, and report of the Sub-Commissioners. Their report they say is imperfect because they had not the assistance of some competent surveyor, moreover there had been a difference of opinion among the Commissioners themselves. They think that the overcharging roof laid upon the old walls of the chapel is much too heavy, it should be taken down at once or the walls will give way. The making of an east window to the chapel will interfere with any plan for rebuilding the house on the old foundations. Repairs and additions are needed. The rooms and offices are few, narrow, and inconvenient, and though former bishops and the present bishop have kept good hospitality there, yet it has been with great hardship, trouble, and loss.

Another report says that when the present Archbishop of York came to be Bishop of Carlisle, the walls of Rose Castle were very ruinous, and much stone had been carried away during the rebellion. That instead of repairing it would have been better to have rebuilt the house entirely. That the Archbishop might with advantage have continued the work begun by the purchaser under the rebel government. That the house built by the said Archbishop sufficed for him and his successor. That no room or building of any kind has been added since his time. Enough stone remains among the ruins for any additions that may be needed. The Archbishop's buildings are not a prejudice to the said castle.

(1225.) July 4, 1671.—Newsletter. An account of the taking of Panama by the privateers of Jamaica under Morgan; and general foreign intelligence.

(1226.) July 6, 1671. Rose Castle.—Edward, Bishop of Carlisle, to D. F. I have ventured to put your name upon a commission to view Rose Castle, which I have been trying to procure for the last six years.

(1227.) July 7, 1671.—Cockermouth. Dr. T. [Smith] to D. F. Chiefly about the Commission, and enclosing the Bishop's letter.

(1228.) July 11, 1671.—Newsletter. 6th, The King of Denmark gives satisfaction for the late insult, and declares that he does not pretend to any right to make our ships strike in the Sound. 7th, Some 20 Fifth-Monarchy men have been arrested, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance and to promise not to disturb the present government, have been committed to prison, four of the most dangerous to the Tower. General foreign intelligence.

(1229.) July 14, 1671.—London. W. Dugdale to [D.F.]

I thank you for the papers, especially for the passages of the later times wherein I was very deficient. Had looked only superficially over the epitome written by the Lord Chief Baron Hales, and shown to me by Lord Hutton who had borrowed it for the purpose of the Lady at Thanet House, because it gives in many places no authorities. My own information about the Viponts is much fuller than that in the said document. "I wish I could see some authority for what he mentions of that grant of the younger daughter and her husband—Leiburns—of the Shireevewick of Westmorland unto Robert de Clifford the heire of the elder daughter—by the King's licence as he says. Out of that copy of the life of Henry, Lord Clifford who was constrayned to live under the disguise of a shepherd, as also from that of George Earl of Cumberland, and the noble Lady now living, I have extracted what I thought fittest, and have cast it into my own mould; for I intend my whole worke shall be all of one web. As to what you propose concerning my taking notice of what lands are held of each Barony, and names of their owners, it would much swell the work, which will be too voluminous do what I can; besides it would require much time and no small charge to run through the Inquisitions and other Records again, out of which they are to be gathered. Did you see what a masse of materialls I have gott together, and all by my own hand from the fountain head, which hath been the work of many yeares, and no small cost to me, no man assisting me with hand or purse, you would—I am sure—wonder much. If I live to accomplish what I have made a faire progresse in, it will amount to three large volumes at leaste. No man needs to spur me on, for having roaded so far I make all the hast I can to go thorough, and therefore now that I have got all my materialls together, and under chronologicall indexes to all my collections—which are in very many volumes—my being at London is but an hindrance to me; but I am necessitated sometimes to be there, yet I hope to halte Michaelmasse Terme. If you have anything to communicate to me when I am not there, you may send it by my son, who attends my Lord Keeper, by which meanes it will come safe to my hands. We are fallen into an age wherein matters of Antiquitie are valued but by few. I scarce know five men alive that regard them, which is no little discouragement to me. I often wish myself with you for an hour or two, for I see you both love and understand those things very well, but being not so happy I shall heartily pray for your welfare."

Postscript.—"My hearty service to worthy Dr. Smith I pray you. I have with great labour and chardge regained my copy of the 3rd Volume of the *Monasticon*, which perisht by the late wofull fire in London *anno* 1666, by a fresh recourse to the records, Leiger books, and other authorities, which I intend for the presse very speedily."

"My *Origines Juridiciales*—by reason that so much of the first impression was burnt in 1666—is now reprinted with a continuance of the Judges &c., and some other things."

(1229*a*.) A summary of the records concerning Henry Lord Clifford of Westmoreland.

(1230.) July 18, 1671.—Newsletter. 13th, The French King has complained to the Court of Madrid of the insult received at the Court of Vienna from the Prince Lobcowitz, and demanded satisfaction. Other foreign news. 17th, We hear from Portsmouth that on Thursday last the king, having breakfasted by the way at Mr. Leggs's house, arrived about two o'clock, some three or four hours before he could be expected. No one was ready to receive him. He went at once on board the ships, first to the *Cleveland*, having many barges and pinnaces to attend him. He seemed greatly pleased with all the shipping there. Friday morning he stayed to view all the yachts, and sailed thence to Newport, the voyage took four hours. Yesterday about seven o'clock in the morning they all sailed again and anchored at St. Helen's Road for three hours, until the wind came round to the N.E., and they sailed westward, it is supposed for Plymouth. The fleet attending, consists of seven yachts, The *Henrietta*, *Anna*, *Katherine*, *Monmouth*, *Merlin*, *Cleveland*, *Charles*, and six ships, the *Greenwich*, *Foresight*, *Assurance*, *Swallow*, *Reserve*, and *Diamond*. 18th, Prince Rupert has a patent granted him for making iron cannon, to do the same execution as brass or steel, and accordingly he has built a house at Windsor for that purpose.

(1231.) July 19, 1671.—Richard Blome to D. F. About his book. *Signet.*

(1232.) July 25, 1671.—Newsletter. 20th, Mr. Doddington, the Resident at Venice, has had printed at Rome an account of Sir. E. Spragg's success, with certain remarks, that the Italians may see that they owe more to the King of England than to all the Kings of Europe for their peace and security of commerce. 21st, The Mayor and magistrates of Portsmouth presented the King with 150 pieces of gold of King Charles I. coinage. 24th, Contrary winds have compelled the King to land at Dartmouth, whence he went to Exeter. From thence he goes to Hinton St. George to Lord Powlett. Coach and horses are laid ready for his return to London. The King had a rough passage and was forced to put in at Lyme and other ports, where he landed "and made little tours into the adjacent towns to take a short view of the same." 25th, There has been a riot in Dublin. Some musketeers while taking some apprentices to Bridewell for pulling down the new bridge now being built in the suburbs, were set upon upon the merchant's quay by a multitude of other apprentices armed with swords, spits, &c. The soldiers were thrown into some confusion and the prisoners escaped, but they rallied, fired, and killed three men and a horse, wounded many, and took some prisoners. Lord Justice Forbes soon after came through the city with a company of about 100 gentlemen, and with some of the Horse Guards, and the crowds were dispersed. A proclamation was then put forth that none but those on duty in the King's service, should under pain of death stir out of their houses until seven o'clock the next morning, so that ever since all things have been very quiet.

(1233.) August 1, 1671.—Newsletter. 27th, In the great trial in Dublin between Sir Daniel Bellingham and Mr. Edward Cocker, con-

cerning money owing to the King, the latter is cast. The French King has sent to raise 6,000 men in Switzerland, besides the levies in Italy and elsewhere. On Wednesday last, the body of Mr. Clifford was brought on shore at Plymouth in a barge covered with black and adorned with escutcheons, and the next morning taken to Mr. Treasurer's house at Chudleigh, for interment.

(1235.) August 8, 1671.—Newsletter. Foreign news. 5th, Yesterday the King was present in Council when two seamen were brought up for having carried wool from hence to France. They are to be proceeded against as felons. This morning his Majesty went by the river shooting, and returned again about noon.

(1236.) August 22, 1671.—Newsletter. 18th, Capt. Crow, commander of the *Merlin* Yacht, was this morning committed to the Tower for failing in his duty towards the Hollands fleet, who refused to strike to him as he brought over the Lady Temple. 19th, It is said the French have destroyed two "sally-men" more, eight in all. They have advice from the Levant that the "Tripoliades" have lately taken 13 sail from sundry nations, 6 ships and 7 barkes, one a Dutch man-of-war of 40 guns, the others, of Genoa, Leghorn, and Venice. 21st, There is a new project in France whereby the undertakers promise the King a million every day, and yet, as they pretend, give the people great ease. It includes the nobility, and is by way of poll-money for all as well children as others; by chimney-money; and a new mode of the *gabelle* of salt, a setting the people free of all other taxes. News from Jamaica that peace is made. The privateers who deserted General Morgan are starving and dying off at the rate of ten or twelve a day.

(1237.) August 26, 1671. Cockermouth.—Doctor T. S[mith] to D. F. Reports the meeting of the Commissioners at Rose Castle yesterday, viz., the Earl of Carlisle, Sir George, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Denton, Mr. Squire, and himself. Returns Mr. Dugdale's letter and D. F's. own Welsh poem.

(1238.) August 29, 1671.—Newsletter. 25th, The Bishop of Exeter is holding a Visitation and Confirmation at Plymouth. Great numbers of people flock daily to him from divers parts. Foreign news. 29th, We hear from Lisbon that their fleet has come to anchor, awaiting instructions in view of the news that the French King had instructed the Count d' Estrees to compel all ships of every nation except the English to strike to him.

(1239.) August 31, 1671.—Copy of part of a letter from the Hague, and of one from Paris of September 1. And a copy of a letter from His Highness from the camp of Sombreffe, August 15, to the Deputies for Secret Affairs, explaining the cause of his retreat.

(1240.) September 5, 1671.—Newsletter. 30th, Last week Mr. Overton who some time since stole away Mrs. Ann Darcy, the deaf and dumb lady, came with four companions to the house of Mr. Barnes who married her sister, and with whom she had been staying for some time, and sought to force his way in. He was resisted and was followed by Mr. Barnes and some friends towards Warwick, arrested and brought before the magistrates there, and committed to prison. We also hear from Warwick of a duel between the said Barnes and Mr. Rugely of the one part, and a stranger and Mr. Leighton, a fencing master. Barnes and his companion disarmed the other two. Foreign news. 2nd, About four days since there came in one of the English ships from the West

Indies two persons of great quality from the King of the country about Carolina, near Florida, with presents, and to procure a free trade between them and the English. They are to have audience in a day or two.

Strange prodigies portending dire events have lately happened in Rome. One is, St. Nicholas' arms bled abundantly, and the other, some pilgrims sleeping on the Holy Stairs were awakened by celestial music and a voice saying "Woe to Rome." The people can imagine no greater misfortune than the King of Spain's death, who therefore they fear sick.

(1241.) September 12, 1671.—Newsletter. 6th, Foreign news. 8th, The States will give all imaginable satisfaction about what passed with the *Merlin* Yacht. 9th, Letters have been received from Capt. Baker of the *Merlin* Yacht. He had casually fallen in with the Dutch fleet on the north coast of England, the Vice-Admiral, after a salute given by him, had readily stricken his sail to His Majesty's flag, upon which the yacht made up to the Admiral, and after the ordinary salutes passed had warned him to strike, which he delaying to do, the yacht made two shots with bullet at him, upon which he immediately struck.

(1242.) September 15, 1671.—Appleby. John Whitfield, Thomas Hutchinson, and John Cleasby to D. F. Praying him to come and do them justice.

(1243.) September 19, 1671.— Newsletter. 13th, The Corporation of the Artillery of London met yesterday at a noble dinner at Grocer's Hall, where the King was present. The King has recalled the contract made with Lord St. John, &c., and has resolved to put the affair into the hands of commissioners for the future. 14th, On Monday began the most violent storm of rain and wind ever seen at Yarmouth. There is much fear for the herring boats. 18th, Last night orders came to the Officers of the Ceremonies to forbid entrance to the Portuguese Ambassadors for what reason is not known. From Jamaica we hear that a very dry season has blasted the cocoa and sugar; that four-fifths of the men of the expedition to Panama have been lost. 19th, The *Newcastle* frigate having found three Englishmen who had taken service on board a privateer fitting out against the Turks, under the Marquis d'Estrees, at Marseilles, seized them by force, when they were refused, as subjects of His Majesty. The Marquis retaliated by seizing the frigate's boats, until the men, or the month's pay they have received, should be delivered up. What will be the end is not known.

(1246.) September 22, 1671.—The Court at Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to [the Justices of the Peace for Westmoreland.] Cautioning them against allowing exemptions from Hearth-money too readily. They should consider firstly who are they whom the law intends to be exempted. Then they should appoint petty sessions for the signing of certificates at such times and places that the royal officers may attend and be heard. "It cannot be supposed that the law intends to oblige the justices to allow whatsoever shall be offered them without examining the truth thereof." *Copy.*

(1247.) September 21, 1671. Appleby.—John Whitfield to D. F. "Haveinge none to make my mone to in this sad place I am in but your worship they threat me sore for takeinge my othe, Hillton and the jayller and there will be counsell to plead against me when the times expired, but hopeinge that Sir George and your worship will com to take our partes in a righteous way, or else we must li by it still."

(1248.) September 26, 1671.—Newsletter. 20th, Sir William Lowther, it is said, is to be added to the commission for the management of the customs. Three Indiamen sail next week with a very rich cargo of cloth on the Company's account. The sea has broken in upon Sutton Marsh, in Lincolnshire, and done much damage. 25th, We hear from Leghorn of the murder of our Consul at Algiers by the mob. He had long been kept in security by the Divan, but was lately set free and sent to his own house. He had hardly entered when the rabble broke in, murdered him, and dragged his body through the streets. This morning, about four o'clock, the King and Court left for Newmarket. Yesterday the Court of Aldermen presented to the King a model for a quay to be made from the Temple to the Bridge, which his Majesty was pleased to approve of, and to order it to be done accordingly. 26th, His Majesty, as an encouragement for young gentlemen to go on board men-of-war as volunteers, that they may learn navigation and become fit for public employment, has ordered provision to be made for them on board, and 20*l.* per annum in addition for each man, so that they may be entertained at the Commander's table, according to their degree. There have been very violent storms and much damage done in Holland, and on the East Coast.

(1249.) September 29, 1671.—Edward, Bishop of Carlisle to D. F. "I accounted it a great unhappines to have been absent from Rose Castle when you were pleased to come to that place in a visit, where your patience had been so exercised and so near tired, that I could not have the confidence to expect you again in so short a time. If it shall ever be made so considerable as that I may invite persons of quality to take any repose there, I must then apply to you, as to one of the chief restorers of it, to view your own work. However, if I must leave it in ruines, or lean-tos, your good indeavors to have recovered it shall not be forgotten."

(1250.) September 30. 1671.—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. The Bishop was staying with me at the time of your visit to Rose Castle. "The King is expected at Cambridge, October 4, but brings his own provisions with him, or otherwise will be intertained upon their new Chancellor's account, so that all the charge the University is like to be put to is onely presents and speeches, which last his Majesty desires may be few, and short, or none. They are not certaine whether he will lodge there or not. This I had from the Bishop, and he from Dr. Duport."

(1252.) October 6, 1671.—Newsletter. 30th, Lord Mulgrave has been wounded in a duel with Mr. Felton. 1st, Account of Racing at Newmarket, and foreign news.

(1253.) October 10, 1671.—Newsletter. 5th, The French King has set all the architects to work to invent new orders of building, which shall be called the French order. Models are to be brought to the Louvre, and the best will be well rewarded.

(1256.) October 17, 1671.—Newsletter. 12th, News has arrived from Algiers that our consul has not been murdered, but is still kept in prison at his own desire for security. At Newmarket Flatfoot has beaten Woodcock. Our merchants have news of the safe arrival of "their other ship very rich from the North-west passage." 13th, News of very bad weather at Swansea, and very numerous losses at sea. 14th, On Thursday last, "the plate, being a flagon of 32 price, was run for at Newmarket, which

his Majesty won, there rid besides him the Duke of Monmouth, Mr. Thin and Eliot."

(1257.) October 20, 1671.—D. F. to [Sir John Lowther of Lowther]. Giving an account as executor of the estate of his Aunt Dudley, who died on the 5th, and was buried on the 7th at Barton.

Copy of a letter to Dr. Kempe of the same date, assuring him that his books, &c., &c. are kept safe at Yanwith since the death of Mrs. Dudley.

A note that at the desire of Judge Wilde, to whom several poor prisoners had made a petition that they might be allowed to make oath that they were not worth 10*l.*, according to the late Act, he had sent to them all, except Thomas Hutchinson, certificates.

(1259.) October 24, 1671. — Newsletter. 18th, Foreign news. 20th, Reports of bad weather from all parts of the country. Yesterday at Newmarket Mr. Hamilton of the Bedchamber walked the four-mile course backwards and forwards in two hours for 100*l.* 23rd, There has been a dispute at Gloucester about the election of a Mayor. The King in Council ordered that the old Mayor should serve until the case could be decided. The newly elected mayor, one Alderman Bubb, having refused to submit, he is sent for in custody of a serjeant-at-arms.

(1260.) October 31, 1671.— Newsletter. 25th–29th, Foreign news. 30th, The Lord Mayor went this morning to Westminster with the usual ceremonial to take the oath of office, after his return to the Guildhall he met his Majesty at the door, "and bearing the sword before him conducted him to the place prepared for their entertainment, which was most noble and extraordinary, and nothing wanting that either art or nature could invent."

(1261.) November 7, 1671.—Newsletter. 1st–5th, Foreign news. 6th, The merchants employed by Order of Council to redeem English slaves at Sallee with the money raised by the brief for that purpose, reported on Friday last to His Majesty in Council that all the slaves were now redeemed except a few renegades, and some lately taken in a ship by those pirates. The Attorney-General has reported that the city of Gloucester has forfeited its charter by not observing the due times and rules in the election of their mayor. His Majesty has therefore ordered that if the city will freely resign its charter, and would elect their mayor out of their body, he would grant them another very beneficial to them, otherwise it would be taken from them. Bubb is still in custody.

(1262.) November 10, 1671.—Old Hutton. Robert Robinson to D. F. Enclosing the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the maimed soldiers' money from May 11, 1664. *The accounts fill seven pages. The disbursements are given in full, but not the sources whence the receipts came. Part of the money was spent for the release of prisoners in the King's Bench and Marshalsea. Signet.*

(1263.) November 14, 1671. — Newsletter. 13th, Sir Thomas Modyford, the late governor, has been sent home from Jamaica under arrest. The death of Capt. Hubbard, of the man-of-war that carried Sir Thomas Lynch, will much trouble the King and Duke for the good esteem they had of him.

(1264.) November 14, 1671.—Richard Blome to D. F. About his county maps.

(1265.) November 21, 1671.—Newsletter. 21st, A "pleasant" medal was lately coined in Holland. The whole cart his represented as

enlightened by the sun of France, except in one part where the sun was eclipsed "instead of a mound, by a Holland cheese."

(5735.) November 24, [16]71. Rydal.—D. F. to [Joseph] Williamson. "Had I had anything of remark to have intimated unto you I should not thus long have holden my hand; and though I have now little of publick concern to comunicate, yet I hope you will be pleased to give me leave to trouble you with a letter. Our conventiclers are at present pretty quiet, since wee are now and then fineing of them as well to let them know that wee are awake and observe their actings as to remember them that the Act against conventiclers is still in force against them. Being lately in Lancashire I received there—as a justice of the peace of that county—an information against one Thomas Lancaster, late of Threlkeld in Cumberland, who—it is very probable—hath committed the most horrid act that hath been heard of in this countrey. He marryed the 30th of January last a wife in Lancashire, who was agreed to be marryed that very day, or soon after, to another; and her father afterwards conveyed all his reall estate to this Lancaster upon his giveing security to pay severall sums of money to himselfe and his other daughters. And through covetousness to save these and other payments it is very probable that Lancaster hath lately poysoned—with white arsenic—his wife, her father, her three sisters, her aunt, her cosin-german, and a servant boy, besides poyson given to severall of his neighbours—who are and have been sick—that people—as it is presumed—might thinke the rest dyed of a violent fevor. I have committed him prisoner unto Lancaster Castle, and shall take what more evidence I can meet with for discover against the next assizes that he may there have a fair triall, and—if he be found guilty—such a punishment as the law shall inflict upon such like offenders."

(1267.) November 28, 1671.—Newsletter. 22nd, Some are afraid lest some of the Newfoundland ships may fall into the hands of the Turks. But they would be the less pitied because they had, with a covetous desire to forestall the market, neglected the convoy provided for them. 28th, Letters of the 23rd from Sir E. Spragg from Tunis report that the little Falmouth frigate, carrying effects for the redemption of captives, had been forced on shore on the island of Sardinia by a small Algerine. The men were saved. The money was taken from them by the country people, but restored by order of the Viceroy.

(1268.) December 5, 1671.—Whitehall. Sir Joseph Williamson to D. F. Mentioning the appointment of Dr. Smith to the Deanery of Carlisle.

(1270.) December 12, 1671.—Newsletter. 6th, Foreign news: 7th, The King has issued a commission to certain Scotch noblemen and the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow to appoint fit persons to the four vacant Scotch bishoprics. 11th, We hear from Falmouth of an engagement between a Hamburgher of 14 guns and a Turkish ship of 30. The Turks boarded with an English slave among them. He turned and fought against the Turks, and urged on the Hamburghers to fight it out when they were yielding, and so drove overboard and killed about 30 of the enemy; the wind then rose, and so the Hamburgher escaped. The young Duke of Somerset has the smallpox. Monsieur Lanson is ordered again to go as a prisoner to Pignorel, he has gone as far as Lyons on his way thither; he is very melancholy, but his hurt is much amended.

(1271.) December 19, 1671.—Newsletter.

(1272.) December 26, 1671.—Newsletter. 20th, The King, who has always patronised the New Guinea Company, honoured their first general meeting, held at Drapers' Hall on the 19th, with his presence. 23rd, Sir William Jennings, Captain of the *Princess*, has been condemned by the Council of War to lose his arrears, be dismissed the service, and be imprisoned for a year in the Marshalsea for his conduct in his late command.

(1273.) January 2, 1671[-2].—Newsletter.

(1276.) January 9, 1672.—John Atkinson, gaoler, to the justices of the peace for Westmoreland. Asking for the repair of the gaol. *On the same sheet is a note that 40l. is ordered to be spent upon it.*

(1277.) January 9, 1671[-2].—Newsletter.

(1278.) January 16, 1671-[2]. Newsletter. 12th, The Swedish Minister, who for some time has thought of obtaining a church for the Lutherans in London, is renewing his request to the King. The fitting out of the fleet is being pressed on with all imaginable diligence.

(1279.) January 23, 1671-2.—Newsletter. 19th, The sessions are now over and the old woman and her two maids, the principal actors in the late clipping of money, are found guilty and condemned to be burned in Smithfield according to the law. Several other persons are to be tried.

(1280.) January 23, 1671[-2].—Edward, Bishop of Carlisle to D. F. Gives some details of a suit in which he is engaged about Rose Castle.

(1282.) January 30, 1671[-2].—Newsletter. 24th, This morning the old woman was burnt according to her sentence, but the two maids were reprieved and banished. 25th, There has been a bad fire at the King's theatre. It was stopped after several houses had been burned, by blowing up others adjacent. 26th, In the Narrows, about four miles from Dover, was seen a very great whale, which frightened the little frigate so that they dared not stir out. 27th, Capt. Digby, Governor of Deal Castle, and younger son of the Earl of Bristol, has the command of the *Henry* in the expedition. Upon the first notice of this the most noble seamen in that port entered themselves in his ship, and such willingness is found in all seamen in each port that we cannot but expect good success.

(1283.) February 2 [1672].—[Dr. Thomas Smith] to D. F. Ecclesiastical rumours. "Another particular I have from a private hand —which probably will not be mentioned in the ordinary papers—viz., that Sir Thomas Bond laste weeke arrived at Rye from France, with 600,000 pistolls, *a present to his Majesty from the French King*—those are the words of the letter—and that on Monday last 40 of His Majesties Guards with 12 waggons went down to Rye to convoy it up to London."

(1284.) February 6, 1671[-2].—Newsletter. 2nd, The new charter for Gloucester is now ready and only awaits the King's signature. 5th, The fleet is being made ready with all diligence, "never was there so great cheerfulness known in the seamen as now to enter into that service, every one freely offering themselves to it, and pressing who shall get first in." "Great preparations are making for the splendid interrment of the late Bishop of Durham, which is to be with all imaginable pompe, but not till the beginning of April next, till which time the body will be exposed in state as usual on such publique occasions." Foreign news.

(1285.) February 6, 1671-2.—Newsletter. 1st, A successor to Dr. Cosens, Bishop of Durham will not be nominated until the King has issued his commission for governing that County Palatine, and revising its revenues.

(1286.) February 10, 1671-2.—Advertisement of Mr. J. Ogilby's *English Atlas. Printed.*

(1287.) February 13, 1671-2.—Newsletter. 7th-11th, Naval news. 12th, We hear from Dieppe of the arrival of Captain Littleton and his troop there, and of the extraordinary civility they have met with. Every trooper is to have half-a-crown a day until they come to their quarters.

(1288.) February 13, 1671[-2].—W. Brownsword, Vicar of Kendal, to D. F. Enclosing a copy of an Inhibition procured by the Quakers, Robert Barrow, John Stell, Milo Bateman, Milo Huberstie, and Margaret Howgill of Kirby Kendall. A suit had been brought against them by W. Brownsword for nonpayment of tithes, and a decree of excommunication obtained. They have appealed and obtained the Inhibition and a citation to W. Brownsword to appear at York. The Vicar is anxious to have the Inhibition declared void, and begs for the assistance and advice of D. F.

(1289.) February 13, 1671[-2].—The Duke of York, Lord High Admiral, to the Earl of Carlisle, Vice-Admiral of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. Ordering him to impress 400 able seamen and send them on board ship at Newcastle, giving to each one shilling for press money, and one penny a mile for conduct money. No officer employed in this service may receive money for exemptions or exchanges, and all authorities are to aid in the execution of this warrant. *Copy.*

(1290.) February 16, 1671-[2].—D. F. to William Brownsword. Agrees with him that the Inhibition ought not to have been granted to those who refuse subscription and to conform. This kind of proceeding will in time destroy the authority of Sir Joseph [Cradock's] Court at Richmond, and prejudice that of the Bishop of Chester. Advises him to write to the Bishop of Chester and his Chancellor, Sir Joseph Cradock, and to obtain letters from friends to the Archbishop of York. Excuses himself from joining in the latter on the ground that he has lately been engaged against the Archbishop in a commission about Rose Castle.

(1292.) February 20, 1671[-2].—Newsletter. 15th-18th, Foreign rumours. 19th, The King having been informed of the great inconveniences arising from the great number of persons that resort to coffee houses, has desired the Lord Keeper and the Judges to give their opinion in writing how far he may lawfully proceed against them.

(1293.) February 21, 1671[-2].—Advertisement of Mr. Ogilby's *Atlas.*

(1295.) February 24 [16]71[-2].—D. F. to the Bishop of Bristol. Congratulating him on his promotion. "I am glad to hear that his Majesty is so kind to one that hath so frankly ventured life and limb in his service, and I hope that an old Cavalier may ere long be translated to other Bishoprick, tho' at present there may be some necessity for a stout prelate to be in a see where there are I fear too many fanaticks." *Copy.*

(1296.) February 24 [16]71[-2]. — William Garnett to D. F. Encloses a warrant, and gives information about the movements of the two strangers and Christopher Nicholson, who wounded him so desperately on Tuesday last.

(1297.) February 27, 1671[-2].—John Ogilby to D. F. Has received his directions for inserting his and Sir George Fletcher's residences and coats of arms. He requires in that district plans only of Carlisle, Berwick, and Newcastle. He wishes to obtain only what is not already in print or is mistaken. Each of these towns will be a royal whole sheet plate, and will cost 20*l.* or 20 marks at the least; "but whatever it costs I shall returne them by a dedication and inscription, with the armes of the donor."

(1298.) February 27, 1671[-2].—John Lamplugh to Edward Stanley at Dalegarth. About pressing seamen.

(1299.) February 27, 1671[-2].—Newsletter.

(1300.) February 29, 1671[-2]. — John Lamplugh and Edward Stanley, to [all Mayors, Sheriffs, and other officers in Cumberland]. Ordering them to furnish a list of all ships, and of the men employed upon them, in their ports, and to give all assistance and information, for the purpose of impressing seamen.

(1301.) [February 1672.]—D. F. to the Earl of Carlisle. Had sought in vain in Westmoreland for seamen for impressment. Those who sometimes come to Milnthorpe are all Lancashire men and live at Grange in that county. * *Copy.*

(1302.) March 3, 1671[-2]. Dallam Towers—Edward Wilson to D. F. There are no seamen, only two boat-carpenters, brothers, at Milnethorpe.

(1303.) March 5, 167½. — Newsletter. 29th, Some packs of wool having been seized at Romney in Kent that were being transported to France, the officers called upon the Mayor and Jurat of the town for assistance in conveying them to the King's stores, but they flatly refused and the officers were abused. These officials therefore and some of the rioters were brought before the Council and committed to the Gatehouse, while those concerned in the transportation of the goods are sent to be tried at Dover. 1st, The Prince of Orange has sent over to buy English horses for his equipage, which is to be very splendid. 14th, The master and mate of the *Falcon* have been found guilty by a court martial of running her aground in coming from the Downs. The master is to lose his pay and be turned out of the service; the mate is to be carried from ship to ship at Spithead, and receive five lashes at each. 5th, Foreign and naval news.

(1304.) March 12, 167½. — Newsletter. 6th–12th, Foreign and naval news. "We hear from Scotland that the Council are very diligent in suppressing conventicles and factious meetings, forcing those out of the country that contemptuously behave themselves, and have taken some children from their Roman Catholique parents, and ordered them to be bred up by the Bishop; and are raysing 1,000 men for sea service."

(1305.) March 19, 1671-2.—Newsletter. 13th–15th, Foreign and naval news. 16th, Sir Robert Holmes is come into the Downs and with him the prizes. During the action one Capt. Wiltshire of a merchantman homeward bound from Lisbon, seeing Sir Robert engaged,

asked for some men saying he would stand by him, which he accordingly did and fell in with the prizes, and took two considerable ones, and carried them off, to his eternal honour and commendation. 18th, Our ships have arrived in the Downs with very little damage with many valuable prizes. The Earl of Ossory, from the Downs, has been very graciously received by his Majesty.

(1307.) March 26, 1672. The Court at Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Inasmuch as many seamen have withdrawn inland to escape impressment, all such men as may be found in inland places, fit for the service, who have not resided in their present homes for two months at least, are to be taken. *Nine signatures.*

(1308.) March 26, 1672.—Newsletter. 20th, Naval intelligence. 21st, The Marquis of Worcester is made President of Wales upon the resignation of the Earl of Carbery.

(1310.) April 2, 1672.—The Earl of Carlisle to the Deputy Lieutenants of Cumberland and Westmoreland. About pressing seamen. *Signed.*

(1311.) April 2, 1672.—Newsletter. 27th, This week one Mr. Edward Hening was committed to the Tower upon suspicion of clipping coin. 29th, This day the Nonconformist Ministers were to wait upon the King to return him thanks for his Declaration of Indulgence. There is a very large number of colliers in the Tyne waiting for convoy. Colonel Villars is made Deputy Governor of Newcastle for the better security of that place against the Dutch.

(1312.) April 3, 1672.—D. F. to Sir George Fletcher, at Hutton. Private affairs. At Lancaster "the Judges were not free to discourse of the Tolerateing Declaration, nor find I any pleased therewith, after suche a rate as the Papists run, and I thinke they'l so overdo their business as in time they'l undo it. It's looked upon as great a Prerogative Act as hath been done this good while. Its said to have been shot out of our grand Minister's quiver." Thomas Lancaster has been found guilty of poisoning eight persons and is to be hanged in chains.

(1315.) April 22 [1672].—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. Has had a letter from Dr. L., "but of late he grows very cautious and sparing, as indeed I advised he would. He writes that the Papists grow daily more and more bold, insomuch that some of the wiser of that party are troubled at it. The last weake one Dr. Brevall—who formerly belonged to the Queen Mother, but before her death came over to our Church—upon complaint made to the King, that in a sermon which he lately preached at the French Church in the Savoy he had spoken too freely against the Pope, was silenced, but is since restored to his employment again. Another who formerly belonged to the Church of Rome, but a late proselyte, was trepanned out of the Lord St. John's house—where he taught his son—upon pretence that Dr. Brevall would speak with him. As soon as they had him at a distance, they pressed him for a souldier, and forthwith put him on shipboard. But he having used some meanes to let the Lady St. John know of it, she so bestirred herself that she got a warrant to search the ships, and after much adoo recovered her son's tutor. These two passages—he says—have made a great noise, and somewhat allayed the pertnesse of that party. There was—he saith—a great appearance of the House of Commons at the day appointed for

the prorogation, and many of them came from farr, but nothing attempted as was talked of."

I have heard that Judge W. speaks of you as the most accomplished Justice of the Peace in the Northern counties.

(1317.) April 24, 1672.—D. F. to Sir William Wilde, Justice of the Common Pleas. Thomas Lancaster has confessed that he poisoned the old woman with arsenic, for a bribe of 24*l.* from the heir to her estate, worth 16*l.* per annum.

I hope soon to hear your Lordship's decision in the case about Rose Castle. I wish that the Archbishop and Bishop might come to an accommodation, "those prelates having opposers enough without contending with one another." People are anxious to see Rose Castle restored in order that the Bishop may become resident.

(1318.) April 26 [1672].—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. Sir Christopher Musgrave has gone in haste to London. Sir Edward has not yet received any commission. It is not intended for the third company in Carlisle garrison, but towards the raising of one of the new regiments we have been told on of late. All safe and quiet at Newcastle we hear.

(1321.) April 27, 1672.—Certificate sent to the Lords of the Treasury that the only arrears on the royal aids in Furness, Cartmel, and Lonsdale Hundred, are for four quarters from the town of Dalton, 100*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; from the town of Aldingham for the same time, 3*l.* 5*s.*; and from the head collector W. Spenceley, 20*l.* *Signed by* D. F., Miles Dodding, Matthew Richardson, George Hilton.

(1322.) April 30, 1672.—Newsletter. 24th, Mr. Hyde, a highwayman, was executed at Tyburn this morning. A deputation of Aldermen have this morning had a consultation with the Council about the price of coals, and have been directed to fix it according to the price they bear in the Pool. 25th, The Company of Watermen having represented to the King that they have always been ready to serve at sea, are exempted upon their petition from all land service. They are also exempted from billeting or setting out of soldiers, according to a former order of the late King's. 26th, The King considering that the money already gathered in England for the redemption of captives in Turkey cannot possibly redeem them all, and that the Irish partake of that gracious benefit, permits an additional collection to be made in Ireland. For the better encouragement of sea commanders, and to prevent the spoiling of prizes, the King has fixed a large and noble reward for all who take or destroy ships of the enemy, proportionate to their bigness. 27th, Notwithstanding the unwillingness of some seamen to go into this expedition there are now many volunteers. Fifty able stout men came in at Hull this week. The coasts are still free from the enemy's privateers and men-of-war. Yesterday, at St. Margaret's church, a Jew was baptised by Dr. Outram. Many of the poor prisoners in London have petitioned his Majesty, considering what they lie for is small and inconsiderable, to allow them to spend the rest of their lives in his service at sea. It is granted.

(1323.) May 3, 1672.—[Dr. Thomas Smith] to D. F. About the Rose Castle business. Thanks him for news. Has heard from Dr. L., dated April 23rd, that on the Thursday morning before, about two o'clock in the morning, the Duke of York took boat for Chatham, being alarmed that the Dutch fleet were come out; which upon further inquiry proved to be twelve of their men-of-war which are passed by our coasts, we know not yet whither. The Dutch say that the French fleet has been ready a

good while, but is afraid to come out without an English convoy. On Sunday, the 21st of this month, Dr. Tillotson preached before the King on 1 Cor. iii. 15. He ran over several points of Popery, Infallibility, Purgatory, Transubstantiation, &c. His sermon was well approved of by all as very seasonable. The King was pleased to say it was a good sermon. The next morning an application was made to the King for his command to have it printed, but he thought it not convenient in this juncture, because it would occasion heats and disputes. Amongst the grand favourites lately honoured it is said that the D[uke] of B[uckingham], not being capable of any higher title, has a patent granted him for enclosing commons in Yorkshire, forty miles in compass; and the King is made to believe that the people there so love him, that they will enclose it for him gratis. "This, he says, is discourse; I suppose he means 'tis a jeer, for I cannot think there's anything more in it." This letter is to be kept private.

(1325.) May 7, 1672.—Newsletter. 1st, The Duke of Monmouth is marching with his regiment of 2,000 men towards Metz. 3rd, Lists of the fleet having been privately printed and published about town without leave, the printer and bookseller are ordered to be arrested. Upon the petition of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen that coals might be brought during the summer, so that the city might not be in want of them during the winter, the King has ordered that a certain number of seamen be allowed to trade to Newcastle, and that all persons employed by them in loading coals be exempt from the press, and that a convoy be given whenever desired. 6th, Yesterday, about one o'clock, the Dutch fleet was discovered off the North Foreland, in number about 100 sail in all, standing as it were to the Downs. By an express from Portsmouth last night we hear that the Duke with the fleet was come to St. Helen's, and this morning, weather permitting, the fleets would, God willing, join. The King had been on board three of the French men-of-war, the *St. Philippe*, the *Terrible*, and the *Superbe*, and liked them very well. The French Vice-Admiral and all his principal commanders dined yesterday with the Earl of Arlington. On Saturday night the Queen arrived at Deal. 7th, This morning the Queen returned from Dover, where she had a full view of the Dutch fleet then in the roads. Two Dutch men-of-war of 50 and 54 guns, that gave chase to our ketches, are run on the flats, where they yet remain. The King is expected this evening from having seen our fleets under sail from Portsmouth, though with unfavourable wind. God give them good success. There came into the river on Sunday a considerable fleet of colliers from Newcastle, having received no damage on their way. From Dover of last night we hear, after the Queen was gone from thence, the Dutch found it blow so much that many of them were forced to take down their topmasts, some having lost their topsails and bolt-sprits, and many driven from their anchors.

(1327.) May 14, 1672. Cockermouth.—William Fletcher to D. F. Thanks him for procuring "Heylin." He is just starting to meet Sir George at Brough Marsh, "where we are to have a famous race for a plate which he and I have given to make sport among the jockeys." *Signet.*

(1328.) May 14, 1672.—Newsletter. 9th, On Tuesday in the afternoon was sent into Dover a galliot hoy from the Admiral de Witt, with a flag of truce and an English woman taken in the French *Victory*. They are not above 86 sail in all, and not above 50 good fighting ships. Our ships that were in the river are now fallen down to the buoy of the

Nore, that they may as soon as possible join our fleet. 10th, From Portsmouth we hear the fleet set sail about 12 and before night were out of sight. 11th, From Dover we hear that the Dutch fleet lie off the North Sands head downe towards Calais. One, who escaped by swimming from the French *Victory*, reports that on Sunday last she fell in with the Dutch fleet in a fog between eight and nine in the morning, and by ten was brought to their lee and in their possession, without a gun fired.

[13th.] Our fleet was yesterday off Newhaven in a very good condition tideing it up to find out the Dutch who have gone somewhat northward.

14th, By an express come at 5 (*torn off*) noone wee heare that some of the Dutch fleete appeared at the . . . . Nore this morning, and by another wee are told his Royal Highnesse . . . . tes were making all possible shift to get up to them."

(1329.) May 14, 1672. Whitehall.—Henry Ball to [D. F.].

Has never failed to write. The last post he is confident will come to his hands, "the post only keeps it by the way for a week or so, which they will do sometimes, and of which there is a general complaint."

(1331.) May 28, 1672.—Newsletter. 24th. Our fleet is now complete and intends to make out to find the enemy, "who thus it's thought linger, out the fight in hopes of seeing their East India fleet before they hazard their being forced in." The Scotch privateers have had good success. The King, it is said, is about to authorise merchants to fit out privateers. The coal fleet has come as far as Yarmouth, under convoy, and many of them armed, so that no privateer durst meddle with them. 27th, About 60 small houses, and seven small vessels, were burnt in the fire yesterday at St. Katherine's. Our fleet continues in Southwold Bay taking in water and ballast, and will be ready it is hoped in three days to seek the enemy, who have not been heard of since they were off Kentish Knock. 28th, Rumours about the Dutch fleet, and that it was a false alarm about their being off the Kentish Knock. From Holland we hear that the people were much amazed when they saw their fleet return, after all their bragging, without fighting. They begin to fear that we are not so weak and unwilling to fight as it was reported. They are removing their treasure from the Hague to Leyden, for fear of an attack by the English. We hear from Florence that the Duke is building a very noble galley, to be named the *Marguret*, as a present to his Majesty.

(1332.) May 30, 1672.—From J. K. to ———.

News brought by Capt. Kempthorne that we have burnt and taken eight ships, that both fleets are preparing for another engagement. "It is certain their flagship was burnt at the same time with the *James*, and that the King, when the Earl of Oxford came to wait on him, was extraordinarye merry, telling him hee had gott a great victory, and is still in pursuit of their whole fleet dispersed, not above 3 or 4 together, and wee betwixt them and home, and wee had destroyed and taken 30 sayle of theirs. And the Duke upon their flight went into St. Michaell because a very good sayler. June 1st, We have undoubtedly lost many stout and noble men, gentlemen, and commanders. Never yet more lost in one ingagement. The Duke is yet safe, but almost blinde with smoake and fire. His wigg burnt—att least synged—with fire. The list of the Dutch ships sent by the King to the Lord Mayor of London I have here sent you." This day two gentlemen saw several letters from Harwich mentioning De Ruyter taken and there brought in. This is denied by some. All conclude

a happy victory, but particulars variously reported. "Ther was report—but not by any letters—that the Dutch had like to have taken our fleet att anchor—at least endeavoured itt—and that wee being hasted, cut cables haveing not full tyme to weigh anchor to bee ready for them; but this is not likely since the fight was five leagues of the coast. They say Lampitt preacht last Sunday att Broughton Tower, and proclaimed there amongst his proselytes the great loss of men wee had, and the great press att London for more men. Generally the commons is inclined to beleeve the worst of our success, and not the best; probably influenced by the fanaticks who neither will speake nor wishe well to the government. Soe well they meritt their Tolleration."

(1334.) June 4, 1672.—Newsletter. 30th, Reports about the late fight. Our fleet in its passage to Southwold Bay were much amazed to find the masts of two great ships sunk near the shore there, being principal ships of the Dutch. 3rd, It is most true that our only loss hath been the *Royal James*, which, after a most memorable and prodigious resistance, was burned by a fire-ship. The particulars of the enemies losses we know not yet, and probably never shall know. Reports about them.

(1335.) June 8, 1672.—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. Thanks him for news of the fight. "The *Gazette* methought gave but a darke account of things—in Dr. Kempe's language,—and made them look very dismall." But a packet from Sir George with particulars and a letter from young Sir John Lowther gave a brighter picture.

(1336.) June 10, 1672.—J. K. to D. F. Giving an account of the battle in which both sides claimed victory. "The French ships were made of such strong timber that noe bullet did pierce them. They shott away much powder and shott at a great distance to noe purpose and kept out of reach of the guns of the Dutch, for which reason I say their shipps were not pierced. But I hope they will force the French to come on the next time, which if they doe not, I hope wee shall lett flye at them."

(1339.) June 11, 1672.—Newsletter. 5th, This morning by four o'clock the King went down by water, expecting to find the fleet at the Nore. 7th. Many of our ships have merited most particular honour, especially the *Richmond*, which interposed several times between Lord Sandwich and the enemy. The Dutch ambassador is not yet gone. 8th. Several gentlemen volunteers have returned, awaiting the repairs of their ships. They report that Mr. Wren, Secretary to his Royal Highness, is somewhat ill. A most memorable action they report was "done by Capt. Wilwange who, being boarded by a fire ship of the Dutch, and followed by a great Dutch man of war whose captain and men, all getting up above decks laughing at the endeavours used by him and his men to quit themselves of the fire ship, which they at last got off, and he, to returne the complement to the Dutchman, came up with him and gave him such a broadside that she imediately sunk, and all her men perished." 10th, From Cadiz we hear that "Tasselett" has been poisoned, and is succeeded by his brother, who is sending an embassy to Tangiers to assure the governour of his good intentions towards all Christian nations. "This day came the master of the *Gloucester* ketch with the Garter and the George of the Earl of Sandwich, having left the body at Languard Fort, where tis embalming, he found it between the Sunke and the Long Sand Head."

(1340.) June 11, 1672.—W. Dugdale to D. F. London. From Mr. Ashmole's house neere the Globe in Sheere Lane." "My going into the North about the beginning of Easter Term last for to solemnize the funerall of the late worthy Bishop of Durham, prevented my reception of those things which you did then send by Mr. Bird, so that till my returne hither—which was not till Fryday last—I saw them not. But now that I discerne how great your care and paynes hath been to assist me with what may further adorne my story of that noble family of Clifford, and, moreover, to favour me with the copy of that indenture for a designed Tryall by Battail, I thought it fitt to present my hearty thankes to you by a quicker meanes than Mr. Bird's coming back, and to tell you that my papers of Clifford being in the country, I cannot make use of yours till I get thither—which I purpose soon after the Terme ends—and to restore them by Mr. Bird in Michaelmass Term next. As to the progress I have made in those other things, of which you are pleased to expresse a good liking, I shall tell you that my third volume of the *Monasticon* will be compleated at the presse by the end of August, so that in Michaellmasse Terme it is like to be publique, and if the bookesellers have any encouragement to undertake it, I hope to be ready with the first volume of my *Baronagium* —which will contain those whose original was by Tenure—about Easter week. I presume you have, by the *Gazette*, been informed of that excellent worke touching the foundation, laws, ceremonies, &c. of the most noble Order of the Garter, which is now newly finished and adorned with many rare sculptures. I must tell you it is a book highly worth your reading, being full of exquisite learning, and done with great judgment and exactnesse. And now that I have said all this, I must crave leave to tell you that, through the speciall favour of the Earl of Carlisle, we have obtained the King's letters patents to receive the benevolence of such of the nobility and gentry as shall thinke fitt to contribute towards this new structure of our college in London, commonly called the Herald's Office, and have, according to the tenor of those letters patents, allready gained some subscriptions in order thereto, the King himself having given a good example, and such of the nobility and gentry as we have had opportunity to move with. When I went into the bishoprick of Durham to this late funerall, the Earle of Carlisle caused me to carry his letter to the gentry of those parts, with printed extracts of the King's letters patents, which I delivered to Sir Gilbert Gerard, the Shireeve of that County-palatine, to impart to the Deputy Lieutenants, and others, with whom he was to move; who is not yet returned hither again, but expected before the end of this Terme. Some of the Earles here have subscribed 30*l.*, soune but 20*l.*, some Barons 20*l.*, some lesse, some knights and esquires 10*l.*, some lesse, the estimate of the worke being by the workmen calculated at 5,000*l.*, whereof we ourselves —though the benefitt of our places are very meane—have layd out already one thousand in the building of a great part of one side of the quadrangle. The Earle of Carlisle is now going into the North, and hath taken with him divers printed copyes of the extracts of the King's letters patents, which he will shew you. My intreaty, therefore, is that when you wayt on his Lordship you will take some of them, and endeavour to do us what favour you well can in this businesse. I hope the noble Lady at Appleby will not be backward in a worke so much tending to the preservation of such memorialls as relate to the honour of the nobility and gentry of this kingdome. Sir, had I not great experience of your goodnesse I durst not be thus bold with you, but I know you will not take it ill that I am thus free. I leave it therefore to your wisdome to do what you shall thinke best herein. I do not trouble you with a relation of our news here, in regard the *Gazet* will so fully and truly informe you

of what is considerable. I believe you will easily discern that the Dutch commonwealth is neere its period, wherein we may see the fruites of hypocresye, pride, insolence, oppression, and perfidiousneese; no oaths, promises, or articles having been kept by them."

(1344.) June 17, 1672.—The Earl of Carlisle and Lord Morpeth to D. F. Commission appointing him to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the train bands to be raised in Cumberland and Westmoreland and Captain of his own Company. *Signed.*

(1345.) June 18, 1672.—Newsletter. 13th. On Tuesday night landed two Deputies Extraordinary, as they call themselves, from the States General, but without any pass for the King, or so much as his knowledge. Last night they lay at Gravesend, and the Dutch Ambassador, who was so far on his way home, met with them and is come back to London. It is not known what they come about, but by all our letters we do not find that their stomachs are at all come down, but that they talk as high and saucy as ever. Within this week a most scurrilous and abusive play against this King and nation was acted by them. 15th, The declaration inviting the Dutch to come and live in England is now printed in English, French, and Dutch.

(1346.) June 24, 1672.—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. The delegates have decided: (1) that the Act of Oblivion frees the Archbishop from all dilapidations before coming to the see; (2) that he has committed dilapidations upon the Chapel; (3) he is to pay 400*l.* for rebuilding the Chapel.

(1347.) June 25, 1672.—Newsletter. 19th–20th, News from Holland and the fleet. 21st, At Newcastle two Dutch merchants have accepted the declaration, and taken the oath of allegiance.

(1352.) July 16, 1672.—Newsletter. 15th, Between the French by land and our fleet by sea, the Dutch are much troubled "yet we hear not of their pride being much come down." All our inland advices speak of the great quiet and thriving of trade throughout the whole kingdom, the present war not hindering it at all, ships coming and going without any apprehension of danger. The only privateer heard of was one of six guns on the Irish coast, which took a Virginia ship of tobacco off Baltimore.

(1353.) July 22, 1672.—Kendal. William Fleming to his father, D. F. *An exceedingly formal school letter beginning,* "Honoured father Since that inauspicious fortune hath soe inhibited—or rather preordinated—that I should have noe conference with you upon Saturday," *but growing much more natural as he comes to the point, a request for a holiday.*

(1354.) July 28, 1672.—Newsletter. Chiefly foreign.

(1356.) July 30, 1672.—Newsletter.

(1357.) August 1, 1672.—Brough. The Bishop of Carlisle to D. F. Thanking him for his good offices.

(1358.) August 6, 1672.—Newsletter. 3rd, The last two of the East India fleet have come in safely, to the great satisfaction of the merchants.

(1359.) August 9, 1672.—John Whitfield to D. F. Begging him to advise and assist him in obtaining his discharge from gaol.

(1362.) August 13, 1672.—Newsletter. 10th, One East India man has been taken by a Flushinger and carried into Bergen, and is there detained.

13th, The fleet is off Newcastle Bar. Almost all the gentry of the county have been on board to pay their respects to his Royal Highness, and present him with what they thought most rare in the place.

(1363.) August 20, 1672.—Newsletter. 16th, A great deal of brass and gold has been of late fashioned like silver plate. Upon the petition of the Goldsmiths' Company the King has empowered them to make a strict search for the same, and arrest the importers, and so learn how it came hither. It bears the London Goldsmiths' arms covered over very artificially.

(1364.) August 27, 1672.—Newsletter. 23rd, The humble petition of some Quakers for pardon of their offence in not coming to divine service as other good Christians, has been granted.

(1365.) September 3, 1672.—Newsletter. 29th, A list of ships and their stations round the coast for the protection of our merchantmen, which have suffered much from privateers of the enemy.

(1366.) September 10, 1672.—Newsletter. Much about Dutch privateers.

(1369.) September 17, 1672.—Newsletter. 12th, News from Lisbon of a great victory gained by the Portuguese over the Moors at Angola. Hitherto the Dutch have neglected all our offers, though the King has fallen as low in his conditions as can reasonably be asked.

(1370.) September 24, 1672.—Newsletter.

(1371.) September 26, 1672.—J. Whitfield to D. F. A most earnest appeal for assistance or he must die and starve this winter in this woeful place.

(1372.) October 1, 1672.—Newsletter.

(1373.) October 3, 1672.—J. Whitfield to D. F. Another similar petition.

(1374.) October 8, 1672. Kendal.—William Fleming to D. F.

(1375.) October 8, 1672.—Newsletter. Naval and foreign news.

(1376.) October 15, 1672.—Newsletter. Do.

(1377.) October 22, 1672.—Newsletter. Do.

(1378.) October , 1672.—J. Whitfield to D. F. Earnestly prays for aid, at least that the poor prisoners may have a chimney built at their own expense.

(1379.) October 29, 1672.—Newsletter.

(1380.) November 5, 1672.—Newsletter. 30th, This morning Parliament met and was prorogued until February 4th. Good news of the state of trade in the Leeward Islands. 4th, Orders have been given to release all Dutch prisoners of war.

(1381.) November 10, 1672.—Newsletter. 9th, His Majesty, in pursuance of his pious design for the rebuilding of St. Paul's, has caused a most curious model to be made by his surveyor, Dr. Wren, which he has been pleased to approve, and order to be done according to it. It is rather bigger than the old foundation, and will be an incomparable piece of work.

(1382.) November 19, 1672.—Newsletter. 13th, The Irish regiment has been inspected by the King in Hyde Park. He is exceedingly pleased with it. Speculations about the Dutch fleet.

(1383.) November 26, 1672.—Newsletter. 19th, The King has heard in Council the difference between the Earl of Peterborough, and the Earl of Northampton, about the election of Recorder for that town. Inasmuch as the Earl of Northampton has been elected, the election is to stand, but the Attorney is to proceed by *Quo warranto* against the town for the vacating of their charter, because of their contemptuous proceedings in this business, and the disrespect they have shown to the Earl of Peterborough, who had formerly honoured them by accepting the office. The judges of the Admiralty are to take in hand the prosecution for cowardice of the masters and officers of the late Barbados fleet, in allowing some of their ships to be taken by two privateers.

(1384.) November 29, 1672.—[Dr. Thomas Smith] to D. F. The Lord Keeper they say has been dismissed for refusing to grant injunctions for stopping suits against the bankers; others think that there is no reason save only the King's pleasure. Ecclesiastical appointments.

(1385.) December 3, 1672.—Newsletter.

(1387.) December 6, 1672. Cockermouth.—Henry Lowther to D. F. Sends him a gross of special glazed pipes.

(1388.) December 10, 1672.—Newsletter. 4th, The country gentlemen have petitioned his Majesty that the great number of stage coaches is a great grievance and hindrance of trade, praying therefore they might be put down. The debate upon it will be heard next week. 5th, Yesterday his Majesty in Council, reflecting on the willfullness of some Quaker masters of ships and others, in not staying for convoys, nor fighting, being commonly unprovided, has ordered the custom house officers not to permit any ship to go to sea without security that they will keep with the convoy, and fight if attacked; they are also to be well provided with small shot and hand grenades.

(1389.) December 17, 1672.—Newsletter. 11th, The stage coach question is adjourned to January 10th.

(1390.) December 24, 1672.—Richard Blome to D. F. His book will be soon ready.

(1390A.) [December ?] 24, [1672.]—Newsletter. Lately at the Hague, a feast was made by the Company of Goldsmiths, to which all the magistrates were invited, towards the latter end of which a covered dish was brought up, which when opened, proved to be the hearts of the two de Witts in a confectionery dish. This horrid sight so amazed them that they rose immediately and went away, fearing that the emblem might be meant to them if they did not do as they would have them.

(1393.) December 31, 1672. — Newsletter. 26th, Mr. North, a younger son of Lord North, who about a year since preached so well before the King at Newmarket, is made a prebendary of Westminster. 30th, The Earl of Bridgwater is, they say, to be made Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire and Lancashire during the nonage of the present Earl of Derby, his Majesty being pleased to continue the office in that noble family. We hear of damage done at Portsmouth, many ships sunk in the Tyne, and the fens drowned, by bad weather.

(1394.) January 7, 1672[-3].—Newsletter. 6th. The Governor's lodgings in Guernsey have been blown up, it is thought through some gunpowder having been ignited by lightning, while all the family were in bed. Lord Hatton is not hurt, but was carried upon his bed to the top of an old wall near at hand. His lady, some children, and servants, were killed.

(1396.) January 14, 1672[-3].—Newsletter. 6th, Further particulars of the accident at Guernsey. The stage coach question is again adjourned. An order has been put forth prohibiting any Dutch from coming into the kingdom except those who propose to take advantage of the Proclamation of June 12th last past. 13th, Letters from Elsinore say that the Duke of Richmond, in returning one evening from the fleet, suffered so much from the excessive cold that he was scarcely alive when brought on shore, and died before he had been carried two miles in his chariot.

(1397.) January 21, 1672[-3].—Newsletter. Reports from abroad.

(1398.) January 28, 1672[-3].—Newsletter. 22nd, This morning, among five other felons, was executed that famous person called the German Princess, having returned into this kingdom after banishment, and begun her old courses of living again.

(1399.) January 28, 1672[-3]. Whitehall.—Sir Joseph Williamson, to D. F. A complimentary letter.

(1400.) February 4, 1672[-3].—Newsletter. 30th, At Portsmouth, on Monday and Tuesday nights, there was seen a great star, rising in the S.W. and setting W., showing sometimes in the body as big as a man's head.

(1401.) February 18, 1672[-3].—Newsletter. 12th, The Council at Edinburgh have resolved to ask for a commission of both kingdoms to try the border thieves, as it was in King James' days.

(1402.) February 22, 1672[-3].—Sir Joseph Williamson to D. F. Encloses a letter of introduction to Mr. Justice Wilde.

(1403.) The letter of introduction.

(1404.) March 11, 1672[-3].—Newsletter. 7th, It was voted that both Houses should attend his Majesty to thank him for his most gracious answer given that day. They met, therefore, at four in the Banquetting House and did the same, "and went presently from thence to his Majesty's cellar to celebrate this happy union which has brought so much joy and happiness to the people."

(1408.) March 23, 1672[-3]. Blythe Hall in Warwickshire.—William Dugdale to D. F. Having about two days since received a letter with a draught of a large pedigree in paper, from your noble neighbour at Millom Castle, in Cumberland, which was left in "Bermicham" in January last, by a gentleman who travailed to London, to be safely conveyed to me; "doubting that the person who sent it may merveile that he heares not from me about the receipt of it, and not knowing how to convey any letter to him, considering his seat is in such a corner of that country, I take the boldnesse to trouble you with this paper, intreating that you will by some meanes present my humble service to him—though I am a stranger to him—and let him know that whereas he says he purposeth to be in London in Aprill next, I shall—God willing—wayt on him there upon advertisement of

his lodging, intending to be in London myself the first weeke of Easter Terme. As to his question what the putting this pedigree into valome may cost, I cannot resolve him till, upon discourse with him, I discerne how he will have it done, and what he hath to adde thereto. I see by the hand who it was that drew it, and know his abilities, which, had they been answerable to his industry in such things, might have made it more exact and perfect in some points than it is.

As to his other question, grounded upon one of his ancestours sitting in Parliament, it is soon answered; viz. that there is no hopes of any advantage to him thereby, had it been upon a reall summons. At that time when this letter was sent to the Pope declariug King Edward I. right to the superiority of dominion in the realme of Scotland, and before; those who were tenants to the King by military service, and then called *Barones minores*, did come to Parliament. But after that none but those as were summoned by speciall writt. Nor of those who were so summoned by writt did, or could their posterity for some ages, clayme by right to sitt there, if the King did decline to summon them.

Sir, I humbly crave your pardon for this my boldnesse with you. My necessary being in London at some times doth much retard that publique worke of the *Baronage* wherewith I am in hand; yet I hope in Trinity Terme next to be ready for the presse with my first volume, which—as I have intimated to you—will consist of those who had their rise by tenure; those by summons beginning in King Edward's time.

(1408B.) March 25, 1673.—Newsletter. 21st, This morning Prince Rupert went down to view the fleet which is said to be in an extraordinary state of forwardness. A duel between the Earl of Rochester and Lord Dunbar has been prevented by the timely intervention of the Earl Marshal.

(1410.) April 1, 1673.—Newsletter. Chiefly parliamentary. 1st, This day the King's own regiment, and the Coldstreams, with the other forces about the town, began to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, according to his Majesty's order, "and will suddainly have the sacrament administered to them, in order to the putting out all the Roman Catholicks."

(1411.) April 8, 1673.—Newsletter. 7th, Yesterday most of his Majesty's servants and officers of state received the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. It is reported that that the level of the fens, and most of the country called Holland there is under water.

(1412.) April 15, 1673.—Newsletter.

(1413.) April 18[, 1673].—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. The Bishop reports that the churches in London were more full than ever of communicants last Easter. That the Speaker of the House of Commons is sworn a Privy Councillor, which is looked upon as a new thing, and some add that he is to be made a Baron and Lord Privy Seal. "Dr. Lampl[ugh] writes that on the Sunday before—*i.e.* Sunday gone a sennight—the Dukes of Monmouth and Ormond, the Earls of Bath and Anglesey, with several other Lords of the Council, and all the officers of the Greencloth, and below stairs, received the sacrament at his church, and came all up decently to the railes before the Communion Table. That on Sunday last the Lord Chamberlain though he himself had received there on Easter day, resolved to receive againe, with all the Privy-chamber men and officers above staires; so carefull the King is that all the court observe the late Act of Parliament to that purpose. The Duke of

Buckingham they say received at St. Margaret's; the Lord-Treasurer has not yet received in publick. He tells me further—as a secret—that there are just grounds to hope for a peace, the conditions being already in a manner privately agreed on. God grant it prove so! My Lord of Canterbury he says declines very fast, so as he seldome now comes over the water."

(1415.) April 22, 1673.—Newsletter. 15th, This day the Duke of Buckingham's regiment marched through the city to the Tower to go on board the fleet. 19th, A Dutch master weaver for making the finest cloth in Europe, has come hither with thirty workmen, and proffered his services to his Majesty for the purpose of introducing the manufacture. The question has been referred by his Majesty, who seems to approve of the proposal, to a committee. 21st, Yesterday at St. Martin's Church Prince Rupert and divers other Lords and persons of quality received the sacrament, and this morning his Highness went to the King's Bench Bar to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, according to the late Act.

(1417.) April 29, 1673.—Newsletter.

(1419.) May 10, 1673. Wallingford House.—Lord Clifford, Lord Treasurer, to the Commissioners for the assessment in Westmoreland. About the collection of the assessments. *Signed.*

(1420.) May 12, 1673. London.—William Dugdale to D. F. "I have long since made an end of my searches at the Tower so that I come not there, having prescribed my collections for the work I have in hand, which I intend shall go to the presse this ensuing Trinity Term, so that I am not like to do you any service about that place called Bruck, nor do I thinke any thing is to be found thereof should I looke after it. The 3rd volume of the *Monasticon* is now publique, but in gathering the materialls thereof, and in the losse which I had by the fire, wherein a good part of it, then at the presse with my copy was burnt, I am a great loser."

Postscript.—"Tomorrow I go hence into Warwickshire."

(1439.) June 21, 1673.—D. F. to ———. As to the proper method of assessment of church rates.

(5753.) June 29, 1673.—D. F. to His Excellency Sir Joseph Williamson, one of His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at Cologne. Congratulating him on his appointment.

(1441.) July 1, 1673. Crook.—Christopher Philipson to D. F. Thanks him for his recommendation to Mr. Otway. Is about to pull down his house.

(1442.) July 18, 1673.—Order in Council by King Charles II. dated May 28th that his portion of all fines inflicted for no other cause but meetings held contrary to the Act against conventicles be remitted. *Copy.*

(1443.) July 21, 1673.—D. F. to Lady Mary Fletcher. Sir Thomas Strickland, one of the Knights of Parliament for this county, has not taken the oaths and subscribed as he should have done, we shall therefore have a new election of a Parliament man in October next. If Sir Richard Graham will come forward he will succeed. Sir John Lowther and Sir P[hilip] M[usgrave] ought to be secured at once as friends. No countryman would oppose, and no stranger would have a chance. *Draft.*

(1444.) July 22, 1673.—Newsletter.

(1445.) July 22, 1673.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. "There is a report that the Duke and Prince had some words before the King which made them draw, the Duke calling the Prince coward, which compliment the Prince returned with calling him traitour. What truth in this I know not."

(1446.) July 22[, 1673].—Lady M. Fletcher to her brother D. F. Her son is about to undertake a long journey. Thanks D. F. for his kindness to him.

(1447.) July 29, 1673.—Newsletter.

(1448.) August 5, 1673.—Newsletter. 30th. Yesterday morning was the trial at the King's Bench Bar of Mr. Ayne of the Guards, for having killed the Countess of Shrewsbury's coachman in an accidental quarrel near the Court gate. The Duke of Ormond, as steward of the House, sat as judge, assisted by Judge Littleton. The jury acquitted him. 2nd, This week Don Emanuel de Fonseca, the Spanish Consul, was discharged of his imprisonment in the Gate-house, where he had been some time upon the like done to our consul at Cadiz.

(1449.) August 12, 1673.—Newsletter. His Majesty for the improvement of the art of navigation and the increase of trade thereby, has issued a warrant for the new royal foundation in Christ's Hospital in London, where out of the Blue Coat boys there forty of the ablest wit and scholarship are constantly to be chosen, to be instructed in mathematics and arithmetic until they are old enough to be bound apprentices, and then they are to be committed to the care of experienced traders, pilots, and masters of ships, to be brought up in the art of navigation. His Majesty has given 1,000*l.* per annum for seven years to be laid out in the purchase of land for this foundation. Sir Robert Paston of Norfolk has been created Viscount Yarmouth and Baron of Paston. The Duke of Monmouth, upon the petition of that town, has been made High Steward of Kingston-upon-Hull. A new commission has been issued to divers persons of quality for the government of Tangier. Lord Treasurer Latimer, to perfect his health, has removed from his lodgings in Whitehall to change the air, and they say he intends to live in Leicester House. Heavy firing has been heard off Yarmouth.

(1450.) August 16, 1673.—Newsletter. 16th, There has been an engagement at sea. Three Dutch ships destroyed, only one English, the *Prince*, Sir Edward Spragg, and Capt. Le Neve, are killed. None others of note.

(1451.) August 19, 1673.—Newsletter. The Dutch answer to the proposals for peace.

(1452.) August 22, 1673.—Richard Blome to D. F. His volumes of the description of *Britannia* are ready. Wishes to know if he will have it bound. This with gilt back and lettering will cost 6*s.* a book.

(1455.) September 1[, 1673].—[Sir] G[eorge] F[letcher] to D. F. I had a letter from Sir John Lowther with one enclosed to Sir R. Graham telling us of his grand-child's desire to stand in Westmoreland. He wishes to hear from Sir Richard if there is to be any public opposition. Though his promise of his interest was in case his own relations did not stand. This I believe will be unwelcome to Sir Richard, and I wish he may make Sir John

such a return as may be without exceptions. For he must be content to retreat. I give you as timely notice as I can to prevent your further engagement in this matter. I could have wished his grandson had resolved sooner, before so much application had been made. Lady Sunderland is brought to bed of two girls.

(1456.) September 2, 1673.—Newsletter. 27th, Prince Rupert has come to town from the fleet, and has been received by the whole court and town with the greatest expressions of affection imaginable. They say the Duke of Monmouth intends to learn sea affairs, and to command a man-of-war. The *Swiftsure* is named for him. 30th, This day marched hence thirty-six gentlemen of the Horse Guards for France.

(1457.) September 4, 1673. Nunnington.—R. Graham to D. F. Is very grateful for assistance, especially that he appeared for him in the county. Is much afraid that Benson will come forward against him, because when Mr. Braithwaite sought Sir R. Sandford's support for him he answered that he was pre-engaged. Had called upon and secured the support of Lady Pembroke and Mr. Dalston, of Acornbank.

(1458.) September 9, 1673.—Newsletter. Chiefly foreign reports.

(1459.) September 13, 1673. Levens.—James Bellingham to D. F. Will continue his faithful friend. Sends him some old rusty papers about the entertainment of Judges in Cumberland which he cannot read. *Postscript.*—"They are here about us conventicalling, and Mr. Wilson and selfe is at a stand what to doe. You have heard it often, a word to the wise, but now a word to the foolish would bee acceptable."

(1460.) September 16, 1673. — Newsletter. 11th, The King has altered his intention about Sir E. Spragg's funeral. Much of the pomp will be abated, but a very handsome monument will be erected at his Majesty's expense. Letters from Lord Peterborough from Plaisance say that he is going the next day privately to Modena about the intended marriage of his Royal Highness with that Princess. The Marquis d'Anjou, sent by his Most Christian Majesty on the same account, was also expected there immediately. 12th, The King of Denmark has sent over the Duke of Richmond's body in a new ship richly adorned, the sails and ship all black, with a present from that King to the Duchess Dowager. The King sent yesterday an officer of arms and two barges to bring it ashore. 13th, The army is gone into winter quarters, and the companies are to be reduced to their first establishment numbers until next spring. 15th, Yesterday the Prince returned from the fleet, and today some of the officers have returned from visiting "the Dutch East India ships, among whom is found a great deal of gold dust not thought upon, which will advance the value of those ships about 40,000*l.* as its said."

(1461.) September 20[, 1673].—Sir G[eorge] F[letcher] to his brother [in-law] D. F. Encloses a copy of a letter from Sir John Lowther in answer to one from Sir Richard, both of them to the effect to incline Sir John Lowther to persuade his grandson to retire. Yesterday he with others made a settlement of the differences between Hud[dleston] and his mother. Newsletters say that there is no great probability of peace. "Several of our officers at sea are like to be questioned. The French Vice-Admiral accuseth the Admirall of cowardice, and the friends of the Duke doe the same to Prince Ru[pert]. All these threaten trouble to us, and if we engage in a warr against Germany God knows where it will end."

(1463.) [September, 1673. — Sir John Lowther to Sir George Fletcher ?] I will dissuade my kinsman from coming forward. I had supposed that his minority would have been no objection, "since the common practice—as well in that as those not qualified in estates in the same county—is to the contrary, and I myself served in this place when in minority. But, Sir, all these considerations sett aside, I shall, in the way of freindshipp—though not common in these cases—rather comply to move him to lay aside all further thoughts of it, then thwart your desires." *Copy.*

(1464.) September 23, 1673.—Newsletter. 17th, The Earl of Ossory goes not out with the winter squadron, as was said, but Capt. Narborough. Our great ships are laying up, and the land forces putting ashore out of them. The Duke of Monmouth is preparing for France, and is to be followed by three new raised regiments, Lord Peterborough's, Lord Vaughan's, and the Scotch regiment, and two companies out of each of the other regiments, to make up in all about 5,000 men, to add to those already in the French service. The intention of reducing each company in the other regiments by forty men is changed, they are to be kept up to their full strength. 22nd, A courier has brought the news from Modena that the treaty of marriage is concluded, and that the Princess may be expected in two months. She will be received here with all the joy and satisfaction imaginable. His Royal Highness has been these two days complimented by the whole court on his intended marriage.

(1465.) September 23, 1673. London. —— to ——. Thirty sail of the Virginia fleet have arrived in the West of England. They report that in June last they were ready to sail, but Evertson, with a squadron of Dutch men-of-war, came in among them in the James river, burning six and making prize of five more, all laden, containing by estimation 5,000 hogds. of tobacco. Worse weather has not been known in the memory of man than that of late. The fleet have suffered much. On Saturday last the body of the Duke of Richmond was solemnly interred, and this evening that of Sir Edward Spragg will be interred with the same state.

(1466.) September 30, 1673. London.—The Same to the Same. A vessel bound homewards from Jamaica (Gemaca) has been seized by the Spaniards. Our merchants are much incensed, and have presented a memorial to the King and Council, and to the Spanish Ambassador. If they have not speedy satisfaction the Jamaica men will go near to help themselves.

(1468.) October 7, 1673.—Newsletter. 3rd, Some Dutch prisoners "pretend to bring the newes that Evertson with nine sayle of frigatts and a fireship had been at New Yorke, and after some resistance taken it, but on very beneficiall conditions to the inhabitants; but of this we expect further from other hands."

(1469.) October 7, 1673. Elterwater. — John Holme to D. F. Reporting that the bridge at Elterwater needs repairs to the amount of 45*l.*

(1470.) October 14, 1673. London.— —— to ——. The King and the Duke of York are preparing to go to Dover to meet the Duchess, who is expected next week, eight frigates and all the yachts being appointed to meet her at Calais.

(1472.) October 14, 1673. Middleton.—Francis West to his cousin, D. F. Will wait on him.

(1473.) October 21, 1673.—Newsletter. 15th, the King has approved of the letter to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland about suppressing the exorbitancy of the Roman Catholics. 18th, it is said the House, at their meeting, think of choosing a new Speaker in the room of Mr. Seymer, who is of His Majesty's Privy Council, besides other offices, which may challenge his attendance; and that the Master of the Rolls will surrender his place, by the King's favour, to Sir John Churchill. 20th, "This morning both houses of Parliament mett, where the Commons house, after having made their Speaker take the chaire, made this vote, that an address be made to his Majesty by such members that are of his Majesty's Privy Councell, to acquaint his Majesty that 'tis the humble desire of the house that the intended marryage of his Royal Highness with the D[uchess] of Modena be not consummated, and that he may not be marryed to any person but of the Protestant Religion. Presently after which they were summoned up to the Lords' house, where by Commission they were prorogued till Monday next, and so ended the progress of this day."

(1474.) October 27, 1673.—Newsletter. Lord North's son is summoned to Parliament by the name of Lord Grey of Rollstone. Last week the King was pleased to be present at the meeting of the Commission of Prizes held to consider the new proposition made by the East India Company for their purchase. "Yesterday both houses met and being seated, his Majesty in his robes, with the Lords, sent for the house of Commons, who presently attending with their Speaker. He made a most gratious speech to them, telling them that he hoped to have brought them the news of peace which he has aimed at by all honourable wayes possible, as may plainly appear by his condescentions, as the treaty, but seeing by the insolent behaviour of the Dutch they have other thoughts, he cannot for the honour of the nation but recommend to them the present condition of affairs, and therefore desiring a speedy and proportionable supply for the next year's equippage, and assuring them he had the same thoughts with them of adhering to his reiterated promises of establishing the Church of England in all its Rites and glory, and asserting the property of the subjects to the full, therefore telling them of his great debt to the bankers, which he hoped they would now take care to pay. Upon all which points my Lord Chancellor enlarging, the Commons returned to their house, and after some debates resolved that they would take his Majesty's Speech into consideration on Friday next, and so adjourned till Thursday. These speeches, its said, will be made publick."

(1477.) November 4, 1673.—Newsletter. 3rd, This morning the King's answer to their late address was brought to the house of Commons. Proceedings in Parliament, and copy of the King's Speech on Tuesday the 4th.

(1478.) November 4, 1673. Kendal.—William Fleming to his father, D. F. A very formal preamble ending in a naturally expressed schoolboy letter.

(1479.) The King's speech on November 4th, and the address presented by the House of Commons. *Copies.*

(1480.) November 8, 1673. Whitefriars, London.—John Ogilby to D. F.

Will be grateful for information; describes the present state of his work. Wishes that the gentry of the respective counties would give him more support.

(1481.) November 11, 1673.—Newsletter. 8th, From Paris we hear of the great and magnificent entertainment there of the Princess of Modena. 6th, A messenger brings word that she has been indisposed, and therefore has delayed her journey so long. 7th, There being a general mistake in the manuscript copies in circulation of the King's Speech at the prorogation, he has ordered it to be printed from his own copy.

(1482.) November 18, 1673.—Newsletter. 12th, The long wished-for Smyrna fleet has safely come to Plymouth, twenty-three sail, two of them convoyers, they are valued at a million sterling. 18th, The King, to make his Order of Council more public and effective, has given order for a Proclamation to issue to the same effect against papists; and next Council day it will be read and printed.

(1484.) November 25, 1673.—Newsletter. 19th, This being the first day for enforcing the order against papists the officers attended diligently to see it carried out in all the verges of the Court, so that none of them appear now thereabout. 24th, From Dover we hear that her Royal Highness, after a most pleasant and short passage, arrived there about three on Friday afternoon, even before his Royal Highness could get into his barge to meet her. About seven that evening the marriage was solemnised there by the Bishop of Oxford. That night they lay there. This night they remove to Canterbury, to-morrow to Rochester, from whence next Monday to Gravesend, and from thence by water to London. From Rye we hear that the soldiers of Sir William Lockhart's regiment, who fell into the hands of the two Dutch privateers, were set on shore there by the vessels that carried them, who redeemed themselves for a small sum of money. The men were plundered of their money and so set free again.

(1485.) November 29, 1673—Richard Blome to D. F. Thanks him for notices of *errata* in his work. Intends to print a map of the American plantations. Knows nothing about the family of Edward Fleming, of Instow in Devon, beyond what is in the book.

(1486.) December 11, 1673.—Thomas Graham to D. F. Enclosing an order signed by the Earl of Carlisle to muster the train-bands.

(1487.) December —, 1673. Nunnington.—Sir Richard Graham to D. F., at Sir George Fletcher's house at Hutton. Thanks him heartily for his exertions. Is willing to pay the expense of the plan of Carlisle in Ogilby's book.

(1491.) February 3, 1673[-4].—Newsletter. 28th, This day the Lords, after a long debate upon the King's speech, resolved humbly to recommend him to make a treaty with the Dutch. 30th, "This being the sadd anniversary for the deplorable murther of our late gracious soveraigne the Parliament satt not, but meeting in the morning in their houses went in a body to hear divine service. The Lords to the house; the Commons to St. Margaret's, where were made two excellent sermons on that occasion."

(1492.) February 10, 1673[-4]. — Newsletter. 4th, "This morning both houses met, and went, the Lords to the Abby, the Commons to St. Margaret's, where divine service was administred, pursuant to his Majesty's proclamation, never any greater observance having ever been seen of any fast. 5th, After having read a Bill for a general test to distinguish between papists and protestants, the house of Commons

proceeded to debate on the vote relating to the Duke of Buckingham, whether the Lords should be desired to join therein." The proposal was negatived. The house having adjourned until tomorrow, "went in the first place by themselves to wait upon the King in the Banquetting House, where they delivered to him the address against the Duke of Lauderdale, to which the King was pleased to say that he would consider of it and return them an answer. And being a little withdrawne, went with the Lords again to his Majesty with the address about the vote of advice, which the Lord Keeper delivered in, and it was gratiously received by his Majesty, and his thanks returned them for it." 6th, The Lord Keeper informed the house of the proceedings of yesterday, and that the King had answered that the best way of expressing his thanks for their good advice was by following it, which he intended to do very speedily.

(1493.) February 17, 1673[-4].—Newsletter. 11th, Yesterday Sir Gabriel Silvius, his Majesty's envoy, left, carrying with him to the Prince of Orange the articles of peace for ratification. This morning his Majesty made a most gracious speech to both houses of Parliament that he had in accordance with their advice made peace, would reduce the army, that the Irish forces should not come home again, but that the fleet ought to be increased to equal the strength of our neighbours at sea. It was received with the greatest expressions of satisfaction imaginable. Parliamentary business. 14th, The merchants, upon the peace, are fitting out many more ships than they at first intended, and particularly the East India Company, hoping to have a very great trade again.

(1495.) February 26, 1673[-4]. Conishead.—Miles Doddinge to D. F. Further complaints against the insolent assessors of Ulverston, who continue their overcharges thongh they have been fined. The constables pretend that the fines cannot be enforced because they have not been able to sell the goods distrained on that account. In the Ulverston market the prices of all sorts of grain rise apace. Believes that this is caused by people that "ingross" it. Hears that proceedings have been taken against such men in Westmoreland. Begs for information about it.

(1496.) March 3, 1673[-4].—Newsletter. 25th, The King has issued the orders for disbanding the army the sixth of next month. The officers have gone down to their several quarters to put it in execution. Besides the eight regiments last raised, the King has disregimented the dragoons, Irish, and other two regiments which were raised before the eight, and taking some companies out of them will send them as independent companies to reinforce the army in Ireland. A proclamation has been ordered to issue recalling the dispensation of the Act of Navigation. 26th-28th, Foreign news. Lord Vaughan has lately come from France, where he left the English in that King's service in very good condition. The soldiers are disbanding "without committing any disorder or enormity whatsoever." 3rd, The Dutch are making great preparations for the celebration of the peace. They brag that they have taken 2,000 ships during the war, about 1,800 of them French.

(1497.) March 10, 1673[-4].—Newsletter. 4th, Letters from Paris say that at a council of war the Prince of Condé gave it as his opinion that the reason why the captains of this age do not do the great and famous acts of other days is that they are too merciful. He would advise an attack in force upon the Spanish Netherlands, that any town refusing to surrender upon summons should be given up to pillage, razed,

and all its people put to the sword; that all the country should be desolated. The King answered him that that way was too cruel and not practicable in this age. 5th, Court news. 6th, Complaints from all parts of the country of very heavy snow storms. 9th, Lord Peterborough's regiment, now in France, is to be broken up and some companies of it joined to the companies that went out of the Guards last summer, and be incorporated into one regiment, and to remain there for the present under the command of Capt. Churchill, son of Sir Winston. Lord Vaughan's regiment also remains.

(1498.) March 17, 1673[-4].—Newsletter. 16th, Some disbanded soldiers, with their officers, have been stopped as they were trying to escape out of the river in order to seek service in Holland. The King has pardoned them and ordered them to Tangiers. 17th, From Paris we hear that his Majesty's offer of mediation for a general peace has been accepted most readily, and we daily expect the like from the other parties.

(1499.) March 24, 1673[-4].—Newsletter. 18th, Major Andres is appointed Governor of New York, which by the articles of peace is to be restored to us. He goes by the first opportunity. Lord Duras is commanded to bring home from France his troop which was taken out of his Majesty's guards, but he intends himself to accompany the French campaign this summer. It is reported that the Bishop of Oxford is to be moved to Durham, and that Dr. Compton will succeed him. 19th, Several robberies having been committed this and last week about the roads of this city, the country people yesterday set five of the thieves at their meeting place, and fell upon them, but they for some time made their defence, killing and wounding some of the country, but they were at last so hurt that they were all taken and brought to Newgate this morning. 21st, His Majesty yesterday at Council reflecting on the boldness of these robberies too nigh his palace, ordered the Attorney General to consult with the judges about drawing up a commission for the immediate trial of the persons taken on Wednesday at Hampstead, to prevent their tampering with the witnesses, or making their escape during the interval before the sessions. The Mayor of Windsor has been summoned before the Council to answer the charge of dangerous words about the Parliament's rising. 23rd, From several assizes we hear that the Judges have given in charge the King's commands about recusants, and that several of them have been indicted for not coming to church according to the laws.

(1500.) March 26, 1674. Ulverston.—William Kirkby to D. F. My two cousins Preston, and myself, have today had the assessors and subcollectors of Ulverston before us. They obstinately refuse to obey our former order in Mr. Doddinge's case.

(1501.) March 31, 1674.—Newsletter. 25th, Lord Vaughan goes to Jamaica as Governor. 30th, The King's proclamation of a general pardon has been most warmly received in Scotland. Now that the public affairs there are so happily finished, my Lord L. intends to begin his journey in a fortnight from thence to give the King a particular account of all things.

(1504.) April 7, 1674.—Newsletter. 4th, A project is on foot to promote the herring fishery, and it is proposed to beg of his Majesty the 10,000*l.* formerly collected for that purpose. As much will be added by subscription, and the trade fixed at Yarmouth. 7th, There have been no Assizes at Hertford this spring, Sir John Reed, the sheriff elect, being

an excommunicated person, and so incapable of taking the oaths enjoined for all offices. It is said he will be fined, and another appointed.

(1506.) April 14, 1674.—Newsletter. 11th, Foreign news. The four highwaymen have been convicted, a fifth died of his wounds in prison. 13th, Yesterday the Prince of Brabanson had audience. He was brought in the Duke of Monmouth's coach, a particular favour shown this young prince for his great quality, it being the custom only to send my Lord Chamberlain's coach for those envoys that come not from crowned heads. Afterwards he was entertained at a noble dinner by the Lord Chamberlain, and then went to audience of the Queen, where he was received with great demonstrations of respect. 14th, From the Hague we hear the Fifth Monarchy men increase fast there. The magistrates begin to consult about their suppression. A man of good interest in the magistracy of Amsterdam has been so foolish as to disperse divers medals in several of the towns of Holland representing the Prince of Orange standing on a great pillar, blasted with lightnings, and from his mouth a scroll in which is writ *dissimulation;* at the foot divers people kneeling with this inscription, *the Idol of Holland.* But the author has found that place too hot for him, and is fled privately away with others of his sect in a ship, none know whither.

(1507.) April 21, 1674. Lowther.—Sir John Lowther to D. F. Sir Philip Musgrave has been there to-day. He told me of the proceedings against papists at York, Lancaster, and other places, and against those suspected of being sectaries, because they will not come to the churches and communion. In Yorkshire the Grand Jury refuse to find an indictment upon the presentation of the churchwardens and constables, I do not understand why unless it is because the presentations were not on oath. In some parts of the south proceedings are taken against all, but under what statutes I know not, but I hear that some judges depend upon the Act of 35 Eliz., and that for 1*s.* a Sunday as being the clearest. "For Lancashire I suppose you know best though it's said Sir Roger Bradshaw said they had assessed 700*l.* in fines." I think there will be much difference in the method of action in the various counties, and that the Judges are not so clear in their directions as was expected. For my own part I do not see how proceedings can be taken without "a particular oath." *Signet.*

(1508.) April 21, 1674. Edenhall.—Sir Philip Musgrave to [James] Bellingham. I have been with Sir J. Lowther. The differences of opinion among the Justices and Juries of other counties as to the method of procedure against popish recusants, cause me to think that a conference amongst themselves would be desirable. I would suggest that some Justices of the Kendal Barony should attend the Easter Sessions at Appleby, there to deliberate and agree upon a common course of action.

(1509.) April 23, 1674. Levens.—James Bellingham to D. F. Forwarding a letter from the Mayor of Kendal, and desiring to know if he will agree to Sir P. Musgrave's proposal. "In my thought the wrangling and taring of Justices in any part of England takes not away the power of Acts of Parliament and the King's proclamations."

(1510.) April 24, 1674.—D. F. to Sir John Lowther. "Yours I have lately received, and I shall here give you as full an answer as I am able; since I cannot waite of you at your next sessions at Appleby, and I want the advise and assistance of the Justices

here in the Barony of Kendall. We in this part of the county, haveing noe publicke directions how to act against Dissenters, save his Majestie's proclamation for suppression of Popery, dated the 20th of November last past, in pursuance of the same wee issued out our warrants here in the Barony, requiring the constables and churchwardens to returne us at our next Quarter Sessions a perfect schedule of the names of all Papists and Popish Recusants, and of all persons suspected to be soe; and when these presentments shall be made I thinke we shall make the Clerke of the Peace put all the persons presented that shall be above 16 years old into such an indictment as I have here inclosed sent you a copy, and cause the Constables and Churchwardens to give evidence—upon oath—into the Grand Jury; and soe many Popish Recusants as shall be indicted, I believe we shall cause to called, and upon their non-appearance to make such a proclamation against them as is directed us by the Statute 3 Jac. 4 (*sic*), soe that at the following Quarter Sessions they must either appear and travers or be convicted, which will intitle his Majesty to two-thirds of their estates. If this manner of proceeding you judge not to be legal, or if you'le be pleased to advise us to any better I shall be very ready to follow it, and shall recommend the same to our Justices here. As concerning our other sects of Recusants I thinke we shall not further meddle with them at our next Quarter Sessions, then to give the lawes against them in charge; since I believe the Constables and Churchwardens will not returne us their names, and the Statute 3 Jac. 4. will not reach them for not receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. As for 12*d.* a Sunday if you shall think fit to put that law in execution against them I should thinke it may be better done by every single Justice within his division, according to the Statute 3 Jac. 4., then by all the Justices at a Quarter Sessions; however in this and all other things of publick concerne, I thinke the Justices on this side will endeavour to follow your examples as near as we can. I thinke it unreasonable to expect that any Grand Jury should find any indictment without oath, unlesse it be upon their own knowledges. As for the Statute 35 Eliz., it is a very smart law, and will reach, I thinke, all Non-conformists; but whether you'le put it in execution against them, I submit to your better judgment. I have not heard what the Justices have done in Lancashire, being not at the last Assizes, nor doe I believe that they have done much yet against the Recusants."

(1511.) Form of statement on oath that A. B. has not attended Church Service. *Latin.*

(1512.) April 28, [16]74. Lowther.—Sir John Lowther to D. F. I have received your letter, and submitted it to the Justices. They approve, and have resolved to proceed against those who absent themselves for one month, under the Statute of 23 Eliz., which is in general terms and not confined to popish Recusants. The fine is 20*s.* for the month.

(1514.) April 28, 1674.—Newsletter. 23rd, This day the farm of the Hearth-money was made and let to Mr. Anselm, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buckley, at 151,000*l.* per annum and 25,000*l.* advance, commencing at Michaelmas next. 24th, Wednesday last the King ordered a proclamation to issue for preventing the spreading of false news of matters of State, and particularly about his intention to dissolve Parliament, which he has not so much as had under deliberation. Such reports are spread by seditiously inclined persons. 25th, The question between the Royal Companies and the Cornishmen about the letter which they got for free trading, has been argued before the Council, and is

now left, if they please, to the Courts of Law. A proclamation has been issued forbidding enlistment for foreign service. 27th, Foreign news.

(1515.) May 5, 1674.—Newsletter. 1st, The market town of Walton, twelve miles from Lynn, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Trade flourishes in all our ports. This is likely to be a very happy and fruitful year in all manner of commerce. 3rd, We hear that the French are fortifying Brest and other ports against the Dutch. Foreign news.

(1517.) May 11, 1674. Hawkshead.—John Sadler to D. F. Half of this last century has produced many attempts to improve the necessary art of teaching, none of them more promising than Dr. Busby's and Mr. Lewis'. The former requires more pains in a boy, the latter in a master.

(1518.) May 12, 1674. — Newsletter. 9th, Yesterday, upon the petition of the Lord Mayor, &c., the Council ordered the *Nolle prosequi* of the City suits against the new builders in the north-east, east, and north parts of the city, to be taken off. They are to be at liberty to prosecute the offenders. 11th, On Saturday the troops of horse guards lately in the French service returned home in very good condition.

(1519.) May 13, 1674.—The Earl of Carlisle to Sir George Fletcher. I have appointed Capt. Tongue, Muster-master for Cumberland and Westmoreland. *Signed.*

(1521.) [May, 1674.] Cockermouth.—Henry Lowther to Mrs. Barbara Fleming. Can supply Irish flour at 4*d.* a pound. Has some good double refined sugar.

(1522.) May 19, 1674. — Newsletter. 18th, This evening the Dutch Ambassadors made their public entry, and were brought from the Tower in his Majesty's coach, attended by a numerous train of nobility and gentry's coaches with six horses, and were most nobly treated by the King's orders in the new palace. They are to have their public audience tomorrow. All respect and kindness is shown them by all here.

(1523.) May 21, 1674. Bridgewater House.—J. Earl of Bridgewater to D. F. Announcing his appointment to be a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster. *Signed.*

(1524.) May 25, 1674. D[allam] Tower.—Edward Wilson to D. F. Thanks for the loan of "*Father Graybeard*, a booke may well challenge a place in any man's library."

(1525.) May 26, 1674.—Newsletter. 20th, The King has ordered that during his stay at Windsor the Council should meet every Wednesday at Hampton Court, where all persons should attend him. 23rd, The Dutch fleet is still off the Sussex coast hindered by the west wind. They continue firing upon the French coast. Trade was never better than now. 25th, On Saturday morning last the Duchess of Monmouth gave birth to a son. To day he was christened by the name of James. The Duke of Ormond goes in a few days to Ireland.

(1530.) June 2, 1674.—Newsletter. 29th, Capt. Wilshaw reports that he met the Dutch fleet off the Isle of Wight. Their Vice-Admiral

struck his flag, lowered his topsail, and saluted with seven guns. Capt. Wilshaw returned the like number, and then the Dutch gave three more in way of thanks.

(1531.) June 8, 1674. Preston.—Richard Kirkby to D. F. Hopes to meet him at Lancaster, there to deliver to him his commission of Deputy Lieutenant.

(1534.) June 17, 1674. Lancaster. — Certificate that D. F. has duly taken the oath of allegiance according to the late Act.

(1536.) June 19, 1674.—D. F. to the Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster. Thanking him for his appointment.

(1537.) June 23, 1674.—Newsletter. All foreign news.

(1538.) June 30, 1674.—Newsletter. 24th, The English and Scotch have gained great honour by their bravery in the Palatinate. The Dutch forces have landed at Belle Isle.

(1539.) July 1, 1674.—William Fleming to the Constables of Coniston. In pursuance of an order made by five of the Deputy Lieutenants of this county, upon a certificate of the muster master that all or most part of the arms belonging to Colonel Kirkby's regiment of foot are defective, they are to provide each of their pikemen with a pike made of ash not under 16 feet at length, with a good sword and belt; and each of their musketeers with a well fixed musquet, the barrel not under three feet in length, and the bore for 12 bullets to the pound, with a collar of bandeleers, and with a good sword and belt. The old arms are to be given up when the new are received.

(1541.) July 7, 1674.—Newsletter. 4th, The East India Company have an account of the loss of three of their ships taken by the Dutch. The Dutch fleet numbered fifteen men-of-war with four or five other vessels, the English only ten. The loss in these three ships is not at all considerable.

(1542.) July 14, 1674.—Newsletter. All foreign news.

(1543.) July 21, 1674—Newsletter. The King will stay much of next month at Windsor, where he now is. He has given orders to make several additions and alterations to the Castle and Park, to make it more fit for his summer's residence every year, taking great delight in the situation and pleasant walks about it.

(1544.) July 24, 1674. Conishead.—Miles Dodding to D. F. Proposes a meeting to consider the steps to be taken in order to compel the obstinate Dalton men to pay their arrears.

(1546.) August 4, 1674.—Newsletter. 1st, Tangiers is likely to prove the richest port in those parts. During the war it has been the harbour for all European commodities, and may long continue so.

(1547.) August 6, 1674.—John Ogilby to D. F. Thanking him for information. Hopes to have part of his work published during Michaelmas term, and the whole in good time.

(1548.) August 11, 1674.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1549.) August 18, 1674.—Newsletter. 17th, On Friday last the first approaches to the attack of the fort at Windsor, made there for the exercise of the soldiers, was made, and the most part of this week the

form of a solemn siege will be shown there, which will be of great use for the training up of the young soldiers in military affairs.

(1550.) August 25, 1674.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1551.) September 8, 1674. Gray's Inn.—Richard Kirkby to D. F. I think that those who are discontented with the muster orders made in Furness should be heard in a friendly spirit before they are fined for disobedience, though I do not think they can bring forward any reasonable defence.

(1552.) September 8, 1674.—Newsletter. 3rd, Lord George FitzRoy, third son of the Duchess of Cleveland, is made Earl of Northumberland, Viscount Falmouth, and Baron Pontefract. The patent for creating Lord Dacre, Earl of Sussex is passing, that for creating Don Carlos, Earl of Plymouth has not yet passed the Signet. 7th, Yesterday a ship, commanded by one Cusack, an Irishman, came into Sheerness and took a Scotch vessel in the river and put to sea, but was overtaken and captured by the *Merlin* yacht. It is thought he had done several other piratical actions.

(1553.) September 15, 1674.—Newsletter. 9th, Alexander Burnes, a Scotchman, has been committed a close prisoner to the Gatehouse, and will certainly be tried at the Old Bailey, for being a Romish priest and endeavouring to pervert the King's subjects from their religion.

(1554.) September 29, 1674. — Newsletter. 23rd, This morning Goring House, the present Lord Chamberlain's, was burned down. Little was saved except the plate.

(1555.) August 29, 1674.—Articles of agreement made at Carlisle, in addition to those made at Morpeth Oct. 5th, 1665, between the Commissioners of Gaol delivery, and Justices of the peace of the Borders, for the suppressing of thefts &c. upon the Borders.

1. That every constable and proper officer within the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, within the parts lying on the north side of the Tyne commonly known as Bedlingtonshire, Norhamshire, and Ilandshire, the town and county of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in England, and the shires and villages of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Dumfries, and the Stewartie of Kirkbright and Annandale, in Scotland, shall be authorised by the persons having power for that end, to search all suspected places for stolen goods, or suspected persons, and convey the same before a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace of the kingdom wherein such shall be found.
2. That any receivers of stolen goods in the said places shall give an account how they came by the same.
3. That the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace within the said places, shall forthwith bind over by recognisance all persons suspected of felony, or of known ill fame, within their jurisdictions.

(1557.) October 13, 1674.—Newsletter. 7th, Sir John Narborough has been appointed to the *Centurion* to go to Algiers for the redemption of the captives there. He sails in ten days. 9th, On Wednesday night Mr. Griffin returned from France, and reports that the following officers of the English horse and foot are killed and wounded. Sir George Havillon has lost his arm. His regiment and the English, stopped the fury of the confederates, or else it might have proved a worse battle to the French than it did. Of the Duke of Monmouth's regiment are lost, Lieutenant Colonel Littleton, Captains Gwyn and Sheldron, Major Stanier wounded, Captain Charles Kirke that commanded the

Duke's own troop had both his arms shot, besides four cornets, three quartermasters, and three lieutenants, and there are few of the foot regiment remaining. Of their officers are killed Captains Cassells and Leigh, Captain Lindtoff had his leg broken. 12th, Racing at Newmarket. Mr. James, a fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, preached before the King at Newmarket, who was so pleased with him that he made him one of his chaplains and ordered him to print the sermon.

(1558.) October 20, 1674.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1559.) October 26, 1674. — Newsletter. 23rd, Last night Mr. Brissban left to go in the *Henrietta* to Algiers in company with Sir John Narborough.

(1560.) November 1, 1674. Carlisle.—Robert Jopling to D. F. Concerning the collection of the hearth money.

(1561.) November 3, 1674.—Newsletter. His Majesty has given command to renew his late Order of Council prohibiting the Roman Catholics from having access to his person, court, and its precints, and accordingly tablets of it are fixed in all avenues, with strict injunctions to all the officers to see it performed.

(1562.) November 17, 1674.—Newsletter. 11th, On Saturday or Sunday next his Royal Highness, and the Duke of Monmouth, and divers persons of quality, go to Chichester, where they are to lodge in the Bishop's palace, and expect all the gentry of the neighbourhood to repair with their dogs for seven or eight days fox hunting.

(1564.) November 24, 1674.—Newsletter. 18th, Our merchants have again received reports from their factors in Italy of injury done by privateers of Majorca to several small ships trading to Barbary, who upon pretence of searching for Jew's goods have seized parts of the cargo and delayed their voyage.

(1565.) December 1, 1674.—Newsletter. Chiefly foreign.

(1566.) December 8, 1674.—Newsletter.

(1567.) December 11, 1674.—D. F. to Mark Lewis. Has bought several copies of his book of *Accidence* and *Middle Grammar*, thinks it rare and excellent; has distributed copies to several of the country school masters. It will undoubtedly jostle *Lilly* out of most schools. Hopes soon to see his *Critical Grammar* and his *Idiomatical Grammar*. *Copy.*

(1568.) December 15, 1674. Whitehall.—Sir J. Williamson to D. F. Thanks for past favours. Now that he is again fixed in his shop he hopes to serve him well.

(1569.) December 22, 1674.—Newsletter. On Wednesday five of the nine men condemned were hanged at Tyburn. The old woman condemned to be burned in Smithfield for clipping was reprieved and ordered to be transported. The rest with the priest are as yet reprieved. One Mr. St. Pierre having acquainted his Majesty that he hopes he has found the Longitude, a committee of the Royal Society is appointed, it being of great concern if it could be effected. From Cadiz we hear that Sir John Narborough and Mr. Brisban, having taken in the money there for the redemption of the captives, were sailed to Algiers.

(1570.) January 5, 1674[-5].—Newsletter. The King has ordered the convicted Romish priest to be transported without any pardon; his

sentence to be executed if he ever return into any of his Majesty's dominions.

(1571.) January 8, 1674[-5]. Kendal.—Robert Jopling to D. F. Apologises for writing, as he has not been able to wait upon him. Has been seven weeks in the country, and surveyed and taken account of all the hearths in most of the market towns of this county, and in Cumberland. Had always behaved with all civility. If he will have the duplicates of the surveys made they shall be handed in at the next sessions.

(1572.) January 8 [1675]. Kendal.—Accounts of William Fleming at school. To the scrivener, 8*s*. To the baring out, 1*s*. 6*d*. To the usher, 2*s*. Repairs of clothes, &c. In all 18*s*. 6*d*.

(5757.) January 8, 1674–5.—D. F. to ———. Recounting his services, and begging to be made either a Knight or Baronet. Ten of his ancestors have had that honour. Has thirteen children living. *Copy*.

(1573.) January 8, 1674[-5].—Nathaniel Johnson to D. F. Apologises that he has not been able to be present at the sessions. Would not willingly offend anyone in this matter of the hearth-money.

(1574.) January 11, 1674–5. Appleby.—Sir Philip Musgrave and others to Sir John Otway, James Bellingham, Esq., Daniel Fleming, Esq., and the rest of the Justices in the Barony of Kendal. Proposing that the General Sessions shall be held once a year at Appleby. They do not find that any sessions were held at Kendal until the 5th year of King James. They also propose that the Quarter Sessions after Easter be held at Appleby, and that after Michaelmas at Kendal. *Five signatures*.

(1575.) Another copy of the last with the answer of the Kendal Justices, stating that they cannot reply fully until they have a general meeting.

(1576.) January 12, 1674–5.—Newsletter. 7th, A proclamation is, they say, about to issue, prohibiting seamen from serving in foreign bottoms. This is desired by the Algerines and others in order that our men may not be made prisoners by being found in service against them. 9th, To day Capt. Cusack, one Ferkar, and six others were condemned to die as pirates. Lords Ossory, Arlington, and the famous Admiral Van Tromp, kissed hands on the 6th.

(1577.) January 15, 1675.—Robert Jopling and Richard Bell, collectors of the Hearth Tax, to the Justices of Kendal. Have surveyed most of the market towns in the two counties, levying the tax at 2*s*. on every fire hearth. Would not proceed to distrain without their permission. Represent that some refuse to pay because they were not charged before. All kitchens and brewhouses refuse on the same pretence. Many hearths have been made up, most of them very lately. Trust that the Justices will be very careful in giving certificates.

(1579.) January 19, 1674–5.—Newsletter. Contains the sixteen heads of the Marine Treaty with the States General, establishing free trade between the two countries.

(1580.) January 26, 1674–5.—Newsletter. 25th, Great complaints of robberies in Paris. Among others the Archbishop was attacked close to his own lodging, and compelled to give up his money, and then absolve the thieves.

(1581.) January 30, 1674–5.—Sir J. Williamson to D. F. Complimentary.

(1582.) February 1 [16]74[–5]. Newcastle.—Nathaniel Johnson to D. F. Does not think that the determination of the Justices to proceed in the matter of the hearth-money under the old survey until the new is perfected, is consistent with the law. Nevertheless, he will yield to their opinion and begs the bearer may be instructed where he may obtain a copy of the old survey.

(1584.) February 2, 1674–5.— Newsletter. 27th, Van Tromp has been nobly treated everywhere. He went on Saturday to Windsor, and on Monday to Oxford, whence he will shortly return to London. 2nd, On Friday last a proclamation was ordered to issue, banishing from the realm all seminary priests and Jesuits, and all that have received orders from the see of Rome, and that are his Majesty's natural born subjects.

(1585.) February 3, 1674–5.—The King's orders and proclamation against Papists and Conventicles. *Printed.*

(1586.) February 5, 1674–5.—The Lords of the Council to all [Justices of the peace] to make a return of convictions of Popish Recusants, if any persons of quality have been omitted, and what obstructions they find in carrying out the law.

(1587.) February 5, 1674–5.—The Proclamation against Jesuits and Priests. *Printed.*

(1588.) February 9, 1674–5.—Newsletter. 8th, His Majesty has granted the dignity of a Baronet of England, and a coat of arms, to Cornelius Martinus Tromp, Lieutenant Admiral of Holland, and to the heirs male of his body, failing such, to his brother, Harper Martin Trompe, Burgomaster of Delft and his heirs male, and after that to his brother Adrian Martin Tromp, Captain in the Prince of Orange's regiment, and his heirs male.

(1589.) A note to Gilcrux Parish.

1. The poor are to be maintained by the parish.
2. The inhabitants are to be warned not to give alms or harbour to any wandering beggars, under a penalty of 10*s.*
3. All wandering beggars found are to be carried before the minister of the parish to be dealt with according to the law.

(1591.) February 25, 1674–5.—Newsletter. 17th, Yesterday landed at Deal from France, Lord Douglas, come to recruit his regiment in that King's service. 18th, We hear from Normandy that the nobility of the province and also other departments have resolved to insist upon performing the "arrierban" services personally again this year, instead of buying them off.

(1592.) February 27, 1674–5. Crosby.—Thomas Gabetis to Allan Prickett of Kendal. Has received the writ for holding the General Sessions at Appleby, for the whole county, at Easter next. Is ordered by the Justices on this side to warn him not to accept any writ for holding a Sessions at Kendal at that time.

(1593.) February 27, 1674[–5].—Kendal. Richard Rowlandson to D. F. Sends a copy of the last. Will not give up the Sessions books without consulting the Justices of the Barony. Intends to wait upon him at Rydal.

(1594.) March 2, 1674–5. Rawnstondale.—George Fothergill to Richard Rowlandson. Has been at Edenhall and received an order from his master Sir Philip Musgrave, Custos Rotulorum, to send to Richard Rowlandson for all Sessions books &c. inasmuch as a letter had been sent from the Sessions at Appleby desiring that the next sessions should be held as a General Sessions for both districts, according to ancient practice. Understands that some of the Kendal Justices demur to this. The Justices of Appleby have therefore resolved to put the question to the test by issuing a precept to the Sheriff for such General Sessions at Appleby. He now desires that Richard Rowlandson send the books and come also himself, promising to take care of his personal interests, and suggesting Sedbergh or Boroughbridge as a meeting place. *Copy.*

(1595.) March 2, 1674[–5].—Newsletter. 26th. In order to improve the trade of Newfoundland the King has appointed a select committee of the Privy Council, which has sent letters to the various maritime towns, directing their chief authorities to call together the inhabitants and report what are their opinions as to the number of inhabitants, forces, castles, harbours, commodities &c. and to appoint persons here to attend the committee upon all occasions. 27th, Van Tromp has seen Sheerness and several of the ships of war, and has returned to Holland. The King has appointed a committee consisting of the Duke of Monmouth and others, to inquire into the surrender of New York. They this morning examined Col. Lovelace the governor, who gave them the reasons of his absence at the time of the surrender. They were not satisfied and have adjourned till Thursday.

(1596.) March 4, 1674–5.—Robert Jopling to D. F. Thanks him for his assistance. Was met at Kendal by all the constables of the respective divisions with the lists and payments for the half year ending last Michaelmas, according to the old survey. The whole amount is 120*l.* 15*s.*

(1597.) March 6, 1674[–5]. Kendal.—Richard Rowlandson to D. F. Sends copy of the answer he proposes to write to Mr. Fothergill. The sheriff has issued the writ for a General Sessions.

(1599.) March 9, 1674–5. Newsletter.—5th, Col. Lovelace was examined again today at the Cockpit. A report is to be drawn up. From Maryland we hear that some Indians have destroyed several English families. The government is raising a considerable force against them. 8th, This day our commissioners and the Dutch finally settled the affairs of the East Indies. An Article is to be made for the amicable decision of any questions which may arise hereafter.

(1600.) March 16, 1674–5.—Newsletter. There have landed at Deal 182 captives redeemed by Sir John Narborough from Algiers. He left none but those taken under foreign colours, which, by a treaty with them, could not be ransomed. The King they say has appointed a treasurer for the receipt of his part of the fines and forfeitures of convicted Recusants this side of the Trent.

(1601.) March 18, 1674–5. Levens.—James Bellingham to D. F. Enclosing a copy of a letter he has received from the Privy Council, of which he was requested to send copies to his brother justices on this side the Fell.

(1602.) March 18 [1675].—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. We are to rise today. "The King attended yesterday to have ended the

sitting, but the bill could not be tendered him till the proviso was returned." There is no news. Nothing is thought of but the fashions. We are this day prorogued to August 20th, if there be occasion, if not to November 20th.

(1603.) March 23, 1674–5.—Newsletter. At Newmarket last Wednesday was run a match between Lord Montagu's Baylusty and Mr. Frampton's Nutmeg. The latter won, with 1,100*l.*, besides the great bells.

(1604.) March 24, 1674[–5].—Orders of the Deputy Lieutenants at Lancaster fixing the days of training for the Militia, and the sums payable by the members of the Lonsdale Hundred.

(1605.) March 27, 1675. Kendal. — D. F., Edward Wilson, and Christopher Philipson to Sir Philip Musgrave and other Justices of the Peace within the Bottom of Westmoreland. Explaining why they dissent from their proposal about a General Sessions Court. *Signed.*

(1608.) March 27, 1675.—John Otway and others to George Fothergill, clerk of the peace for Westmoreland. Warrant to appear and report upon the discharge of his office at Kendal sessions on April 16th. *Copy.*

(1609.) March 27, 1675.—John Otway and others to the High Constables of Kendal and Lonsdale Wards. Warrant issued against recusants and conventicles. The names of offenders are to be returned to the sessions on April 16th. *Copy.*

(1610.) March 30, 1675. Kendal.— Sir Philip Musgrave to Richard Duckett. I cannot attend upon the Mayor and Aldermen of Kendal to receive their commands "in the employment I have in Parliament by the honour the county of Westmoreland hath put upon me," but will attend to any letter.

(1611.) March 30, 1675.— Newsletter. 24th, The subject of Newfoundland is being diligently considered by the committee for trade and the plantations. At present ships and men go out for the season and return every year. The question is if it were not better to make a colony and appoint a governor, by which it is hoped we may carry the trade from the French, who now possess most part of it, and in a few years would carry it all.

(1612.) April 2, 1675.—Sir J. Williamson to D. F. Thanks for a pie; "never better came to the table, and it is concluded by those that have experience in that sort of regalle that this way of tinne crusts does infinitely better."

(1614.) April 5, 1675.—Catherine, Lady Fletcher to D. F. About her daughter's illness, and giving him advice.

(1615.) April 6, 1675.—N. Johnson to D. F. About the Hearth-tax.

(1616.) April 6, 1675.—Newsletter. The Yacht which carried Mr. Porter to Flanders met a Spanish man-of-war whom, as usual, he fired at to make him strike to his Majesty's flag, which he refusing, he fired again four or five times quite through the rigging, upon which he returned one shot with bullets, and went away. His Majesty is dissatisfied and has caused it to be examined as usual that he may demand satisfaction.

(1619.) April 11, 1675.—Dr. Thomas Smith to D. F. Is thankful to hear that Mrs. Fleming is better. Is summoned to Durham.

(1622.) April 20, 1675.—Newsletter. Parliamentary.

(1623.) May 4, 1675.—J. Ogilby to D. F. His volume of the roads, being the first part of his *Britannia* will be out in a month.

(1624.) May 4, 1675.—Newsletter. Parliamentary.

(1625.) May 18, 1675.—Newsletter. Parliamentary. 18th, "The King finding a good bank already raised for the re-building of St. Paul's has ordered it to be begun out of hand, and that they build a quire first, and so as the revenue shall come in, to proceed on other parts, according to the model now approved on by him."

(1626.) May 29, 1675. London. — to —. The town affords at present little news but what you have in the weekly papers. The dispute about privileges runs high between the Lords and Commons, the Commons having almost voted Sir John Fagg, who was one of the parties concerned in this dispute, to the Tower, but they at last were merciful to him, though they made this smart vote, viz., "That noe appeales lye from any Court of Equity to the Lords Wee are all allarmed here with an affront which was given to the *Cambridge*, a third-rate friggott of 70 guns comeing from the streights by four French men-of-warre and 2 fire-ships, as she was in her course between Rye and Dover, of Dungenesse. The businesse was thus. The *Cambridge*, upon espieing of these Frenchmen, gave them a gun to lower their top sailes. They sent Capt. Herbert word, who comanded her, that they belonged to the King of France. He replyed notwithstanding they ought to strike to the King of England's colours, and gave them another gunne. This they returned with a bullett, and the ship which was next their admiral came up and gave the *Cambridge* a whole broadside, and then they all bore away before the wind, soe the *Cambridge* tacked and pursued them, but haveing been a long voyage and consequently foule, she could not overtake them, and the night parted them. The King sent, upon the arrival of Herbert's lieutenant expresse from the Downes, to Roovigny the French Ambassador for satisfaction, who hath promised it in his master's name. The King hath alsoe sent an expresse to the Court of France."

(1627.) June 1, 1675.—Newsletter. Parliamentary. 27th–31st, The dispute between the two Houses. Two Algerian ships and a "Sally man," all of good force, have lately taken some French and Dutch prizes in the channel; they forbear to meddle with the English, but show them all the civility they can.

(1630.) June 5, 1675.—Newsletter. 4th, "The Speaker this day in his passing through the hall to the house seeing Mr. Pemberton commanded the Sergeant to seize him. And presently after sent for the other three, who were brought from the Chancery barr to the Speaker's chamber, and after a division of the House sent thence to the Tower for ther breach of priviledge, and the Speaker thankt for his care in this businesse, and gave the Sergeant the protection of the House against all molestations." 5th, By the King's desire both Houses met him at four in the afternoon in the Banquetting House. He expressed his trouble at their differences, desired them to hold frequent conferences, or enable him to judge the cause. He has considered the Lords' Address desiring the removal of the Lieutenant of the Tower, but is not satisfied that he can with justice remove him.

(1632.) June 8, 1675.—Newsletter. Parliamentary.

(1633.) June 10, 1675.—Newsletter. Continuation of the reports about the differences between the two Houses.

(1634.) June 11, 1675.—Dr. T. S[mith] to D. F. "The differences between the two Houses are risen to a strange height, as I question not but you have seen ere this out of Sir George's papers which came by this last post." I have made very few alterations in matter or wording in the epitaph which you sent. I advise you to request the Dean of Rochester to employ some intelligent man to cut it.

(1635.) June 15, 1675.—Newsletter. 14th, The King, instead of to Windsor, is going to Portsmouth to see the launch of a ship of 120 guns, the biggest in England.

(1637.) June 29, 1675.—Newsletter. The King has issued a Commission to visit all Hospitals to prevent the great abuses therein. Lord Chief Justices Hale being too weak to go circuit has commissioned "his puisune sergeant Mr. Pemberton to goe in his roome."

(1638.) June 30, 1675.—Ashslacke. William Kirkby to D. F. Encloses an account of a very intricate question of right between Mr. Wainhouse the incumbent of Broughton, and the inhabitants.

(1639.) July, 1675.—Newsletter. 5th, Lord Vaughan has issued a proclamation in Jamaica calling in all privateers belonging to that place, with a promise of pardon upon their timely surrender. He is resolved to do all things that may tend to a good understanding with all his neighbours.

(1641.) July 30, 1675. Newcastle.—Nathaniel Johnson to D. F. Remonstrating against the conduct of the Kendal magistrates in the matter of the Hearth Money. It has been already decided that smiths' hearths are liable. The practice of walling up hearths in a temporary manner is plainly fraudulent. The magistrates ought not to countenance such things, nor refuse the evidence of officials engaged in this business, for of course none other can be had. May reluctantly be compelled to appeal against their proceedings.

(1644.) August 3, 1675.—Sir J. Williamson to D. F. Letter of condolence on a death in the family.

(1645.) August 3, 1675.—Newsletter.

(1646.) August 7, 1675. Paris.———to——. "The 28th. Monsieur de Turenne advanced after the Imperialists who began to retire, and were forced to make a stand at Salzbach, a very renowned pass, where the Swedes and the Germans fought some 40 years ago, where there is a church and a churchyard that was guarded by 400 of the enemy to keep our passage there being a little streame that crosses the village and Monsieur de Turenne and his army encamping there on one side and Montecuculi with his on the other side. Turenne resolv'd to make himself master of that church, the Imperialists planted their cannon on the other side, and here Monsieur de Turenne was killed with a cannon bullet, as he was endeavouring to discover some advantage on the enemy."

The French returned over the Rhine with the loss of only twelve men having beaten several times attacks of their rear.

(1647.) August 11, 1675.—Allan Percival to D. F. Preparations for the next heraldic

(1649.) August 16, 1675. Hutton.—D. F. to ———. Has been to meet the Lord Marshall at Greystock Castle.

(1650.) August 31, 1675.—Newsletter. In the news book is so large and fair an account of the retreat of the French army in Alsace, and agrees so perfectly with several letters that I have seen from some English officers in that army, that there remains little to add, only that it is said the French soldiers are much discouraged. On Saturday last a quarrel upon some light occasion arose at the Duke's play-house between Sir Thomas Armstrong and one Mr. Scroope. They both drew and the latter was killed upon the place. All excuse Sir Thomas, as Mr. Scroope gave the provocation and drew first.

(1651.) August 23, 1675.—William Fleming to his brother, D. F. Coals at 17*s.* a load delivered at Coniston.

(1652.) August 24, 1675.—Newsletter. We hear from the East Indies that the Chinese, who some years since were overrun by the Tartars, have revolted under a famous Chinese who had been made Viceroy of China by the Tartars. Foreign News.

(1653.) September, 1675.—Newsletter. All foreign.

(1654.) September 9, 1675.—Newsletter. All foreign.

(1655.) September 11, 1675.—Newsletter. Sir J. Narborough has driven on shore at Tripoli three of the vessels belonging to that government. He had got off one and burned the others.

(1656.) September 13, 1675.—Newsletter. Last week the revenues of Ireland were let for 240,000*l.* to one Mr. Pitts and partners, which is 50,000*l.* more than Lord Ranelagh gave, and besides this they are to advance 40,000*l.* The last letters from France told us that Lord Douglas's regiment, which was at Treves and consisted of 1,200 men, had been quite ruined during that siege, for most of the officers were killed, and only 200 men marched out with the rest of the French, to the number of 14 or 15 hundred men, whereas before the siege they were 4,500, all old troops. The Marshal de Crequi would have done better to have saved the lives of so many men by an early capitulation, especially when he had no relief to expect.

(1657.) September 14, 1675.—Newsletter.

(1658.) September 16, 1675.—Newsletter.

(1660.) September 28, 1675.—Newsletter. The *Shaftesbury* pink and the *Prince Rupert* have returned from Hudson's Bay and the North-west passage. They were compelled to winter there.

(1661.) September 29, [16]75.—John Jefferson to D. F. Invitation to the annual new mayor's dinner on Monday next.

(1664.) October 5, 1675.—Newsletter. Thursday last were tried several pirates for plundering Bremen, Hamburg, and English ships. Six were condemned.

(1665.) October 7, 1675.—Memorandum concerning Kendal sessions.

(1666.) October 12, 1675.—Newsletter. "At present people are much taken up with expectations of the Parliament which meets on Wednesday next; a great many members are allready come to towne, and its beleeved there will be a very full house." Letters from Ostend give grounds for hope of a good issue about the English ships brought to Ostend. The case had made so great a cry among our merchants that,

if they had not been satisfied, the King might have been forced to proceed against the Ostenders otherwise than he has been pleased to do.

(1668.) October 13, 1675.—D. F. to Sir John Otway, M.P. Describes the proceedings at the late sessions. *Copy.*

(1669.) October 15, 1675.—[Dr. Thomas Smith] to D. F. Congratulates him on his action about the sessions. Thinks it as well that Sir John Otway was absent, he being a complaisant gentleman and a courtier who might have been wheedled in by them.

(1670.) October 19, 1675.—Sir John Otway to D. F. Is satisfied with his proceedings. Gives the numbers at the division touching Supply.

(1672.) October 23, 1675.—James Bellingham to D. F. We are the only two Commissioners in the Barony for dealing with the recusants. I beg you will appoint a time for meeting, to settle some questions which have arison.

(1673.) October 26, 1675.—Newsletter. At Tangiers the governor upon the information of one Hamet a Moor, who was lately in England and turned Christian, sent out about 500 foot and 30 horse to bring in a large herd of cattle. But it is thought Hamet betrayed them, for the Moors laid an ambush and cut off about 150 of our men.

(1674.) October 30, 1675.—A copy of the Test.

(1675.) November 5, 1675.—Newsletter. From Amsterdam, 5th, (new style) "The last night and this whole day, till this time, being 5 in the evening, the water with a storme of wind at W.N.W.—which now hath continued about 48 hours—the water stands four inches higher then it did on All Saints Day 1672. Things are on all sides in a miserable posture, many sea dikes and dams are broken through. The water passes over the Haerlemer Dyke, viz. the Great Dyke. The meadows and everything else there lyes like an open sea, and nothing is to be seen but the houses. The last night and this day the bells have rung in Waterland to give notice of the calemity they are in. The dyke between Horne and Edam is broaken through, by which meanes the fine Purmer is ruined. Beyond Muydon the sea is likewise broken through. The water flows over the King Dyke from the Bynlemar, and as I am informed the Meer is likewise broken in. Diener Meer holds still. The water runs very violently over the Slaper which defends Haerlem and Leyden. The sky looks thicke, and the storme at W.N.W. continues. The water still growes higher. The flood runs violent, and the great ships mind more the flood then the storme. At the new enlargement by the Jewes Church about 200 people are at worke to make good a piece of a dyke which is but weake. The magistrates commanded by sound of trumpet that the inhabitants should remove their goods out of their cellars before divers of the sea dikes were broken through, and while the water only flowed over them."

(1676.) November 9, 1675.—Newsletter. Proceedings in the two Houses from Wednesday 3rd. "We have not these eight days had any letter from abroad."

(1677.) November 11, 1675.—The Yorkshire orders concerning Hearths and Excise. *Copy.*

(1681.) November 24, 1675.—D. F. to Sir Joseph W[illiamson]. About the disputed question of holding a General Sessions at Appleby. *Copy.*

(1682.) Decemoer 7, 1675.—Newsletter.

(1684.) December 14, 1675.—Newsletter. The King has in Council ordered that the young Lord Courcy. hitherto brought up in the Romish religion, should be demanded of Sir Edward Scot, and sent to the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, to be educated. Dreadful losses in Barbados in a hurricane.

(1688.) December 28, 1675. London.—Sir J. Lowther of Lowther to D.F. Hopes to be able to do something to restore harmony in the county, which he thinks was unseasonably disturbed, and expects that things will be replaced on their old footing.

(1689.) December 28, 1675.—Newsletter. A detailed description of the assault and taking of "Wisonar."

(1690.) December, 28, 1675.—Newsletter. Some of the principal ribbon weavers having represented to the King that they feared that during the Christmas holidays the ordinary sort of that profession would again make tumults and endeavour to destroy all the engine looms. Upon this the Lieutenancy of the City met and "ordered commissaries to goe from house to house to see that every family was provided with the armes they ought to have. This perhaps might make a noise amongst those that doe not understand the occasion, and make them make other constructions thereupon."

(1691.) December 28, 1675.—Col. Richard Kirkby to D. F. Not having heard from you I now repeat the substance of a former letter, viz. that Mr. Secretary Williamson has you in great esteem, would be glad to see you in town to express this by word of mouth. He is very desirous that you would seek to prevent or to compose all differences in the county, especially among the gentry, "which must needs tend to the disturbance of the publique peace, and are greatly offensive to his Majesty. And to this purpose hee said hee would, and I presume has, write to you more particularly."

(1692.) [December, 1675.] R. Yard to [D. F.]. Asking for quarterly payment of what D. F. may please to give for newsletters.

(1692A.) December 31, 1675.—D. F. to [R. Yard]. "I must ever acknowledge Mr. Secretary's great and ancient kindness unto mee, particularly in favouring mee with his intelligence, which he hath been pleased a long time franckly to pleasure mee with; and I have been not quite forgetfull of his clerks, haveing sent them yearly fifty shillings, and the last was paid unto Mr. Ball in August last past. At the yeares end another fifty shillings shall be paid, and afterwards you shall have it as Mr. Secretary shall be pleased to direct, so long as he shall think fit to afford mee the newes." *Copy.*

(1698.) January 4, 1675[-6].—Newsletter. 30th, The great complaints that were made day by day to his Majesty of the licence that was taken in coffee-houses to utter most indecent, scandalous and seditious discourses, has at last produced this proclamation for the suppressing of them. Very heavy losses at sea in the late storms, many of them wine ships from Bordeaux. 1st, A proclamation is being prepared against libels and seditious pamphlets. As an encouragement to the Company of Stationers to discover all unlicensed books, they are to have all the fines inflicted.

(1694.) January 5, 1675[-6].—John Railton to D. F. Hopes he will defer the cases of "the parsons that was distreneed of" until Mr. Jopling can be in the country.

(1695.) January 15, 1675[-6].—Order made by Ann, Lady Clifford &c., "High Sheriffesse" of Westmoreland, for holding sessions. *Draft.*

(1696.) January 17, 1675[-6].—Newsletter. For many years there have been troubles among the ribbon weavers about the new machine with which one man is able to do the work of eight or ten with the ordinary loom. On Monday last, some of the latter got together in Spitalfields and, by the negligence of the magistrates, were able to destroy all the engine looms there. The like disorder was committed in Southwark, and some other parts of the town, but without any other violence than barely to fetch out the engines and burn them at the doors. Many owners delivered up their engines freely in order to prevent worse usage, but one man was killed and two wounded in Southwark by one who defended his property. Vigorous orders have been put out by the Privy Council and all was quiet on Thursday, except that about 100 of the rabble burnt an engine in Westminster. The prisoners will be proceeded against for rebellion and treason. Several of the Justices where the disorder began have been severely reprimanded. Some officers of the Tower Hamlets Militia, who refused to assist the sheriff, were committed to custody, but since have been discharged upon their submission.

(1697.) January 18, 1675[-6].—Newsletter. We are told that the matter of the retrenchment of the King's expenses is settled. All his servants are to forbear their wages and board wages for fifteen months. Several pensions are likewise taken off. The whole retrenchment will come to about 300,000*l.* Several persons have of late been taken into custody for holding seditious discourses and spreading false news, and some discovery has already been made upon the proclamation against libels. On Sunday last was apprehended and sent to the Tower one Colonel Danvers. Besides his having all along been known to be disaffected, he was some seven years since ordered to be sent to the Tower for threatening the Duke of Albemarle, but on the way he was rescued, and the proclamation against him has until now been ineffectual. Now a fresh information is brought against him, and he has been arrested as he was coming out of a conventicle near Aldgate.

(1698.) January 18, 1675[-6].—D. F. to Colonel Richard Kirkby. Knows of no differences among the gentry of the county save that which has arisen upon the question of the Sessions.

(1699.) January 25, 1675[-6].—Newsletter.

(1700.) February 1, 1675[-6].—Newsletter. Yesterday the King approved of the plan of retrenchment proposed by the Lords' Committee.

(1701.) February 5, 1675[-6].—Newsletter. Some particulars of the naval engagement between the Dutch and French off Messina.

(1702.) February 15, 1675[-6].—Newsletter. At a Council of War on Saturday last, one Captain . . . late Commander of the *Quaker* ketch was condemned to be shot for striking his flag here in the channel to an Ostender. The execution was to have been to day, but he is reprieved.

(1704.) February 10, 1675[-6].—D. F. to Sir Joseph Williamson. Thinks that more Justices are needed. Gives the names of those who

have died, and of those whom he would recommend, and their qualifications.

(1705.) February 11, 1675[-6]. Drayton. — Sir J. Lowther of Lowther to D. F. About the Sessions question.

(1706.) February 22, 1675[-6].—Newsletter. On Friday last the King in Council commanded the Lord Chancellor to instruct the Judges, now going on circuit, to charge all Justices to put in force the laws against Popish recusants, conventicles, and particularly the Oxford Act against Preachers. Several of the Justices have been negligent in this matter. The names of all such are to be returned.

(1707.) February 22, 1675[-6]. Southampton Square.—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. The Sessions question. There is little news in town. Lord Shaftesbury was forbidden the Town last week, but does not obey. The Marquess of Athol has gone to Scotland to put in force the laws against field conventicles.

(1708.) February 23, 1675[-6].—Richard Duckett to D. F. Your cousin Jane Crossland is married to Sir Walter Vavasour's eldest son, the best Catholic match in Yorkshire.

(1713*a*.) March 7, 167$\frac{4}{5}$.—Newsletter. Foreign News. The Lord Mayor of London has, in obedience to the King's commands, ordered the Masters of such Halls as were made use of for holding Conventicles to forbid such use for the future. Yesterday, therefore, they were all kept shut. One Vincent, and one or two other preachers, having, notwithstanding the order, held meetings in Bishopsgate Street and other places; the constables were sent to apprehend them, but they retired in time. This vigorous proceeding will soon suppress all conventicles in the city.

(1714.) March 15, 1675[-6].—D. F. to Sir J Lowther of Lowther. Hopes to see him and Sir John Lowther of Stockbridge at Kendal. Sessions business.

(1715.) March 15, 1675[-6].—Order by the Justices of the Peace for Westmoreland for holding Sessions at Appleby.

(1717.) March 18, 1675[-6]. — The Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Lieutenant of Westmoreland, to his Deputy Lieutenants. About the appeal from Dalton.

(1718.) March 21, 1675[-6].—Newsletter. The Council have met several times to consider how they may encourage English weavers and put down the French. The mercers are to wait upon the King next Saturday with patterns of stuffs and silks, when he will make his choice, and he and all the Court will constantly wear these to the exclusion of all other. The English goods are inferior in nothing but in the price. Sir John Narborough has burnt the four men of war in the port of Tripoli.

(1719.) March 28, 1676.—Newsletter. Plans of the confederates for the coming campaign. Last Sunday the King finally resolved that a fund should be assigned, out of the revenues arising from the excise, for payment of the interest of the money owing to the bankers, and the arrears thereof, for ever till the principal be paid. "It is even said he will be pleased to confirm this by Act of Parliament the next meeting, which will be as good as if the principall debt were actually payd. It is said this interest money comes to about 80,000*l*. per annum." We

hear of a great success in New England, where the English have killed above 1,000 of the Indians, and among them King Philip.

(1720.) March 31, 1676.—D. F. to Mr. Nelson. About the Sessions. Let us have "an honest and understanding jury, for we have sent out warrants throughout the wards of Kendal and Lonsdale for the return of recusants and non-conformists to be legally proceeded against."

(1722.) April 4, 1676.—Newsletter. Chiefly foreign.

(1723.) April 7, 1676.—Reasons against the proposed change in the practice of holding Sessions. *Signed by nine Justices.*

(1726.) April 11, 1676.—Newsletter. Foreign News.

(1727.) April 16, 1676. Cockermouth.—Dr. Thomas Smith to D. F. Announces the death of "this good Lady."

(1728.) April 18, 1676.—Newsletter. We are much surprised to hear that the French King is at the head of his army in Flanders. No one doubts that the Prince of Orange is inferior to him in numbers, officers, and soldiers. Movements of the armies in Flanders. The Indians of New England are still very troublesome. They are disorderly in Virginia also, and have burnt one or two plantations near James River.

(1729.) April 25, 1676.—Newsletter. The Lord Mayor of London has committed to Newgate several preachers for holding conventicles.

(1731.) May 2, 1676.—Newsletter. Foreign news. The consternation and discontent among the people of Flanders is really very great. They publicly declare their wishes to be under the French dominion since Spain is not able to protect them. "Yesterday in the evening his Majesty and his Royal Highness went down to Sheernesse to see two ships fitted out at his Majesty's charge, and commanded by Captain Wood, a very ingenious man, who is going to discover the north-east passage." Instead of the 80,000 dollars which were to have been paid to Sir John Narborough under the treaty, he has redeemed a great number of Christians of foreign nations who were in slavery there, and particularly several Knights of Malta, who thus owe their liberty to his Majesty's generosity and charity.

(1733.) May 9, 1676.—Newsletter. The King went it seems on Sunday to see a ship that has been lately built to cheat the Turks. She is built in the manner of a fly boat, and to outward appearance looks like a ship of 150 tons, but is in reality 600 tons, and carries 40 guns and 200 men, and is a most excellent sailer. On Sunday last Mr. Baxter, the eminent preacher, was committed to Newgate by my Lord Mayor for continuing to preach, contrary to his Majesty's commands.

(1734.) May 11, 1676.—Miles Dodding to John Bankes, at Rydal. About alehouse licences.

(1735.) May 16, 1676.—Newsletter. Concerning the war in Flanders.

(1736.) May 19, 1676.—Miles Dodding to D. F. About licences.

(1737.) May 22, 1676.—D. F. to Miles Dodding. Answer to the last.

(1738.) June 6, 1676.—Newsletter. Two English vessels, just arrived, met with three Algerian men-of-war off the Land's End, who upon the

production of their passes treated them very civilly. They had taken a Dutch East India ship outward bound. On Saturday one Mr. Freake of the Temple, a prisoner in the Tower for a very treasonable libel, was brought up to the King's Bench by writ of *habeus corpus*, and remanded. To-day he was to be brought up again and proceeded against for high treason. It is likely to go hard with him, and truly he deserves it. Mr. Freake has been bailed, as there was only one witness against him, and the law requires two.

(1739.) June 10, 1676. Kendal.—Henry Fleming to his father, D. F. Asking for the "*History of Cleay Patria* (Cleopatra)."

(1740.) June 13, 1676.—Christopher Procter, Mayor of Lancaster, to the Mayor of Kendal. "By a letter from the Citty of Yorke this evening late dated yesterday, I am acquainted that on Thursday night last they received at Yorke advice from Bristoll of the third of June, that three French men were apprehended at Chipnam—twelve miles from Bristoll—two of which had confessed that it was designed to burne all the principall citties and townes in England; to manage which, 100 men of that faction were dispersed into several parts of the kingdome. And this information was upon oath of divers persons before the Mayor of Bristoll. This hath alarmed the Citty of Yorke and the neighbouring townes to keep a strict night gard. And the former news is confirmed to Yorke by Satturday post of the 6 present, telling them Bristoll shold—say some letters—was—say others—that night assayed to be burnt in divers places, but by the providence of God, and the timely allarm prevented. This I thought good to acquaint you of."

(1741.) June 15, 1676.—James Bellingham to Richard Rowlandson. On the same subject.

(1743.) June 16, 1676.—Richard Rowlandson to D. F. Knows not how much to believe about the Frenchmen. Kendal is being watched.

(1744.) June 20, 1676.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1745.) June 21, 1676.—Summons for the Train bands to meet at the Round Table.

(1746.) June 24, 1676. Kendal.—John Archer to D. F. Petition that he may be excused from the charge of horse for the Train bands, his freehold not being worth 40*l.* a year.

(1747.) June 25, 1676. Witherslack.—Robert Kellatt, Constable of Witherslack, to D. F. Report of the refusal after summons of a certain young man to serve in the Train band, though his father is of good estate.

(1748.) June 27, 1676.—Newsletter. In consequence of the frequent fires in the kingdom, and the murmurs of the people thereupon that they proceed from the designs of wicked men, the King has appointed a Committee of the Council to inquire into the causes of them, particularly that in Southwark, and that of this week in East Smithfield where about twenty houses were burnt. Hitherto they have found no other cause than negligence. Preparations are being made for the trial of Lord Cornwallis for killing a boy in St. James's Park. The Lord Chancellor will be Lord High Steward for the day.

(1749.) July 3, 1676.—Richard Kirkby and Miles Dodding to D. F. Earnestly praying him to give them a meeting where they may discuss

the questions which have arisen about alehouse licences. Men in the Hawkshead district condemn their warrants, in reliance upon licences granted under the hand of D. F. only.

(1750.) July 4, 1676.—Newsletter. One Mr. Jenks a linen draper has by order of the Council been committed to the Gatehouse for that he when a meeting was being held for the election of officers, called upon the people there present to go to the Lord Mayor and desire him to call a Common Council which might make an address to the King to call a new Parliament. Lord Cornwallis was tried on Friday last in Westminster Hall. Of the thirty-five lords present, after three hours consultation, six were for a verdict of manslaughter, the rest for an acquittal.

(1751.) July 8, 1676.—Richard Duckett to D. F. About the Sessions question.

(1752.) July 11, 1676.—Newsletter. On Wednesday Sir Philip Monckton was committed to the Tower for writing into the country scandalous letters to defame the Government and the Privy Councillors. Sir John Narborough is returning home, peace having been confirmed with Tripoli, but Sir John Berry remains in the Mediterranean with eight frigates to protect our trade against all accidents. The Tripolitans are sending a present of horses and wild beasts. News from the seat of war.

(1753.) July 25, 1676.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1755.) August 8. and August 22, 1676.—Two Newsletters. On the 3rd there was brought under guard from Portsmouth to London 6,600 weight of plates and coin brought thither by Sir John Berry in the *Bristol* frigate. On the 4th certain Justices of Westminster, accused of negligence in that respect, were ordered to put in force the laws against Conventicles, particularly suppressing that at Westminster. Laurence, in custody for printing popish books, has been released on bail of 1,000*l.*

"Capt. Wood sent to discover the North east passage proceeded to the degree 76. All the month of June they sailed among the ice, the weather hazy, noe sun, moone, or starrs, to be seen though all the while daylight, and on the 29 the ship struck on a cape of land on Nova Zembla where they were cast away; whilest the pinnace tacked they were ten days on land which was covered with snow, soe hard that they walked on it, they kild a bear and eate it and had two sackes of meale and brandy cast from the ship, they had with the ruines of the ship made a decke on the long boat when the pinnace returned and brought them off safe having onely lost two of seventy men."

(1759.) August 24, 1676.—D. F. to Sir Joseph Williamson. Is much obliged to the Judges and those who have prompted them for the adjustment of the differences in the county. His weekly newsletters have ceased to come. Will write to the clerk about it. Is heartily glad of the promotion of the Dean of Rochester. *Copy.*

(1760.) September 12, 1676.—Robert Nelson to D. F. Sessions business. An arrest of highwaymen.

(1761.) September 12, 1676.—Sir Joseph Williamson to D. F. Expressing his satisfaction at the adjustment of the differences in Westmoreland.

(1762.) September 13, 1676.—Robert Newman to D. F. There has been no omission in sending his newsletters from the office.

(1764.) October 3, 1676. London.—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. There is much talk of a fleet to be sent against Algiers. A thousand men are going to Virginia where one Bacon has headed the people, banished the governor, imprisoned his deputy, and it is said, put some to death. The French likewise have given great discouragement to our trade in some seizures they have made, "but we hope treaty wil streight this again." Some money is to be borrowed of the East India Company to day, they say 40,000*l.*

(1765.) October 3, 1676.—William Fleming to his brother, D. F. Describes the Lord Lieutenant's reception at Preston.

(1766.) October 3, 1676.—Newsletter. From Virginia we hear that the disorders have grown to a great height. Bacon at the head of twelve or fourteen hundred men plays the absolute master. He has imprisoned Sir Henry Chickley, the deputy governor, and several of the principal planters. The governor, Sir William Berkeley, had taken advantage of a ship then in the roads and retired to "Neavis." The Algerines having taken several English ships that were provided with passes, the King has determined to punish their insolence. A fleet of 16 or 20 men of war commanded by Sir John Narborough, will be ready to sail in two months, "but what is moct extraordinary is that the Duke of Monmouth goes to sea with this fleet in quality only of captaine of the Resolution, a ship of between 60 and 70 guns. An embargo is laid upon the ships bound for Virginia to the end they may be deprived of all necessaries they receive from hence, and may be the easier reduced." The merchants hear that six Dutch capers have quite destroyed the French fishing fleet in Newfoundland, having taken above 90 out of a 100 sail that were there. They had afterwards landed and taken the castle of Canida.

(1767.) October 10, 1676.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1769.) October 17, 1676.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1771.) October 24, 1676.—Newsletter. Giving an account of the Dutch successes in the West Indies.

(1772.) October 31, 1676.—Newsletter. We expect little news from abroad at this time of the year. Our letters do not bring any news beyond that which is made public.

(1773.) October 31, 1676. Southampton Square.—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. Two common councils last week drew up a petition to the King showing the inconveniences from the Irish Cattle Act, the dangers from France, and the decay of trade.

(1774.) October 31, 1676. Inner Temple.—John Adams to D. F. Concerning certain maps.

(1777.) November 6, 1676.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1780.) November 14, 1676. Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1784.) November 20, 1676.—Newsletter. News from New York that the Indians are wholly subdued, King Philip taken and executed. The Indians are starving and are submitting daily. The war has been very bloody; about 2,500 men, women, and children, with seventeen towns and villages, having been destroyed by the Indians. From Virginia we hear that Sir William Berkeley has taken two ships which Bacon had armed, and that 400 men sent by Bacon to bring Sir Henry Chickley

prisoner from James Town, had turned against Bacon and put themselves under the orders of Sir Henry Chickley. Lord Mohun, second to Lord Cavendish, in a duel with Lord Power, has been mortally wounded.

(1785.) November 21, 1676.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. It is hoped the Algerines will make restitution and that the expedition need not sail.

(1786.) November 27, 1676.—Newsletter. The ships for Virginia are now in the Downs. *A note added by D. F.* The duty of Excise has been let to Mr. Barker and others for 550,000*l.* while the additional duty continues, and if the additional duty be taken off, desiring only 10,000*l.* for the management, all overplus and other advantages to redound to his Majesty. On this contract they have advanced 250,000*l.*

(1787.) December 1, 1676.—Newsletter. We have several instances lately of the civil treatment by the Algerines of our ships which have their proper passports.

(1790.) December 5, 1676. St. Martin's.—Thomas, Bishop of Exeter, to D. F. A letter of condolence on the loss of his wife.

(1791.) December 12, 1676.—Newsletter. The merchants hear that Bacon has burnt great part of James Town, taken Sir Henry Chickley prisoner again, and forced Sir William to retire to his ships in the roads. The Indians of New England have taken arms again.

(1793.) December 19, 1676.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1794.) December 19, 1676. Southampton Square.—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. There is here discourse of Sir Thomas Strickland's conviction as a Recusant, and the intentions of some of our more zealous Parliament men to move for a new writ so soon as the House meets. As I knew nothing about this I took out a copy of the writ in the Exchequer which I enclose. I objected that this is Sir T. S. de Brafferton, and that he writes himself of Thornton-Brigge, notwithstanding which it is affirmed that it is the Knight of the shire for Westmoreland, and that a new writ will be moved for. If this is so you may do service to Sir Thomas Strickland, and to Sir John Lowther, who is to have the next vacancy. Sir Thomas Strickland should be informed of this, and that it would look better for him if his friends owned the thing in the House, and made the motion themselves; and for Sir John it would ay an obligation upon him to prepare himself. It is not for Sir Thomas Strickland's interest to have the matter come before the House in an angry way. We are daily expecting a proclamation for the meeting of Parliament. A new design is on foot of having tin farthings instead of copper. Nothing here but frost and snow. De Ruyter's fleet at Portsmouth cannot get home for ice.

(1795.) December 26, 1676.—Newsletter. The Pope having been accepted as mediator by the Catholic princes, his Nuncio is coming it is said, to Nimeguen. In this case the English ambassadors are ordered not to have any commerce with him, nor even to see him.

(1796.) December 29 1676.—Richard Duckett to D. F. I think that "though it be agayne the Court partye, yet considering there's soe many indigent members, and others incapable by age or infirmity, you will find it wilbe a great difficulty to remove a liveing member, yet 'twas done in Ashburnham's, the Cofferer's, case, in this Parliament.

(1797.) [December 1676.] Sir Thomas Strickland to [D. F.] "By this post I received yours, and for what you write in relation to Sir John Lowther, I think no man so proper as himself to be my successor, and were it in my power to give him all the votes of that country he should not want one, and if my opinion hath rendered mee incapable to serve my country that is my misfortune, for I do not find that I have lost either my understanding or integrity or will to serve that country in particular, or the King and kingdome in generall; so that to your request of makeing it my owne request I think not proper or reasonable, for I will not be guilty of *felo de se*, but if he do it by his friends, and the House adjudge it fit, I shall give it no opposition or take the thing unkindly from himselfe. This I thinke is as much as can be expected from mee."

(1800.) January 2, 1676–7.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1801.) January 2, [1677].—E. Lady Lowther to D. F. On private affairs.

(1802.) January 7, 1676–7. London.—William Morgan to D. F. Will take care of his papers.

(1803.) January 8, 1676–7.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1804.) January 13, 1676–7.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. About some deer stealers.

(1805.) January 13, 1676–7.—Sir J. Williamson to D. F. Complimentary.

(1806.) January 16, 1676–7.—Newsletter. We have several instances of the kind usage by the Algerines to those of our ships that have the new passes. The merchants believe that the French fleet has gone to the Cape of Good Hope to intercept the Dutch East Indiamen. *Extract of a letter from Paris dated 20th January* 1677. On Saturday last about three o'clock in the afternoon a very heavy flood was occasioned in the river by the sudden thaw. Almost all the boats were carried away and broken up, and all the mills without exception were destroyed. "And that which was most sad a great many boates full of poor woemen whoo were washing clothes in the river, the said boates being carried away amongst the rest, most of them were drowned in the sight of a great multitude of people, who could not give them any assistance. Greatest part of the new (?) bridge is broken downe as well as twoe other bridges betweene this and St. Germains."

(1807.) January 20 [16]76[–7].—James Bellingham to D. F.

(1809.) January 29, 1676–7.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1810.) February 2, 1676–7.—D. F. to Sir Joseph Williamson. Complimentary. *Copy.*

(1813.) February 5 [16]76[–7]. Dallam Tower.—Edward Wilson to D. F. Concerning an engagement between Edward Wilson's son and D. F.'s daughter.

(1815.) February 6, 1676[–7].—Newsletter. The Council meets frequently to negociate a treaty of commerce with Portugal, which our merchants think very necessary for the good of their trade in those parts.

(1816.) February 13, 1676[–7].—Newsletter. Foreign news. "Feb. 10th, this weeke affords matter of news more then ordinary. On Tuesday

night last was stolen, out of my Lord Chancellor's house in Queen Street, his great mace and two purses, but the great Seale of England—which as is supposed was what was principally aimed at—was under the Lord Chancellor's pillow and he in the bed; but the losse of the other things have made a great noise in London; printed papers given out and very many men imployed for the discovery of the robbers, which prove so effectual that last night the mace and purses were found at a poore woman's house in Knight Ryder Street, and this morning one of the rogues seized upon. About the same hour of the night that these things were stoln, the King being at Windsor, Mr. Killingrew's man was kild or kild himselfe in the next chamber to the King. And severall constructions are made of it; but however his Majesty was soe much surprised at it that he came presently for London. Yesterday three men here in town, by order of one of his Majesty's secretaries were seized upon by one of the King's messengers, t'is supposed to give an account for a considerable quantity of arms they bought, for what purpose they were intended. And this morning about two of the clocke one Dr. Cary a phisitian—formerly a non-conformist minister—was sent to the Tower as being the author, as is supposed, of a booke lately seized upon at the printing presse, wherein, besides many other things, he endeavours to prove that the present Parliament is dissolved." On Thursday I am informed the King allotted 70,000*l.* of his revenue to pay interest on the money lent upon the old bank. The Law tax is farmed for 25,000*l.* per annum. Alderman Dashwood has paid 100,000*l.* being his first payment for the Grand Excise farm of England.

(1818.) February 17, 1676-7.—Newsletter. Proceedings in the two Houses of Parliament from Feb. 15–17. 15th, in the House of Lords after the King's speech the debate began "whether the Parliament be in being or dissolved upon the prorogation for above a year, viz., for 15 monthes, and after a long debate the question being putt whether this debate should be laid aside, it was resolved in the affirmative. Then the House being moved that the lords that proposed the said question might withdraw, and after some time spent therein, the Duke of Buckingham, Earle of Salisbury, Earle of Shaftesbury, Lord Wharton, were named as lords that should withdraw. Upon debate and whether the wordes the lords are to be charged with should be sett downe in writing itt was agreed as followes. That the chrime charged with is for proposing to the House, and asserting and maintaineing that this parliment is dissolved. The further debate thereof was adjurned till the next day." Then the House debated the Act for avoiding unnecessary suites, and named the usual committees. On the same day the Commons debated and adjourned the same question whether the Parliament had been dissolved. 16th, in the House of Lords, after the said Lords had been ordered to withdraw, it was resolved after further debate, "that the Duke of Buckingham should be called and make an acknowledgment att the barr in these words 'I doe acknowledge that my endeavouring to maintaine that this parliment is dissolved was an unadvised thing for which I humble beg pardon of his Majesty and this most honourable house.' The Duke being then sent for in by the blacke rodd after a little time returned and reported he could not finde the Duke in all the romes about the house. Whereupon the Lords ordered that he should take him into custody and bring him to the barr next morning." The other three upon being called to take their places and ask pardon, refused and were committed to the Tower. In the House of Commons new writs were ordered to issue to supply twenty-eight vacancies, and a motion was made for a new writ to elect a member in

place of Sir Thomas Strickland, being a papist convict on record. The record was ordered to be brought in. 17th, the Black Rod acquainted the House of Lords that he "had conveyed the lords to the Tower, and had been at the Duke of Buckingham's house to inquire for him, butt his servants could give him noe account, haveing nott seen him since yesterday morning. Upon which they ordered that in case he rendered nott himself this noone, that his Majesty should be desired to issue out a proclamation for stopping the ports and apprehending him wherever he shall be found, and bring him to the Tower, there to remaine prisoner till he shall be delivered by due course of law." The Frauds and Perjuries and the Unnecessary Suits bills were read, and then "The Duke of Buckingham comeing into the house and goeing into his place was ordered to be withdrawne, and the usher commanded to bring him to the barr, when being come and kneeling and then standing up againe was tould what apprehensions the house had of his facts, and the words of submission being given into his hands, he tould them if he had offended his Majesty and this House in anything he had alledged he asked their pardons, butt could nott aske pardon for thinkeing and speekeing his thoughts, and soe refused to make submission as directed, and being withdrawne he was ordered to be committed to the Tower dureing the pleasure of his Majesty. Ordered the Lords in the Tower be kept asunder and none suffered to vissett them butt his necessary servants, Winchester, Dorsett, Stamford, Stafford, and Hallifax permitted to vissett them. The Lords' Great Chamberlaine ordered to keepe the dowers of the house shutt and none to enter butt members and except when his Majesty comes into the house with his officers and attendance. And soe adjourned till Monday morning."

After a long debate the House of Commons proceeded to name the several grand committees.

(1819.) February 15, 1676[-7].—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. "This day the two Houses mett but debated so long whether this Parliament did now meet by vertu of a prorogation or adjournment that all other business is putt of till tomorrow." I fear that if the new writ is issued it will be so late that he will lose the county day.

(1821.) February 17, 1676-7.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to D. F. The House has not yet resolved to issue out a new writ. It is doubtful if they will, for some considerable men oppose it.

(1822.) February 20, 1676[-7].—The Same to the Same. The House has ordered the Speaker to write to Sir Thomas Strickland that if he have a mind to clear himself as to the conviction, he may come up and appear. If not a new writ will be issued. This will be too late for the county day, unless it may be adjourned until the writ comes down.

(1823.) February 20, 1676[-7]. D[allam] Tower.—Edward Wilsom to D. F. at Levens. An invitation.

(1824.) February 20, [16]76[-7].—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. Sir T. Strickland is allowed to appear if he pleases because he may have conformed since the conviction. Hopes it is not true that Mr. Bellingham intends to stand. This would compel Sir John to make applications before the place is declared void, or else suffer for his modesty and good manners. This session is likely to be a great money session.

(1826.) February 24, 1676-7. Lowther.—William Atkinson to D. F. Asks for advice about promoting Sir John Lowther's candidature in

place of Sir T. Strickland. Thinks he has discovered the deer stealers of September 13th in Lowther park. Names Mr. Birkbeck as ringleader and seven others.

(1827.) February 27, 1676[-7].—Richard Duckett to D. F. On electioneering business.

(1828.) February 28, 1676-7.—Robert Nelson to D. F. The same.

(1830.) March 2, 1676[-7].—D. F. to the Freeholders in the Barony of Kendal. In favour of Sir John Lowther's candidature. *Copy.*

(1831.) March 3, 1676-7.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. I think there is the more blame to Mr. Bellingham for his opposition "because 'twas I only that took care with Sir Thomas' consent to get the country supplied with another member, which if he had done, I should, I am sure, out of good manners forbore opposing him."

(1832.) March 5, 1676[-7].—Richard Duckett to D. F. Reporting the death of Sir T. Strickland at Stony Stratford.

(1833.) March 6, 1676-7.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. This day upon the Speaker's report to the House of Sir T. Strickland's answer, a new writ was resolved upon to supply his place.

(1834.) March 6, 1676-7.—William Atkinson to D. F. Has many promises for Sir J. Lowther.

(1835.) March 6, [16]76[-7].—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. If you will represent Sir J. Lowther on the day of the election, he need not come down himself. The House has voted 600,000*l.*, by monthly assessment of 35,000*l.*, for providing one first rate, nine second, and twenty third rate ships. The proposal to appropriate the Customs by the same Bill was negatived.

(1837.) March 9, 1676-7.—Richard Duckett to D. F. General news items.

(1838.) March 9, 1676[-7].—William Atkinson to D. F. On electioneering business.

(1839.) March 11, 1676-7.—Sir John Lowther to D. F. I hope that I need not appear in person. I have sent down the writ but I told my servant not to deliver it at once, if there is likely to be so much opposition as to require my presence.

(1840.) March 12, 1676[-7].—D. F. to T. Gabetis. Asking for his vote and interest for Sir John Lowther of Lowther. *Copy.*

(1842.) March 14, 1676-7.—James Bellingham to D. F. Will not oppose Sir J. Lowther.

(1843.) March 14, [16]76-7. Crosby.—T. Gabetis to D. F. Promising to support Sir J. Lowther.

(1845.) March 17, 1676-7.—William Atkinson to D. F. An architect from London has come to survey the house at Lowther. Election business.

(1846.) March 24, 1676-7.—Sir John Lowther to D. F. Is glad here will not be any opposition.

(1847.) March 24, 1676[-7]. Southampton Square.—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. "Some things have occured since my last

concerning the levies in Scotland for the French, as also about two prisoners committed to the Tower, which being more considerable in the circumstances than upon any result upon either of these occasions will be too long to particularize."

(1848.) March 26, 1677. Dene.—Richard Trotter to D. F. I hear that Sir Philip Musgrave has sent to all the freeholders about Kirkby Stephen to meet him near Appleby very early on Thursday morning whither he will bring what freeholders he can, and they will all be in Appleby very early to vote for Sir John Lowther and do the work before any of Kendal or Lonsdale come to town. "I had a full promise from all these labor men that Sir Philip has writ to, but they dare not deny him but protest they will not vote against Sir John Lowther."

(1849.) March 26, 1677. Q[ueen's] C[ollege], Oxford.—Thomas Machell to D. F. I am anxious to do what I can towards a history of Cumberland and Westmoreland. I have sent out queries in order to ascertain what families possess ancient evidences, and how things stand at this day in each parish. Mr. Steuartson is working for me in Kendal parish, but his attention to his school does not allow him leisure enough to finish it. I have asked my dear friend and brother, Blennerhasset to seek assistance from yourself and Mr. Lamplugh. Your ancestors have had lands in Copeland. Mr. Wood, Mr. Dugdale, and others have pressed this work upon me. I hope, if I can do no more, at least to make collections useful to some future historian. Pray remember the coats of arms in Windemere Church.

(1850.) March 27, 1677. Queen's College, Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. Queen's College is still governed by the same Provost, at a distance and by proxy. There are rumours of the Bishop's removal before Easter. It is reported that the business about the ordination between the Bishops of Lincoln and Oxford has been decided against Lincoln by five Bishops to whom it was referred. The Bishop of Oxford has been at Christ Church ever since the ordination on the 11th of this month. Dr. Halton has gone to London, on his return we look for the Bishop's resignation, which will be the only means to make way for his own promotion. Our city affords no remarkable occurrence of late but the trial and condemnation of one Francis Smith, who was brought from Carlisle gaol to be executed at Oxford for stealing New College plate, and "anatomized afterwards for the improvement of knowledge." There are others concerned in the fact, particularly one Robinson, who passes under two or three names, that cannot be met with, and Mallarby and Ingram, who were Smith's accusers, the latter of whom had formerly been of New College school, and was therefore the more base villain in contriving such a thing. It is reported that Smith has left a confession in writing with Mr. Fines of New College. One Dogget, an attorney, who lives in London, is said to have melted all the said plate and was thereupon clapped up, but they say he has got his pardon, and it is imagined that being very wealthy he must satisfy New College for their plate. Sadler and his accomplices who stole the Chancellor's mace, have been executed at Tyburn. I hope you will remind Mr. Brathwaite's executors to send up the coins that were given to the University. If you have any further thoughts likewise of honouring our private Library with your *China Almanack*, which Mr. Hide pretends to understand a little, it shall be kept in the archives as a rarity beyond the devil's hand, and registered among such benefactions as tend to the satisfaction of the curious, as well as the renown of the donor.

(1853.) April 7, [16]77. Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. The Bishop resigned on April 6th. Dr. Halton brought the resignation down and read it to the society that night. The next day we unanimously elected Dr. Halton, your quondam fellow pupil and schoolfellow, for which favour and promotion he gave us a noble treat both in the Hall and in his chamber this very day. "The Bishop in his resignation did not only apologize for his long stay with us upon the account of his necessities and some other reasonable grounds, but also expressed his great unwillingness to leave—his dear mother—the College at last, and his unfeigned desire and intention to show himself gratefull," so we hope he will do great things for us. We do not question we have made choice of a successor who will be of as great consequence and advantage, and may, in time, be as great an honour to the College as he has been. The Bishop will probably desire the use of the Provost's lodgings until Midsummer or at least till the adjournment of Parliament, because he cannot well remove his things till then.

(1854.) April 7, 1677.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. I have brought bad luck with me into the House. In foreign affairs the Prince of Orange has been wholly routed in attempting the siege of St. Omer. In domestick "we have ordered the matter so that the contrary party took advantage of our party's absence, and have voted an Act to be brought in for the repeal of the Irish Act which prohibits the importation of Irish cattle. I hope I shall not send you by every post so bad news, although by what I can see there's little likelyhood there should be any good."

(1860.) April 19, 1677. D[allam] Tower.—Edward Wilson to D. F. Rejoices in the prospect of the union of their children.

(1861.) April 21, 1677. Kendal.—Edward Wilson junior to D. F.

(1862.) April 24, 1677.—D. F. to Thomas Machell. Agreeing to assist him, and proposing Dugdale's *Warwickshire* as his example, though from want of leisure he cannot probably equal that work. Also sending an old deed which proves the antiquity of the Machells. *Copy.*

(1863.) April 24, 1677.—Newsletter. The King's message to the House of Commons, and the Address. "A blazing star has been seen in Holland and here in England within these few days."

(1865.) May 1, 1677.—Newsletter. "I have here a letter from a very good hand which says that in the Prince's letter which was printed, giving an account of the late fight, several clauses were left out. In the letter sent to the States his Highness uses these very words; "and at length our troops being not able to withstand the enemie quitted their posts, and were entirely routed; wee passed the small brook as well as wee could, but not being able to rally our men wee retired in much disorder. I cannot yet give you the perticulars of our losse, but you will easily judge that in so general a route it must needs be very great." Upon the petition of Lord Wharton the King has given him his liberty until the 21st of this month. The other three lords have also it is said petitioned the King.

(1866.) May 5, 1677.—Newsletter. The three persons of quality who came lately from France have it is said been eased of a considerable part of their cargo of gold at the Newmarket races by our English gentry. Yesterday two men and a woman were hanged upon the Act made about Mr. Coventry's being wounded in the face, which makes it

felony to wound or deface any man or woman. These people had slashed and maltreated the face of a maid.

(1867.) May 8, 1677.—Newsletter. Foreign news. We hear of the destruction of the Dutch fleet by the French in the West Indies.

(1868.) May 9, 1677.—Edward Wilson to D. F. An invitation to dinner.

(1870.) May 10, 1677. Inner Temple.—John Adams to D. F. Is sending an advance copy of his map. The selling price is to be *2l. 2s.*

(1871.) May 14, 1677.—James Bellingham to D. F. Desiring his advice about raising the ship-money. He is not "versed in arethmotick," but thinks that the sum payable by the county will come to *986l.*, i.e. *58l.* per month, to be raised by a rate of *13d.* in the pound.

(1872.) May 15, 1677. Edenhall.—Sir Philip Musgrave to James Bellingham and D. F. Concerning ship money.

(1873.) May 15, 1677.—Newsletter. Foreign news. The French fleet has suffered so much that they will not profit by their victory in the West Indies.

(1873.) May 16, 1677. Dallam Tower.—E. Wilson junior to D. F. I have "left of that ill custom of takeing tobaccon." Settlements.

(1874.) May 19, 1677.—D. F. to Sir Philip Musgrave, at Shap. Concerning the ship-money assessment.

(1875.) May 19, 1677.—Miles Dodding to Major Roger Fleming, at Coniston. Upon the same subject as the preceding letter.

(1876.) May 19, 1677.—James Bellingham to D. F. Upon the same subject.

(1877.) May 19, 1677. Holker.—Thomas Preston to D. F. I hear that at the Ulverston private sessions the magistrates refused to accept the one shilling tendered together with sureties, by the alehouse keepers, and demanded half a crown, and threaten prosecutions for selling without a licence. To prevent this hard measure I hope you will join with me to keep a private sessions and that you will meet me at Hawkshead for that purpose.

(1878.) May 20, 1677.—Miles Dodding to D. F. Will meet him and other Justices at Hawkshead.

(1881.) May 26, 1677.—James Bellingham to D. F. Concerning the ship-money assessment.

(1883.) May 27, 1677.—Thomas Brathwaite to D. F. Giving medical details concerning rickets and other illnesses.

(1884.) June 2, 1677.—James Bellingham to D. F. Condoles with him upon his loss.

(1886.) June 5, 1677.—Newsletter. The Earl of Salisbury upon his petition has been granted his liberty until the end of this month, "his lady being ready to lay downe." The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Wharton petitioned at the same time, but are still in the Tower.

(1887.) June 12, 1677.—Newsletter. The Queen went yesterday towards Bath. Thence she goes to Portsmouth and Plymouth where the citadel is now quite finished.

(1891.) June 22, 1677.—Edward Wilson, junior, to D. F. Informing him that he would prefer to be married by licence rather than by banns, because the latter would cause people to expect a more public and greater solemnity than was designed.

(1892.) June 23, 1677.—D. F. to Lady [Mary Fletcher]. Excusing himself for not inviting Sir George and herself, as the marriage is to be very quiet. Thinks one good gown &c. will be sufficient. Proposes to send 20*l.* to London for these things. *Copy.*

(1893.) June 28, 1677. Inner Temple.—John Adams to D. F. The printer and paster are doing their work now much better. I hope therefore that you will give away the first copy of the map and accept another. Whenever I present copies to Lords Spiritual or Temporal it is with hopes of their bounty, but I expect nothing from any under the Peerage. I have presented copies to about twenty of the Bishops, and received 10*l.* 10*s.* from the Archbishop of Canterbury, 5*l.* 5*s.* each from some, but only 2*l.*, the market price, from others of the Bishops, 70*l.* in all towards my expenses, which are about 300*l.* I have been disappointed at the Court for I have received only 30*l.* from the King, and 20*l.* from the Duke.

(1894.) June 30, 1677.—Newsletter. Yesterday the King's Bench decided that they could not give any relief to the Earl of Shaftesbury as he had been committed by a superior court. The King has granted him his liberty until the end of July.

(1895.) July 1, 1677.—Lady Mary Fletcher to her niece, Katherine Fleming. Pray tell your father that I omitted two suits of ribbon, a laced apron, and laced nightcloth, and a fan, all of which are necessaries as well as the smocks of which I said nothing.

(1896.) July 3, 1677.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1898.) July 10, 1677.—Newsletter. Browne who was committed to the Tower some months since has been found guilty of dispersing a scandalous pamphlet entitled "*The Long Parliament dissolved*," and fined 1,000 marks. He is to remain a prisoner till it is paid, is bound over to good behaviour for seven years, and is suspended from his profession as an attorney.

(1899.) July 14, 1677.—Robert Newman to D. F. A bill for articles supplied to his daughter, including a "colvertyn quoyfe and piner," a short petticoat 1*l.* 6*s.*, a point handkerchief 3*l.* 5*s.* Total 25*l.* 7*s.*

(1902.) July 31, 1677.—Newsletter. Bullen, sent over from Bermuda for using dangerous words, has been examined and released from the Tower. Upon his humble petition and in consideration of his age and infirmities, the King has set free Lord Wharton, upon condition that he submit himself to the House in case they shall require it when they meet.

(1903.) August 1, 1677.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. I thank you on behalf of the College for the *China Almanack* received on June 30th. It is to be put in the Archives "where the Devil's hand, which is now taken away, used to be placed." I send you copies of the Friday's exercise before the Act, with the persons and themes they handled; and the questions in Divinity and Philosophy handled on the Monday following, that you may form an idea of "that great solemnity." There were several foreign Ambassadors present at the Act. Some of them have desired copies of the exercise of Friday, so it is to be printed for them "but I

suppose it will hardly be sold." The Duke of Ormond, our Chancellor, was expected at the Act, as may appear from the lower end of the Friday scheme, but he did not come, yet we look for him still this week or the next. His players who were with us at the Act and twenty days after carried it is said 600*l.* or 700*l.* clear gains out of Oxford. They acted much at the same rate the Kings and Dukes used to do. My Lord of Lincoln returned to Oxford on Saturday after the Act. The boxes are making to carry his books in, and his tenants and the gentlemen in the county have promised him waggons. Dr. Plot's *Natural History* is 8*s.* to subscribers, to others 9*s.* in sheets, 11*s.* 6*d.* bound. A scholar, late of Corpus has been condemned for attempting to murder one of the Fellows in his bed. He only failed because the hammer with which he struck, broke after three or four blows. Some say he has got a reprieve, "if he have not one speedily, he'el go down the Carlile way."

(1904.) A printed copy of Machell's questions for his proposed history. A MS. note states that in 1664 Mr. Dugdale visited Kendal and Grasmere Churches, Ambleside, Grayrig, and Rydal Halls, no further trouble therefore is needed about the monuments and coats of arms there.

(1905.) August 1, 1677.—T. Machell to D. F. Wishes that all were as ready to assist as he is. Many are cold, if this continues he shall retire from the enterprise.

(1906.) August 2, 1677.—Queen's College, Oxford. Timothy Halton to D. F. Thanks for his congratulations, and his gift to the College.

(1907.) August 1, 1677.—Newsletter. The two French captains who were committed in June last to the Marshalsea in Southwark for refusing to strike sail to one of his Majesty's men of war, and for plundering a merchant man, were yesterday tried by a Commission of Oyer and Terminer. Capt. de Ville was acquitted, Capt. Lesingen fined 400*l.* and ordered to be kept in prison until it should be paid. Sir Ellis Leighton having heretofore made an escape from a King's messenger, to whose custody he had been committed for behaving himself corruptly in soliciting the restitution of several English ships taken by French privateers, today rendered himself and was committed to the Tower. The Duke of Buckingham, having in his petition expressed himself deeply sensible of the ill consequence of the opinion he expressed, is now finally discharged from imprisonment.

(1910.) August 14, 1677.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1913.) August 18, 1677.—Robert Newman to D. F. Sending an account of bills paid. A sword, and belt, false scabbard, and hood, and a pair of steel buckles, 1*l.* 6*s.* The sword is fashionable, silver handle, and steel hardened hilt. A cheaper one would not have been good enough.

(1914.) August 24, 1677.—Newsletter. News from Brussels.

(1916.) September 1, 1677. Blythe Hall, Coleshill.—Sir William Dugdale to D. F. I am obliged to you for congratulating me upon my advancement to the Office of the Garter and the honour thereupon. I would have refused if I could without displeasing the King and the Earl Marshal. I am not fit for the one by reason of my age, now full 72, nor for the other because of my small estate. My health is good. My predecessor having done nothing towards it, I am obliged to bear the whole expense

of building the lodgings belonging to the Garter. If any will contribute to this they shall be memoralized by the entry of their names and arms in a particular book wherein the like has been done already. The impression of the *Baronage* is almost gone already, and will, I believe, be in the press again shortly. I shall be glad to have any errors pointed out, and any very material additions sent to me. Dr. Thoroton's book of Nottinghamshire costs me 16*s*. or 18*s*. "I do esteem the book well worth your buying, though had he gone to the fountain of Records it might have been better done. So likewise that booke of the *Antiquities of Exeter*, which in its kind is to be commended, but it is a small thing and of low price. You ask me what I am now doing, which is a question I mervaile at considering it is now past time of day with me to drudge and toyle for materialls in order to any new worke. I would willingly make some more additaments to the *Monasticons*, having got some materialls which lay hid in private hands. If therefore you can assist me with anything in order thereto it will be very acceptable to me. I am in hand with a brief narrative of the rise, growth and issue of the late grand Rebellion here, which I intend to carry on to the restauration of our present sovereigne. I wish I could see you in London that I might shew you what I have done therein. When I am in London I now lodge at the Hernuld's office, neere Paul's wharfe."

(1917.) September 1, 1677.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1918.) September 11, 1677. Inner Temple.—John Adams to D. F. Proposing to publish a list of all villages and gentlemen's seats in the kingdom, on the lines of Spelman's *Villare Anglicum*. All the famous mathematicians have subscribed, as Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Samuel Moreland, Sir Charles Scarburgh, Sir Jonas Moore, and about twenty more. The price is 40*s*.

(1919.) September, 1677.—E. Wilson to D. F. Enclosing a list of furniture and live stock which he will give at once to his son and daughter-in-law.

(1920.) September 18, 1677.—Newsletter. Foreign news. It is said the Prince of Orange will be here in fourteen days.

(1921.) September 19, 1677.—D. F. to [J.] Adams. Suggestions for his work. *Copy*.

(1922.) September 25, 1677.—Newsletter. Captain Booth of the *Norwich* frigate in Yarmouth roads, having gone on shore last week, one of his boat's crew committed some misdemeanour and was taken by the watch. The captain having sent to demand the man, but being refused, went himself with his boat's crew to bring him off by force. After some altercation he drew and killed one of the watch. He and five of his men have been tried and sentenced. The men have been reprieved, but no instances can prevail with the King on the captain's behalf.

(1923.) October 5, 1677.—Newsletter. 2nd, Yesterday Sir Charles Cotterell went with the King's coaches to Harwich to attend the arrival of the Prince of Orange.

(1924.) October 9, 1677.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1925.) October 16.—Newsletter. The Prince of Orange will not be here more than three weeks or a month. He has a very noble retinue including Count Horn, the young Rhinegrave, the Count of Nassau, the Herr Brederode, the Marquis de "Monspeillian," and Monsieur Bentheim, in all about forty. For their diet four tables are served twice a

day at the Prince's lodgings at Whitehall. About a fortnight since Lord Mohun died of the wound received some months since in the duel when he was second to Lord Cavendish, who has given bail for 30,000 to stand his trial.

(1926). October 23, 1677.—Newsletter. "It will be news enough for one ordinary that I tell you that yesterday morning, an extraordinary Councell being summoned, the King declared that he had made a marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Lady Mary his neice, and that his intention was it should be forthwith consummated even before the Prince of Orange's returne for Holland. The Duke of York came likewise to the Councell and declared his consent, and made a short speech on that occasion full of those assurances which must afford great satisfaction to all good people."

(1928.) October 29, 1677.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1929.) November 5, 1677. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. Your present has been placed in the Archives, "where it is as secure from being stolen as it is from being read and understood." The Bishop of Lincoln's books have gone, they filled ten waggons. He is here still, upon which some remark "that he was no hard student of late, because he did not follow his bookes. Wee long to see him a student again, but we doubt h'el set up his staff with us this winter, seeing Madam *Tellus*—to borrow an expression from a Northern Orbilius—is already clad in white. I suppose you have heard that Mr. Machell is upon his year of grace haveing got Kirkby Thure in the north." I have taken in his friend Mr. Nanson of Appleby in his room. The Duke of Buckingham, who is stoward for the City of Oxford, and has been at Woodstock with the Earl of Rochester, and other nobles, this fortnight, is expected at Oxford this week, where he is to be entertained by the city with banquets and speeches, which will afford matter both for the Duke himself, and also for our university wits, the next Act, to descant upon.

(1931.) November, 30, 1677.—D. F. to Secretary [Williamson]. The death of the Archbishop of Canterbury must occasion many changes. I hope London may go to Canterbury. The Bishops of Carlisle and Chester and the Dean of Durham do, some of them at least, expect to be advanced. Why should not the worthy Dean of Carlisle, with such a real friend as yourself, succeed one of them? If the Dean of Carlisle is advanced, Mr. Thomas Musgrave would fitly succeed him. *Copy.*

(1934.) December 4, 1677.—John Adams to D. F. Thanking him for information concerning Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

(1935.) December 18, 1677.—Newsletter. The cruelties hitherto exercised between the parties in Hungary are likely to cease. The Imperialists having promised to treat all they take as prisoners of war, and the rebels having promised the like.

(1936.) December 25, 1677.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1938.) December 31, 1677. London.—Daniel Rawlinson to D. F. News from London. Volunteers are called for to go to Guernsey and Jersey. Dr. Sancroft is to be Archbishop of Canterbury and Dr. Stillingfleet of Saint Andrew's Holborn to be Dean of Saint Paul's. One hundred sail of merchantmen from Malaga, St. Lucar, the Straits, and other places have come in, "which is good news considering the strength and many ships of the Turks now abroad for purchase."

(1939.) 1677.—Henry Howard the muster-master to [D. F.] Col. Sir John Fenwick has a commission to raise a company of 100 men. He intends to raise it in Westmoreland.

(1940.) January 1, 1677[–8].—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(1941.) January 5, 1677[–8].—Newsletter. Foreign news. Upon several complaints made to the King, he has sent the Earl of Pembroke to the Tower. We hear that the Duke of Norfolk is dead at Padua.

(1942.) January 8, 1677[–8].—Newsletter.

(1943.) January 11 [1677–8].—Newsletter. Foreign news, especially from Denmark.

(1945.) January 29, 1677[–8].—Newsletter. Epitome of the King's speech and of the address.

(1948.) February 15, 1677[–8].—Journal of the House from Feb. 9–15. With note by D. F. Some think that the money for the army and navy will be raised by a Poll assessment, which will be worse than a land rate for the North.

(1949.) February 11, 1677[–8].—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to D. F. Sir Philip being buried, my uncle Dick, in spite of my dissuasion, intends to stand as knight of the shire. If he does it will not be for our credit to let him be baffled, I hope therefore that you will support him.

(1950.) [February 12, 1677–8.]—Richard Duckett to D. F. I hope you will come forward for the County. "I would not have the country engaged until your pleasure be known. Sir John would rather have you his partner than any man. I like not the King's answer to the Address. God send all quiett this day in London."

(1951.) February 12, 1677[–8].—Sir J. Lowther of Stockbridge to D. F. All here wish you very much to succeed Sir Ch[ristopher] M[usgrave] as Knight of the Shire.

(1952.) February 18, 1677–8.—Newsletter. Journal of Parliament from Feb. 14–18. An account of fighting at Tangiers.

(1954.) February 16, 1677[–8].—Newsletter. The Earl of Pembroke has killed a man since his release from the Tower. He has forfeited his bond of 2,000*l.* and fled into France. 1,500 men have sailed, probably for Ostend. Yesterday the Earl of Shaftesbury petitioned the House of Lords for his release on his making submission, as the other Lords had done before. It was refused, and one of the Lords moved whether a further punishment was not due to him for appealing to an inferior Court in Westminster Hall; it was odds but that he had been sent to Jersey, or some other remote confinement.

(1955.) February 16, 1677[–8].—Richard Duckett to D. F. The heir of Lowther died yesterday. Allan Bellingham has gone to Lowther. He intends to stand. Your modesty too much afflicts me.

(1956.) February 16, 1677[–8].—Edward Wilson to D. F. On electioneering business.

(1957.) February 16, 1677[–8]. Kendal.—Allan Bellingham to D. F. Announcing his intention of standing for Parliament.

(1958.) [Circa February 17, 1678.] "The Statesman's Academie erected by Order of the House of Lords near the Lyon's denne where

resides att present four of the ablest professors and masters of their art in Europe." A satirical poem of 36 lines upon the Duke of Buckingham, the Earls of Salisbury and Shaftesbury, and Lord Wharton "run into a Sawpit at Edgehill fight". Ending

"All together
What Couper designes Sawpitt darres not oppose,
And George leads soft Cecil about by the nose,
The first is a statesman, The second his toole,
The third a d—— Atheist, The fourth is a foole."

(1960.) February 18, 1677–8.—Basil Fielding to D. F. Assessment business.

(1961.) February 18, 1677[–8].—Sir John Lowther to D. F. If my uncle does not stand I will support my cousin Bellingham.

(1962.) February 19, 1677[–8].—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to the voters of the barony Kendal. On behalf of his uncle Richard.

(1963.) February 19, 1677[–8].—William Fleming to D. F. This is to acquaint you that I am going to Jamaica under the Earl of Carlisle.

(1965.) February 19, 1677[–8].—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. I have just heard that my uncle will not stand.

(1968.) February 21, 1677[–8].—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. On election business.

(1969.) February 20, 1677[–8]. — Richard Duckett to D. F. On election business.

(1970.) March 3, 1677[–8]. — Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. Uncle Dick is now half inclined to stand. Such infinite irresolution I never met with.

(1973.) March 5, 1677[–8]. Kendal.—George Wilson to D. F. On election business.

(1974.) March 5, 1677–8. — Newsletter. Ghent has fallen. The Commons were yesterday again till four in the afternoon upon the Poll Bill, and made a great progress in it.

(1975.) March 6, 1677[–8]. Lowther. — Sir J. Lowther to the voters of the barony of Kendal. On behalf of his uncle.

(1982.) March 10, 1677[–8]. — Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. Proposing to come to Rydal.

(1983.) March 10, 1677[–8].—The King to ———. Commission to beat a drum and raise 100 men for Col. Sir John Fenwick's regiment.

(1984.) March 13, 1677[–8].—Richard Lowther to D. F. I am coming from London on Monday next.

(1986.) March 14, 1677–8.—Newsletter. The Council is considering how to discourage the wearing of French stuffs and druggets to the neglect of English. The King and Court will set an example. Foreign news.

(1991.) March 26, 1678.—Sir J. Lowther of Stockbridge to D. F. About the election. Richard Lowther is coming down by the four days' coach.

(1993.) March 28, 1678.—Sir J. Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. About the election. "We hear that great numbers of the Scotch are gone towards London, and particularly Duke Hamilton who lodged at Penrith the last night, such journeys I think is not for the common good, especially since there is no war proclaimed."

(1994.) March 30, 1678. D. F. to ——. The election will not be before the 25th of April. On that morning hopes to meet the Freeholders at Tebay at seven in the morning.

(1995.) March 30.—R. Duckett to D. F. About the election.

(1997.) April 1, 1678. On board the *Nathaniel*.—W. Fleming to D. F.

(1998.) April 2, 1678.—Newsletter. Westminster Hall is being prepared for the trial of the Earl of Pembroke for killing Mr. Cony.

(2000.) April 7, 1678.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament. Mr. Seymour was yesterday re-elected speaker, Sir Robert Sawyer having excused himself upon his indisposition.

(2001.) April 9, 1678.—The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Carlisle. Warrant to raise 253 sailors in Cumberland. *Copy.*

(2004.) April 13, 1678.—Richard Lowther to D. F. I have been ill dealt with in this election business from first to last.

(2005.) April 16, 1678. Derby House.—The Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to the Earl of Carlisle. Warrant for raising 760 seamen in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and 30 in Durham. *Copy.*

(2006.) April 16, 1678.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament. Mr. Seymour being indisposed the King gave permission to choose another Speaker, recommending Sir Robert Sawyer, whom they made choice of. The Lord Chancellor being likewise indisposed, Chief Justice North took his place. Yesterday the King in his robes in the Lords' House confirmed the new Speaker.

(2007.) April 19, 1678. — The Lords of the Council to ———. Warrant to raise seamen. *Copy.*

(2008.) April 22, 1678.—Richard Lowther to D. F. About the election.

(2009.) April 22, 1678.—Newsletter. Foreign news. Two of our newly raised regiments go next week to Flanders.

(2010.) April 26, 1678.—The Earl of Carlisle to D. F. and the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of Westmoreland. Enclosing the orders and instructions of the Council for raising seamen. *Signed.*

(2011.) April 27, 1678.—Newsletter. Home news.

(2012.) April 30, 1678.—Newsletter. Troops are being sent to Flanders with all possible speed. Colonel Churchill returned on Saturday from Holland, having adjusted all matters he went about with the Prince of Orange and the Duke de Villa Hermosa.

(2013.) May 1, 1678. — Richard Lowther to D. F. I have no reason to hazard a second election as the Barony men have failed you so badly and the charges, already nearly 600*l.*, have much exceeded my present ability.

(2014.) May 2, 1678. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. The next term, beginning May 30, will be a good time for your son to come up "because those of the foundation who are entred in that term—if they lose no time—come out Master that time eight years, and by that meanes come sooner to their Regency, which completes their degree, than others are who entred in any other term." He will get the term if he is entered in any part of it, even the last day. Though you desire him for a foundation man yet perhaps you may have some thoughts of making him a commoner for some time, as Mr. Musgrave—the Archdeacon of Carlisle—was, who got the slavery and trouble of being poor child three or four years over by waiting at the high table three weeks or a month or some such thing. "There are severall hundreds of dragoons in Oxford, some rencounters happen now and then between them and the scholars; a commoner of our house was wounded lately by one of them. The difference between the University and the Town is not yet composed or att an end."

(2015.) May 3, 1678.—Curwen Rawlinson to D. F. A private sessions has been held at Ulverston but the country refused to take licenses because half crowns were demanded.

(2016.) May 4, 1678.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. Sir John Lowther will not be persuaded to petition the House, though we are confident he would prevail. "'Tis now 9 o'clock and we are just up, and upon the perusal of the treaties betwixt us and Holland have made this vote, that the leagues offencive and defencive with Holland, and the articles thereunto belonging, are not pursuant to the Address as of this house, nor consistent with the good and safety of this kingdom, upon which we proceeded to advise the King much to the effect of our Addresses." Mr. Bellingham came into this House this day.

(2017.) May 4, 1678.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. I am sorry that your kindness in appearing for my uncle should meet with such ill success. It would be a very difficult matter to remove Mr. Bellingham, "for whoever knows the Hous of Parliament doth know that the best caus in the world is not without great hazzard of being lost, and if we shall venture upon it here, a defeat would be such an addition of disgrace as were insupportable, which as the case stands now is very inconsiderable by reason of the many disadvantages we laid under." Uncle Dick is also unwilling. Indeed the charge of bringing witnesses is not imaginable. "We are now very busy in giving the King advise, though under very bad circumstances. I hope it will be with good successe; a little time will show the event."

(2019.) May 14, 1678.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. I have advised my uncle "to desist, for my cousin Bellingham's voting with the country hath obliged all those that do so to him, who will be unwilling to change a certain, neither will the courtiers stick in it, because his relation to me will make them hope little from him, neither would I have them." Yesterday the house was prorogued for ten days, and the world is in infinite uncertainty what will become of us.

(2022.) May 18, 1678.—Sir Joseph Williamson to D. F. I am far from forgetting Mr. Dean of Carlisle; I am under great obligations to him for his kindness of old.

(2023.) May 21, 1678.—R. Duckett to D. F. About the election.

(2024.) May 21, 1678.—Newsletter. All the news about the Town is that the Dutch have consented to the prohibition of trade, and that they will do anything the king desires.

(2026.) May 28, 1678. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. Let your son come up when he will. Your nephew Fletcher likes Oxford well. He is lodged in Sir Joseph's new buildings. The Bishop of Oxford has bestowed a book upon him, and has threatened to make him repeat verses in the theatre the next Act. But it is doubtful if we shall have an Act this year, for want of a Doctor of Divinity. "There's a new booke in the press at the theater, entitled *The Christian's Birthright or the Divine Originall of the Scriptures*, written by the Author of the *Whole Duty of Man*. Sir Joseph [Williamson] is sending two of our Tabiters to travell, one — Dr. Nicholson — into Germany, and another—Dr. Tunstall—into France."

(2028.) June 14, 1678. Levens.—James Bellingham to D. F.

(2029.) June 18, 1678. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. Since money was scarce, books have grown plentiful in the second hand shops. Your son had better leave his school books for his younger brothers, and buy at Oxford. It will not be amiss to furnish him with clothes, both woollen and linen, and particularly with a "purple cotten for a studdying gown;" also bedding, except feathers and curtains. All things may be sent by the Kendal carrier to Northampton, and thence by one Hickman. Convocation has voted by a majority of 100 and more that there shall not be an Act this year, the Masters of Arts "not being willing to favour the towne which has been so cross of late, or to gratify them so far as to make them amend by strangers for what they are like to suffer by dragoons, of whom they have received litle or no pay as yet." They do not wish to help them with funds for the suit they are carrying on so vigorously against the University. The Earl of Bridgewater, our steward, is very vigorous for us, and so are several of the Judges. The Duke of Monmouth as Chancellor of Cambridge will move the King for us, as their privileges stand or fall with ours. We are to have an election for Tabiters this term, when one Dr. Lancaster, who is as yet stopped for some words spoken against the proctor of All Souls, gets his degree. Sir Joseph is sending two more Tabiters travelling, one to Germany, and the other to France.

(2030.) July 3, 1678. — Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament July 3–4. Foreign news.

(2030*a*.) July 4, [1678.] Oxford.—H. Fletcher to D. F.
Clothes may be of any colour, but cravats are not allowed, not even to the Dukes, only bands. The Duke of Southampton had a mind to wear one but it was not allowed him.

(2032.) July 15, 1678.—A detailed account by the servant, [John Bankes], of expences when he went with Henry Fleming to Oxford. The average on the journey is 2*s*. for themselves, and 2*s*. for the horses, per day. Fees at the College include "to the poor scholars according to custom 5*s*." They had ridden up, and one horse is sold on their arrival with saddle and bridle for 1*l*. 5*s*. Travelling, and furnishing expenses and fees, amount to 19*l*. 0*s*. 7*d*.

(2033.) July 15, 1678.—D. F. to John Bankes. A short note of instructions of articles to be bought for his son Henry at Oxford.

(2035.) July 15, 1678.—A list of books and clothes taken by Henry Fleming to Oxford. He has also 15*l*., and 1*l*. for his own pocket, and a 22*s*. piece of gold as a token for his tutor.

(2037.) July 23, 1678.—Newsletter. A French man of war having refused to strike to the *Dover* frigate, Captain Kempthorne of the *Dover*

stood up to lay the Frenchman on board; but he tacked and escaped after Captain Kempthorne had fired above 60 guns at him. Satisfaction will be demanded. The English troops are landing at Ostend and Neuport.

(2038.) July 24, 1678. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. Your son is lodged in the Paper Building, so called to distinguish them from Sir Joseph's New Buildings. He has a chamber to himself at present, but at Michaelmas it may happen that he and Mr. Fisher's brother of Stonebankgreen will be bedfellows Some young fellows persuaded his son to enter himself "*pauperis filius*," but he has altered it as more true and more honourable "*generosi filius*."

(2042.) July 30, 1678. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F.

(2043.) July 30, 1678.—Newsletter. Movements of troops for Flanders.

(2044.) August 3, 1678.—Newsletter. News from Flanders.

(2046.) August 17, 1678. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. They are all here very kind to me as yet, and I hope will remain the same. Sir Joseph Williamson did not come for the Founder's day as expected.

(2047.) August 20, 1678. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. I have been very busy in preparing a sermon for St. Mary's on Saturday next, the first time of my "appearing in that dreadful place." We had a great Gaudy on Founder's day, and a speech in the middle of the dinner from Dr. Tod "according to the old laudable custome." The Vice-Chancellor, fearing lest Dr. Busby's proposals about a catechetical lecture for the younger men might not take in the vacation, has deferred the mention of it in Convocation until Michaelmas term. Other colleges are like to scruple at it because the Lecturer—according to the proposals—is like to be for the most part of Christ Church, and too much power seems to be given him in hindering degrees. The case between the University and Town arose I believe, from the refusal of a townsman to give a civil answer to one of the pro-proctors as to where he had been after nine o'clock, and to pay a fine of 40*s*. for his refractoriness.

(2048.) August 20, 1678.—Newsletter. News from Flanders.

(2049.) August 21, 1678. Appleby.—Richard Holme to D. F. Endorsed "Poor prisoners set at liberty."

(2050.) August 23, 1678. Crook.—Christopher Philipson to D. F. "The Quakers of Windermere since the imprisonment of Thomas Williamson are growne very perremptory, and presumptuously meets in great assemblyes in opposition to the parson, before the Church, and intend *nolens volens* to have another meeting on Sunday three weeks."

(2051.) August 25, 1678.—Newsletter. Mr. Jennison when he gave in his information to the King in Council concerning the plot, besides his father and sister, who confirmed several material circumstances and since the discovery of the plot are turned Protestants, named one Smith, who has been his father's priest, and was likewise become a Protestant, as one that could confirm all that he said. Upon this Smith was written to in the country and, upon promise of pardon, owned many things, and has now been sent for by a messenger. We hear that two or three gentlemen of good account are ready to confirm Mr. Jennison, and that Mr. Wilson, who was one of the four ruffians sent to Windsor to kill the King, will come in, so that the Parliament when it meets will

have full evidence, and find the guilt of the plotters as clear as the noonday, though Jennison's brother, who has a warrant for his pardon, will not confess anything, but he is a Jesuit. The King is ailing, they fear with ague, he having caught cold when hawking.

(2053.) August 28, 1678.—James Bellingham to D. F. About the Poll.

(2054.) August 31, 1678.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(2055.) September 3, 1678.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(2056.) September 24, 1678.—Newsletter. Foreign news.

(2057.) September 28, 1678. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. My tutor reads to me once and sometimes twice a day in Saunderson's logic. I make verses every Saturday. In spare hours I read Lucius Florus, Sallust, and such histories. I think I shall go into Hall next term to the disputations.

(2058.) September 30, 1678.—The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Carlisle, Lieutenant. All houses of reputed papists are to be searched for arms. *Copy.*

(2059.) October 1, 1678.—Newsletter. The Council sat on Saturday forenoon, afternoon, and till nine at night, Sunday in the afternoon, and yesterday forenoon and afternoon, to examine the prisoners and the informations about the plot. Foreign news.

(2061.) October 5, 1678. London.—Lord Morpeth to Sir George Fletcher at Hutton.

(2062.) October 5, [16]78.—C. E. to Thomas Barton, at the Manor in Furness. "I am desired to acquaint you and Mr. Grimshawe that in case any paper should be sent you signed by the Provincial's seale, you will looke upon itt as forged, for on Munday last his seale was taken away from him. There are rem[embrances] for Domina Margarita Sandia, and re[membrances] for Domina Clara Isa deceased; and you are required to remember Mr. White and Mr. Mico, dangerously ill. I suppose you have already heard, at least you will hear, of a sad conspiracy against the King's life discovered last Sunday. Twelve of the chief contrivers are now in Newgate, viz., Fennicke, Ireland, Jeneson, Groves, Pickering, Smith, Fougarty a Doctor of Physicke, Sir George Wakeman, &c. They all appeared last Munday before the King and Councell and were all acquitted of treason, but were all, except Sir George Wakeman, remanded to prison untill the King's return from Newmarket, whither he went last Wednesday. The chief informer was one Lewis (*sic*) Oates, once chaplain to my Lord Sandwich, and had a benefice in Kent, but being turned Romanist was sent to Spaine. Being turned out of the college for his good behaviour, he came to England last August and became acquainted with as many Jesuits as he could, and at last betrayed them. The plot was thus laid. John Groves was to give the fatall blow and had a long knife made for the purpose, but in case that succeeded not, then Sir George Wakeman had 1,000*l.* given him by the King of France and Don John to poyson the King. Oates swore to all this before the King and Councell. The two embassadors of France and Spaine were of the plott, as likewise the Lords Powis, Peter, Bellassis, Cardegan, and Baltamoore, but they all cleared themselves. On Munday last they seized alsoe on Mr. White and Mr. Mico, but they being dangerously sicke, and the Spanish embassador ingaging for their appearance, they were left alone."

(2063.) October 9, 1678. Penrith.—[The Lord Lieutenant] to William Blennerhassett, High Sheriff of Cumberland. Warrant to search the houses of the following persons, being Popish Recusants, William Nicholson of Irton, Joseph and George Porter of St. Bees, Th. Skelton of Branthwaite, William Fletcher of Moresby, Mrs. Curwen of Workington, William Langton of the same, Joseph Porter of Bolton, Joseph Porter of Wearyhall, George Skelton of Allonby, Henry Curwen and Ann Curwen of Cammerton, John Skelton of Thowerthwait, Cuthbert Mounsey of Dacre, Sir Francis Salkeld of Whitehall, Thomas Parsons of Dunthwaite, James Wharton of Greystock, John Shaw of Carlisle, John Baylis of Wigton, Francis Howard of Corby Castle. Endorsed by D. F. Westmoreland. Such a warrant as on the other side from Sir George Fletcher, James Bellingham, and D. F. against Sir Thomas Strickland of Sizergh, Sir Thomas Brathwaite of Burnehead, Anthony Duckett of Grayrigg, John Leyburne of Witherslack, and the rest of the persons in the schedule hereto annexed.

(2064.) "A prophecy which hath been in manuscript in the Lord Powess's house these 60 years. Given to R. F. by a friend who had it a week before Sir Edmondbury Godfrey was murthered." Sixty-four lines. *Beginning*

"About the time that one shall be
Conjoined unto two times three" . . .

Ending

"If any ask how this shall come to pass
The fool shall ride the fox the fox the ass."

(2065.) October 11, 1678.—Newsletter. Foreign news. Mr. White, Provincial of the Jesuits and concerned in the plot, lies a dying. Coniers, another of that society, has made his escape.

(2066.) October 15, 1678.—Newsletter. The news of the capture of Coniers in Shropshire is not confirmed. A list of the prisoners in Newgate concerned in the plot. A list of the ships of Sir J. Narborough's fleet in the straits, 27 in number, the crews number 5,125 men.

(2067.) October 16, 1678. Conysh[ead ?].—J. K[irkby] to D. F. About the plot.

(2068.) October 28, 1678.—Newsletter. An account of the death of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey. Proceedings in Parliament.

(2069.) October 29, 1678. Grays Inn.—John Otway and Edward Rigby to D. F. By Oates's information we find that one Barton a Jesuit is much concerned in the plot. We hear that he is the person now at the manor in Furness with some other priests. It is therefore desired that you will forthwith cause the said Barton to be taken into custody. It is not amiss if you apprehend the rest of the priests at the manor.

(2071.) November 11, 1678. — Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament November 4–11. The information given to the House of Lords by Mr. Bedloe about the murder of Sir E. Godfrey.

(2072.) November 7, 1678. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. Thanks him for fifteen shillings received.

(2073.) November 7, 1678. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. With the token you sent we drank the King's health on Nov. 5th. The night before Oct. 29th when the case between the University and Town was to come on, the Mayor and some of the Aldermen went to the Vice-Chancellor and made an arrangement. They promise never again to defend any townsman, but to leave him to be punished by the University.

(2075.) November 13, 1678.—A copy of Mr. Preston's news. Jesuit priests accused of being of the council at the White Horse Tavern in the Strand, for the murder of the King:—Sir Thomas Preston, Sir John Warner, Father Swetnam, Mr. Symonds, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Moore, Mr. Gray, Mr. Poole, Mr. Barton, Mr Pennington, Mr. Blundell, Mr. Kernish, Mr. Cantible, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Ettleston, and fifty more. Also Lords Castlemaine, Thanet, and Blundell, and Sir John Wild.

(2076.) November 16, 1678.—Sir J. Williamson to D. F. I have been wanting to acquaint the King with your care and diligence in the search after the priests. It is a time that calls for the help of all good men.

(2078.) November 21, 1678.—Newsletter. On Monday the House of Commons committed Sir J. Williamson to the Tower for countersigning certain orders for some Roman Catholic officers who, in obedience to the King's command, quitted the French service, and whom the King therefore thought himself bound to make some provision for.

(2083.) November 27, 1678. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. This morning there was a fire in Oxford, but as they had "enchings" which threw water to the top of the roofs it was pretty soon quenched.

(2084.) November 27, 1678. [Queen's College, Oxford].—Thomas Dixon to D. F. Your son is both frugal and studious, but he wants courage and heart. I do all I can to put more spirit into him. I hope that disputing in the Hall will put briskness and metal into him. It is to be proposed shortly that "one Haley, commoner of our House of above five yeares standing,—who has often been in the philosophical transactions upon the account of his mathematical performances, and has of late been sent by his Majesty to St. Helena to make discoveries there—may be admitted to his Master's degree, and accumulate for both degrees together—having taken none as yet—by reason he is to go to Dantzic shortly to have some conference with the learned Hevelius. In case his proposall should not take, he has gott the King's letter. Hee is putting up a new and exact dial in our College upon the wall opposite to the Chappell." The greatest news I have to send you is that Mr. Walker, Master of University College, who put out the *Life of King Alfred* is much suspected to be a papist, and there are several things given in against him to the Parliament by the Archdeacon of Middlesex; and that which adds some probability to the thing is his refusal to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy all along. If he should happen to prove a Papist in good earnest it would reflect mightily upon the University. It seems that Parliament have taken notice that several great wits of both our nurseries have been spirited away lately by them. I hope their late hellish projects will make us proof against all their enchantments for the future.

(2086.) November 30, 1678. Penrith.—Sir George Fletcher and others to the High Constable of Lethward. A warrant for watch and ward for Cumberland and the Barony of Kendal, against George Conyers, Symonds, Charles Walsh, Le Phaire, Prichard, and Biston or Beeston. 120*l.* reward will be paid for the arrest of any popish priest or Jesuit, except those named in the King's proclamation. A list is to be returned of all of every degree who are reputed to be Recusants. *Copy.*

(2087.) November 30, 1678.—Newsletter. General foreign and naval news.

(2088.) December 3, 1678.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament from November 30. 3rd, To-day Coleman was hanged and quartered at Tyburn. He made a speech of near a quarter of an hour long and denied to the last that he knew of any conspiracy or design against the life of the King.

(2089.) December 7, 1678. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F.

(2096.) December 12, 1678. K[endal].—Robert Nelson to D. F. Sends a list of arms taken, and from whom.

(2097.) December 15, 1678.—Arms found upon the search of Mr. John Browham and taken from Anthony Garnet of Skelsmergh; a backsword, a rapier, and a case of pistolls, one wanting a lock. From widow Palat in Skelsmergh, an old musket and a dagger. Delivered back again to Sir Thomas Strickland, one silver hilted rapier, to Mr. Peter Mowson, one little gun.

(2099.) December 21, 1678.—A list of disbursements of Mr. John Browham, High-constable of Kendal Ward, delivered to the Justices of the Peace at Kendal.

"October 15–16. For two men and myself assisting Mr. Nelson in searching for Popish Recusants, Armes, for 2 days, for our pains therein what you please. Spent there by us for ourselves and horses, 2*s.*

"November 4. Disbursed at Cornthwaite's in Haversham for meat, drink, and horse meat, for 5 men and horses all night, when we went to search for Mr. Barton &c., 7*s.* 6*d.*

"November 5. Disbursed at Stephen Jopson's in Stawley, for meat, drink, and horse meat, for 5 men and horses all night, 6*s.* 2*d.*

"November 6. Disbursed for ale in Strickland, 1*s.*

"For the pains of Ensign Birket 2 dayes, Serjeant Newton 2 dayes, Thomas Harrison 2 days, Lancelot Johnson 2 days, Mr. John Huddleston, Richard Preston, and Tho. Dennison, each one day, and myselfe 3 days, what you please.

"December 14–15. For 8 men and myself when we searched againe for Mr. Barton &c. spent in all for ourselves and horses, 7*s.*

"For our pains, what you please."

(2100.) December 21, 1678.—Newsletter. We hear that the Indians of New England increase daily and have burnt four or five towns. They have cut off all provisions from Plymouth, and Boston, so that without supplies from abroad they cannot subsist. Foreign news.

(2101.) December 24, 1678.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. "I could not forbear letting you know the great news we have here. On Thursday last the Hous of Commons impeached the Lord Treasurer of High Treason. But the Lords refused to committ him to prison as the Commons did desire, which hath given great discontent to our hous

But our greif hath had ample satisfaction by the good fortune which one Prance a silversmith hath occasioned to this poor nation. He hath confessed the whole thing of Godfrey's murder, which in most things agrees with the relation I suppose you have already had. He hath also accused the Lords in the Tower, which discoveries have given great satisfaction to every body and particularly to " me.

(2101.) December 24, 1678. — Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. " We are so busy at Westminster that few have time for their own affairs, which I hope wil excuse my writeing no oftoner. The House sits frequently till 9 or 10 at night. Sir R. Graham is come up but not time enough to save his fees to the serjeant, 30*l.* or 40*l.* at least, and Sir G. F[letcher,] when he comes will have as much to pay. A close Committee takes great pains about the impeachment of the five Lords, which had been speedily brought to trial but that this week has been taken up with a new impeachment against my Lord Treasurer; the Commons expected his confinement, it being for treason in their stile, but the Lords are of another opinion. I wish it occasion no difference. Two days ago a new evidence came in in confirmation of what Oates and Bedlow had formerly discovered, and being one of the actors in the death of Sir Edmund Godfrey gives an account of such particulars as Bedlow was not privy too. The Parliament sitts all Christmas, this day and toomorrow excepted, and are like to administer much matter of news. The Lords have made several amendments in our bil for disbanding the armie, but we suppose they will waive them, it being lookt on as a money bil and so not alterable by the Lords."

(2103.) December 28, 1678. London.—Daniel Rawlinson to D. F. The men condemned were to have been executed today, but the king, it is said, made some scruple of the truth of the testimony of Oates and Bedloe, and they were reprieved. But now the evidence of the silversmith has brought full credence to their story.

(2104.) December 31, 1678.—Newsletter. Prance has confessed the whole murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey. He says that having dogged him all day Saturday between eight and nine at night they trepanned him at the Watergate, adjoining Somerset House, on pretence of composing a quarrel they had piqued. Having got him within the gate they hurried him into a room near the stables and there strangled him with a handkerchief, and from thence removed him to another place in Somerset House, whence they carried him to Soho Fields and thence to Primrose Fields. Foreign and Parliamentary news.

(2105.) 1678.—Names of Popish Recusants in the Barony of Kendal. 143 in all. 54 of them are marked " convicted," 13 as " Protestant," 7 as " beggars," one " will go to Church tomorrow."

(2106.) January 2, 1678[-9].—Newsletter. Things are preparing for the disbanding of the army. The troops in Flanders will be at home very soon, and will be immediately disbanded. Mr. Dugdale, now a prisoner in Staffordshire, has been sent for by *habeas corpus* to give evidence against Lord Stafford. Prance who is now in Newgate has proved himself a great rogue, he has disavowed his first confessions concerning the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and afterwards owned it again, and I am told now disowns it again, and thus would seem to pass for a fool or a madman, but he will find himself mistaken, for these tricks and devices will not do. I am told that the Lords in the Tower will be

brought to their trial about the middle of next month, but I am not certain.

(2107.) January 4, 1678[-9].—Newsletter. The disbanding of the army begins next week. The Duke of York's regiment of horse, commanded by the Earl of Peterborough, will be disbanded on Tuesday, the Duke of Albemarle's on Wednesday, Lord Gerrard's on Thursday, and so with the rest. The troopers are to have their horses and clothes allowed them. The King has appointed a Committee of the Lords, who are to sit every morning to examine all matters relating to the plot.

(2108.) January 7, 1678[-9]. — Newsletter. On Saturday one Harcourt, a priest, was brought from Staffordshire and examined by the Committee, but he has been seen by Mr. Oates and Mr. Bedloe and proves not to be the same Harcourt whom they have accused. On Friday last the Earl of Salisbury was sworn one of the Lords of the Council, and took his place. The King has removed Sir Francis Winnington from the place of Solicitor General, in which he is accused. He is succeeded by Mr. Finch son of the Lord Chancellor.

(2110.) January 12, 1678-9. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. The undergraduates have wished us a happy new year in their large bundle of epistles, some of them full of high rants. But we do not promise ourselves much in these wavering and troublesome times, wherein all things are in danger of being turned topsy turvy. Unless the Parliament sit again at the time appointed the issue is like to be dreadful. The late prorogation, brought to pass as is said by the Duchess of York, put us all in a fright, and it is said that the King himself was not well pleased in his serious reflections upon it afterwards, which if true will I hope be a means of preventing the like for the future.

(2111.) January 14, 1678-9.—Sir J. Williamson to D. F. I return you your good wishes. I pray God to protect the King and public; for myself I only care to keep a good conscience and good name.

(2112.) January 18, 1678[-9].—W. Spencer to D. F. Begging for his interest on behalf of his son, a candidate for the shire.

(2113.) January 18, 1678[-9]. Certificate signed by seven Justices that they had that day at Kendal tendered the Oath of Supremacy to certain popish Recusants, all of whom refused it.

(2114.) January 21, 1678-9.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. "Our affairs here seem to have been carried with great uncertainty in our Councills. It being not yett known whether we shall meet in February or not, twas once resolved that we should be prorogued for three weeks longer and accordingly declared in Councill, but yett no proclamation is issued out so that tis thought that matter will admit of some further consideration, especially since the report of the French's fitting out a mighty fleet at Brest doth every day more and more alarum us. As to the Commissions for tendring the oaths I did believ they would have been sent of cours, but since they are not I will inquire where the stop lyes, and doe all I can in it. The Plott daily opens more and more, but the priests condemned are not yett hanged, tho' tis hoped they will be."

(2115.) January 21, 1678[-9].—Newsletter. One or two battallions of the English forces are already arrived, and others are hourly expected from Flanders. "The Committee of the Lords of the Council sit

constantly every forenoon. Some or other is every day apprehended and examined, among others one Kenny an Irishman, formerly a student in Grays Inne, but is supposed to have since taken orders; he has been long lookt after, being one of the four ruffins that went to Windsor this last summer with the wicked intent to have murthered the King. When he was taken he would fain as I am informed have corrupted the constable with money to have lett him escape. Prance since his last comeing to himself has given the King and Counsell so great satisfaction by the perticular confession he has made concerning the murther of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey that the King has been pleased to grant him his pardon. Mr. Dugdale has likewise his pardon. Two or three days since severall trunkes with papers were seized, amongst which it is hoped some may be found which may be made good use of." The Huguenots are being persecuted in France in retaliation it is said for the treatment of Roman Catholics in England. The two Jesuits, Grome and Ireland are to be executed on Friday next, Pickering a lay brother is reprieved, and it is said will confess. Yesterday Lord Ashton, who came to town the night before upon a summons, was examined before the King in Council about the plot, and committed to the Tower. He and Lord Stafford were examined this morning in the Tower by a Committee of Council. Mr. Montague has been stopped on his way to France by the Mayor of Dover, because he had no pass.

(2116.) January 22, 1678–9.—Schedule of the arms taken in Westmoreland. From Sir Thomas Brathwaite, one rapier, one carbine. From Mr. John Pickering, one large gun. From Mr. Peter Mowson, one little gun. From Mr. Stepheuson, one old sword. From Mr. Anthony Duckett, back, breast and head piece, two fowling pieces, one muskett with a firelock, one great sword. From widow Platt, one old gun. From Mr. John Wilkinson, one Scotish side pistoll. From Sir Thomas Strickland, back, breast and head piece, one case of pistolls, and holsters, one silver hilted rapier. From Walter Kendall, one large fowling piece. All brought to Rydal.

(2118.) [January 1679.] Sir Thomas Strickland to the Justices of Kendal. He cannot take the oath for it styles the King supreme governor in all Spiritual things, thus he would be bound to follow the King's religion whatever it might be. Protests his hearty loyalty and send a form of oath to which he would subscribe. In this he states that he would swear to defend the King against all enemies domestic or foreign, and against the Pope, no less than against a pagan, should he invade the King's dominions. That the pope has no power to interfere with the allegiance of subjects, that he knows nothing of any plot, and that any who could be guilty of such a detestable treason as the murder of the King, are villains and no Catholics, and did he know of any plot he would do his best to bring the traitors to punishment.

(2119.) [January 1679.] Sir Thomas Strickland to D. F. Is much annoyed that on account of his health he cannot venture to attend the summons of the Justices. Is willing, and thinks that all Recusants would also be willing, to take the oath of allegiance. Thinks that they have no power to tender the oath of supremacy to any but the King's officers and ecclesiastics.

(2120.) January 24, 1678–9.—D. F. to Sir Thomas Strickland. I have forwarded to Mr. Secretary Williamson your letter to the Justices.

(2121.) January 24, 1678–9.—D. F. to Sir J. Williamson. All the Recusants who appeared at the Kendal Sessions refused the oaths

but readily entered into recognisances to keep the peace. I believe that all would have taken the oath of allegiance if they could have tendered it apart from the other. Two of the Justices are going to wait upon Sir Thomas Strickland at Sisergh he was too ill to appear, and tender him the oaths. *Copy.*

(2122.) January 25, 1678[-9]. London.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. I intend to be a spectator at the next Parliament.

(2123.) January 25, 1678[-9].—Sir John Otway to D. F. There is now an opportunity to come in where you please in Cumberland or Westmoreland.

(2124.) January 25, 1678-9.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to D. F. I would not have written again but "the extraordinarinesse of the subject forces me to it, which is that this day a proclamation is issued out for the dissolving the Parliament, and withall intimating that a new one shall be called by the sixth of March." I have positively determined not to stand. I hope that you will. If not, I shall support my uncle Richard.

(2125.) January 28, 1678[-9].—Richard Lowther to D. F. Hesitates about standing.

(2126.) January 28, 1678[-9].—Sir J. Lowther of S[tockbridge] to D. F. I and Lord Morpeth stand for Cumberland, Sir Richard Graham for Cockermouth, Sir P[hilip] H[oward] and Sir C[hristopher] M[usgrave] for Carlisle, "al agreed."

(2127.) January 28, 1678-[9].—Newsletter. On Sunday night a fire destroyed the Middle Temple, notwithstanding all endeavours by blowing and engines to quench it. The Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Feversham were very active. The latter was injured. On Saturday night Gaben one of the Jesuits mentioned in the King's proclamation was taken in the dress of a groom in the Emperor's Ambassador's stables. After the examination of the Lords in the Tower, Lord Stafford desired to see the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was ordered by the King to go to him in the afternoon. What passed I know not. The Duke of Norfolk has obtained leave to go to spend some time with his family beyond sea. This day Sir James Symonds and Mr. Heningham, who had been sent for into custody from Staffordshire, were examined before the Committee.

(2128.) January 30, 1678[-9].—Sir Thomas Strickland to D. F. Pressing him to stand.

(2129.) January 30, 1678-9.—Sir J. Lowther of Lowther to D. F. About the election.

(2130.) February 1, 1678[-9].—Lord Morpeth to D. F. Thanking him for the report of the arms taken. If he cannot conveniently keep them desires him to send them to Naworth. Wishes that all the Justices of Cumberland had been as zealous in this matter as he had.

(2134.) February 3, 1678-9. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. Sir Joseph Williamson, Dr. Edisbury, Dr. Yerbury, Dr. Lamphire, Dr. Bouchier, all either civilians or physicians, and a great many more, stand to be burgesses for the University. "I think we shall chuse neither of the former—Mr. Lawrence Hide or Mr. Thin—if they should appear." Our House will do all it can for Mr. Secretary [Williamson].

(2135.) February 4, 1678[-9].—Newsletter. The damage done by the fire at the Temple is estimated at 80,000*l.* It is said that some important letters and papers of Lord Stafford's have been taken at Lord Ashton's, in Staffordshire.

(2136.) February 1678-9. Milloun Castle.—Dorothy Huddleston to D. F. Begging for his interest on behalf of her husband who intends to stand for Cumberland. *Signed.*

(2137.) February 8, 1678[-9].—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to D. F. Asking his advice concerning the election.

(2140.) February 15, 1678[-9].—Alan Bellingham to D. F. Begging for his interest for himself and Sir J. Lowther.

(2141.) February 18, 1678[-9].—Newsletter. Yesterday the City of London chose their burgesses for the next Parliament. The examination of Green and Hill, the murderers of Sir E. Godfrey, is put off till Friday next, because the Sheriff was busy with the election yesterday. Bury is reprieved till further order. Several regiments of foot are going to be disbanded, probably next week. There has been some talk in Holland of a thing that has lately happened there. The Prince of Orange had ordered that the keys of Deventer should be kept by the governor and not by the magistrates. The latter refused to surrender them. In the journey he has now lately made, the Prince repeated his order. The magistrates again refused, but at the same time left the chest open and the governor thereupon went and took the keys. The Prince's enemies make much talk about this, but the Stadtholder has the right to dispose of the keys of places. The Prince had also, with the advice of the Council, ordered new fortifications at Naierden, but it was vehemently opposed by Amsterdam, which is entirely under the influence of Monsieur Valkenier their Burgomaster, who is a perfect Frenchman, and no friend to the Prince. All the other towns have agreed to it.

(2144.) February 22, 1678[-9]. The Inner Temple.—J. Adams to D. F. The only damage I have received in the late fire is 10*s.* for repair of windows, rudely shaken by the blowing up of neighbouring buildings. I would willingly accept subscriptions, but would rather do without them than let people think I expect any profit. I think the market towns should provide 700*l.*, and that the south will make up the deficiencies of the north.

(2145.) February 24, 1678-9.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to D. F. I shall not be present at the election. If elected I intend to be in London the first day of the session.

(2146.) February 25, 1678-9.—Newsletter. Foreign news. Last Wednesday it was reported that St. John's Cambridge, was burnt down, but like many other rumours of this time it proved to be false. The election is going on still in Westminster. The candidates are Sir Stephen Fox, Sir William Poultney, Sir William Waller, Sir Philip Matthews. Green and Hill were executed on Friday, denying their guilt to the last. Bury is reprieved. Yesterday was brought up from Lancaster, Gerrard Ireland, alias Dowdell, and one Kelly, the latter being one of the murderers of Sir E. Godfrey, according to Prances's information.

(2148.) March 4, 167$\frac{8}{9}$.—Newsletter. Yesterday the Duke and Duchess of York left for the Hague, where it is said they will reside, by

the King's command. "It was indeed three or four days since talked of her Royal Highness going, but of his Royal Highness it was not known till Sunday evening, when his Highness ordered some of his servants to prepare things for it, and letting them know he had received the King's command to pass beyond seas. Accordingly next morning several persons of quality took their leave of his Royal Highness, who with his Duchess parted about 9 o'clock, the King accompanying them as farre as Deptford—where his Majesty saw a third rate frigate launched—." The wind is contrary, and it is thought they are not yet out of the river. "Before their departure yesterday morning the Privie Councell about 8 o'clock mett upon an extraordinary summons. The occasion as his Majesty told them was that his Majesty thought fitt for the preventing future inconveniences to make a soleamne declaration before God and them, that he was never in his life married to any person, save to the present Queen, and that he had not any legitimate issue; and of this purport a paper was drawne up and signed by his Majesty and attested by all the Lords of the Councell and was ordered to be entered in the Councell books. The Lady Anne, who it was said at first would goe with their Royal Highnesses, by the King's command remains here. And those of the Duke's family, whoe could not be ready now, are ordered to follow as fast as they can to the Hague, where their Royal Highnesses propose to reside."

(2149.) March 6, 1678–9.—Newsletter. Parliament met this morning, and after the Commons had taken the oaths before certain Lords, who by virtue of a deputation from the Lord Steward sat in the Court of Wards, the King, who went to Westminster by water, commanded them to retire and choose their Speaker. On the next day Mr. Seymour, who had been chosen unanimously, being presented to the King in the House of Lords, and "whoe it was expected would according to the usual custome have made his excuses and prayed the King's acceptance of them, but he spoke as follows:—'May it please Your Majesty, The Commons have in obedience to your Majesty's commands proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and have unanimously made me the subject of their choice, to which if your Majesty think fit to give your approbation Ile serve you and them the best I can.' To which the Lord Chancellor answered that His Majesty did thinke fitt, not out of any dislike of the person presented, but whom he had a great opinion and esteeme of, but for other reasons to discharge the election they had made, and to command them to return to their house, and there immediately to proceed to the choice of another Speaker, whom His Majesty expects should be presented to him to-morrow at 11 of the clocke. Accordingly they returned, but after some short debate concerning the right of choosing their Speaker they adjourned till to-morrow morning." Saturday 8th, The Commons sent a deputation of four members to the King to beg for delay that they might examine precedent, and resolve with deliberation in a matter of such moment. The King was pleased to allow them until Tuesday, assuring them that he would be as tender of their privileges as of his own prerogatives. Monday 10th, A committee was appointed to draw up a representation to be made to the King. Tuesday 11th, The Commons presented their representation to the King by some of their members. His Majesty answered that "they would do well to loose no more time but to do what they had been directed, viz., to choose another Speaker; upon which a debate arising that another addresse be made to His Majesty to pray he would graciously be pleased to take the said representation into farther consideration, which debate was adjourned, as well as the House till to-morrow morning."

(2150.) March 7, 1678[-9].—A long report of the proceedings and poll at the Lancashire election. Gerard and Bold, elected; Spencer, unsuccessful.

(2152.) March 18, 1678-9. Newsletter. — The Commons address was presented to the King on Wednesday. On Saturday they met again and, after the King's speech, they returned to their House, and Lord Russell having moved and Lord Cavendish seconded that Sergeant Gregory be their Speaker, he was chosen unanimously. The talk at Court is that the Lord Treasurer is about to resign, and that in token of his approbation the King will create him Marquis of Carmarthen.

(2154.) March 22, [1679].—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. Proceedings in Parliament.

(2157.) March 23, 1678-9. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. Heneage Finch has been returned for the University. His and Dr. Lamphire's numbers were very close, and the result was for some time doubtful. Sir J. Williamson has made a great match with Lady O'Brian, who is said to be worth 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* a year. Since he was eclipsed at Court he intends to reside in the country. I enclose a "seasonable lampoon" of thirteen verses.

(2161.) April 11, 1679.—Newsletter. One Allen, who had been an instrument in persuading a maid to fire her master's house in Fetter Lane, was yesterday committed by order of the House of Lords, as was likewise one Smith, who had endeavoured to persuade one Dr. Jones to poison Bedloe, which Jones testifies on oath.

(2162.) April 15, 1679.—Newsletter. Both Houses of Parliament have been busy most of last week upon the bill for the attainder of the Earl of Danby. The Lords had converted it into a bill of banishment, but the Commons think they ought not to agree, banishment not being the proper punishment in cases of high treason. The Lords declared that this shall not be a precedent, and answered that besides banishment the Earl would suffer loss of all estate real and personal. Notwithstanding the Commons adhered to the attainder, and yesterday the Lords agreed to it.

(2164.) April 19, 1679. [Queen's College,] Oxford.— Henry Fleming to D. F. I shall shortly want a new suit. The colour cannot be wrong if you miss black, which is very seldom worn by any but doctors, masters, and bachelors.

(2167.) April 28, 1679.—Newsletter. Parliamentary proceedings.

(2170.) May 2, 1679. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. The greatest University news is that it has "lately bought in some houses close by the Theater, where they designe to build an elaboratory and a repository for John Tredaskins's—and other—rarities." In pulling them down part of Exeter College was damaged.

(2172.) May 13, 1679.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament about the trial of the Lords.

(2173.) May 19, 1679.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament, May 14-19.

(2174.) May 25, 1679.—Newsletter. Parliamentary and Foreign news.

(2175.) June 3, 1679.—Newsletter. Last Wednesday, the Magistrates of Middlesex and Westminster attended the Council and received a great

rebuke for not being more vigilant in putting in force the law against papists. His Majesty also commanded the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to double and treble their vigilance against papists, he being determined to proceed against them with even more severity than if the Parliament were sitting. The King has also ordered Sir George Wakeman and others who are in prison, to be brought to speedy trial; and, that which is a farther mark of his zeal in the proceedings, that several priests who have been condemned shall be immediately executed. On Wednesday one Neville was arrested on Oates' information.

(2177.) June 10, 1679.—Newsletter. Several regiments are to be raised to march against the rebels who have grown to a considerable head.

(2178.) June 16, 1679. Naworth.—Lord Morpeth to D. F. Informing him that he has received orders to muster and bring into Carlisle with all speed three companies of his militia regiment. The Duke of Monmouth will be there in a few days, and he would not have him find them behind their neighbours in preparations.

(2179.) June 18, 1679.—[The Justices of Westmoreland to the High Constables of Kendal and Lethward.] Warrant for raising the train bands.

(2180.) June 18, 1679.—D. F. to Lord Morpeth. Promising to use all diligence and hoping to be at Penrith with his men on Monday night, and at Carlisle next day. There will be many defects and gaps to be supplied, for the last time they were called out was in June 1676. *Copy.*

(2181.) June 18, 1679.—D. F. to Major Richard Lowther.—Calling out the train bands. *Copy.*

(2182.) June 19, 1679.—Newsletter. Reports from Scotland.

(2183.) June 21, 1679.—Newsletter. The Jesuits have been executed. Like those who have gone before them they denied their guilt to the last. Mr. Langhorne is reprieved in hopes of a confession. He offers I am told to discover the lands and moneys of the Jesuits in England, but that will not do. He must confess all he knows of the plot, of which he without doubt knows as much as anybody, if he will have his life.

(2184.) June 26, 1679.—Newsletter. News of the defeat of the rebels at Bothwell Bridge. Our artillery contributed very much to their disorganization.

(2185.) June 28, 1679.—Newsletter. Description of the battle.

(2186.) June 29. John Adams to D. F. His maps are ready. In sheets they will be sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* a map, mounted at 5*s.*

(2187.) July 1, 1679.—Newsletter. News from Scotland.

(2189.) Certificate from Thomas Jackson, Mayor of Carlisle that Sir George Fletcher, Daniel Fleming, and Major Lowther's companies, having been quartered for ten days in Carlisle, have behaved themselves honestly and orderly to the content of their landlords.

(2191.) July 6, 1679. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. Upon the good news of the Scots being quelled we expect to have an Act this year, in which solemnity they may receive a second brush and be assaulted with wit and drollery. The warden of New College, Dr. Nicholas, will, if he comes forward, succeed the Warden of Winchester, who is dead. The latter place is worth 500*l.* the former only 200*l.* a year.

(2192.) July 10, 1679.—Newsletter. Mr. Boldron was sent down with some of the King's messengers on Saturday, and we hear that they have secured Sir Thomas Gascoigne with his books and papers.

(2193.) July 12, 1679.—Newsletter. The Parliament is to be dissolved and another called in October. The proclamation is now in the press. A man named Fitzgerald has surrendered himself and offers to confess all he knows.

(2194.) July 12, 1679.—John Browham, High Constable of Kendal ward to other Constables. Sending a warrant for a rate of 2*d.* in the pound, for officers' pay.

(2195.) July 15, 1679.—Newsletter. We hear from Swansea that a priest, supposed to be Conyers, and another, have been wandering about disguised as distressed seamen. Conyers parted from his comrade and went towards Pembroke personating a foreigner that could neither speak nor understand English. At Haverfordwest some person recognised him and he was arrested. An extraordinary council has been called at Hampton Court, we cannot imagine the reason.

(2196.) July 15, [16]79.—Mabel Benson to Alice Fleming. Sending her a "manta and a head-dress which is as fashionable as any is worne."

(2198.) July 22, 1679.—Newsletter. An account of the evidence against Sir George Wakeman, and his acquittal. Foreign news.

(2199.) July 24, 1679.—Newsletter. Many are extremely angry with Chief Justice Scroggs about the trial. Foreign news.

(2200.) July 26, 1679.—Newsletter. Writs for the New Parliament which is to meet on October 17th are to issue immediately. The new guard of 200 musketeers which has been so much talked of is now quite given up, for besides the charge which would have been very considerable, it was looked upon as a thing that would have given new jealousy, for people would have looked on it, and so they imagined already, as a nursery of officers to lead an army upon any occasion.

(2201.) July 29, 1679.—Newsletter. We hear from Swansea that two priests were executed on the 29th at Cardiff for exercising the Romish religion; and from Plymouth that there are three "Argereens" in the channel who have taken, among others, a vessel of 400 tons.

(2202.) July 29, 1679.—Newsletter. The generality of people are extremely angry with my Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, and great notice is taken of the Portuguese Ambassador visiting him the day after the trial. The meeting of Parliament is put off from October 7th to the 17th in order that the northern counties may not be hindered in their harvest, as also because the King may be about that time at Newmarket. The King has sent a buck to the officers of each regiment of the city train bands, and 10*l.* to drink his health. Foreign news.

(2203.) August 10, 1679.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to D. F. About the election.

(2204.) August 12, 1679.—Newsletter. One Mr. Jennison, a gentleman that saw Mr. Ireland at his chamber here in Town on the 19th of August last, though he denied it to the last, has now made great discoveries of the plot. He said that he had been informed by Ireland, and by his brother who is a priest now in Newgate, that Sir George Wakeman had undertaken to poison the King, that the Lords Bellasis, Arundel of

Wardour, and Stafford, were in the plot, and that the papists had made the Earl of Danby their friend. The names of the four ruffians who were to murder the King were La Valine, a man who had been cashiered from the Dutch service, one Broake, Wilson, and Cartell, who has lately married the Marchioness of Worcester. To the objection made that he had kept this secret so long, he answered that he had felt bound by many oaths of secrecy, but being at Sir George Wakeman's trial, and seeing how things were going there, that he felt oppressed in conscience, was forced to go out of court sick, and could not rest until he had discovered all he knew. This new evidence makes people speak still more against those who acquitted Sir George Wakeman. Lord Bellasis has petitioned that he may go to his house in the country for his health, and, the physicians having certified his illness, leave has been given, but that he shall be under such a strict guard as shall secure him.

(2205.) August 19, 1679.—Newsletter. To-morrow the Lady Anne with her little sister, and the Lady Isabella, embark for Flanders under the care of the Earl of Ossory. It is certain that when Parliament meets we shall hear of discoveries made by several persons which are now kept secret. The Earl of Newbury has, for the same reason that Lord Roberts did, changed his title to be Earl of Macclesfield. People are extremely angry with Chief Justice Scroggs; some think that he will not be able to sit upon the bench again, others threaten impeachment, but his friends say he is not concerned at these calumnies, and will justify his proceedings and sincerity, and good meaning in them, to all the world.

(2206.) August 19, 1679. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F.

(2208.) August 20, 1679. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. With your token, your nephew and I, your godson's tutor Mr. Musgrave, and some others, drank your health, with the Ambassador, who passes for a servant, or carrier among us, but is no less, as some say, than a Justice of Peace in his own country. Your nephew is likely to keep in good health if he continues to rise at six o'clock in the morning, which he does not fail of as yet in term time. He is very hospitable to all his countrymen, and spends a good deal on pictures, clothes, pamphlets, and ornaments for his chamber. Alderman Wright, and Brome Harwood, are elected for the city, Sir Leoline Jenkins, who is upon his return from Nimeguen, and Dr. Parrott, for the University. Dr. Oldish and Mr. Lane, who also stood, received only 114 and 55 votes. The wardenship of New College is offered to Dr. Beeston, Master of Winchester. Several things of Hobbes's are come out of late.

(2210.) September 2, 1679.—Newsletter. The King is very well and has regained a great deal of the strength which he had lost, and has had no appearance of any new attack since his fit on Tuesday last. On Friday last the Lord Mayor and Aldermen resolved, that during the King's illness, two Aldermen should attend every day to enquire of his health. On Saturday two went. People think it was thought on somewhat late. On Thursday last Mr. Oates presented to the Council a complaint or rather accusation against Chief Justice Scroggs, and Sir Philip Floyd, charging the former with corruption, and the latter with betraying the secrets of the Council, as in the particular case of his witnessing against him at the trial of Sir George Wakeman &c. On Wednesday come sevennight Mr. Oates is to make out his charge. My Lord Chief Justice makes little account of it, and doubts not to justify himself. About eleven last night the Duke of York arrived, and went this morning early to Windsor.

(2211.) September 4, 1679.—Thomas Preston and Curwen Rawlinson to John Ambrose at Lowick and W. Fleming at Coniston. The candidates at Lancaster will be Lord Brandon, Sir Charles Houghton, and Mr. Hoult. They support the two first who are firm Protestants.

(2212.) September 6, 1679.—D. F. to Alan Bellingham at Levens. About the election. Does not expect any opposition to him.

(2213.) September 7, 1679. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. Your son has been ill, but is better. "I need not tell you that his Royall Highness is in England, or what remarks were made—as well as bonefires in Windsor—on his arrival on the 2nd of September."

(2217.) September 14 [1679].—Lord Morpeth to D. F. Thanking him for his support.

(2217*a*.) September 16, [1679]. Whitehall.—Newsletter. The Duke of Monmouth arrived on Thursday from Windsor; nobody could believe it till we heard that the King had taken away his commission of General and commanded him to go beyond the seas. On Saturday he went to Windsor to deliver his commission and returned that evening, and yesterday he went again by order of the King, by whom he was very well received. He told him to hasten his departure and to continue abroad till things were brought to some settlement, in which much is hoped from the approaching Parliament. On Monday his Royal Highness parts for Flanders and the Duke of Monmouth begins his journey, it is said for Hamburg. Sir Thomas Armstrong has the King's leave to sell his place of Lieutenant in the Guards.

(2218.) September 23, 1679.—Newsletter. "I am informed from a good hand that my Lord Cheife Justice's warrant is out for apprehending the Duke of Bucks, and that the charge is for treasonable practises in endeavouring to alienate the hearts of the King's subjects from him and to stirre up sedition. The perticulars are these. That my Lord Cheife Justice being in his circuit, and giveing charge to the Grand Jury, and among other things recommending to them and the Justices, the strict executing the laws against papists, the Duke of Bucks whoe was in court stood up and said that it was well indeed that were done, but that my Lord Cheife Justice when he gave that charge did not mean it should be observed, that he was a favourer of the papists, and that he knew that he had private orders to assist and favour the papists all he could, and which last is a reflection upon the King, punishable by the law, which declares it treason to say the King is a papist. This I tell you as it is told me, not being able to say anything herein of my owne knowledge. It is added that the Duke absconds, and that my Lord Cheife Justice, before he gave out his warrant, complained to the King, and had his directions in it. The Duke of Monmouth has taken out a general pardon, which is now about passeing the Great Seal."

(2219.) September 30, 1679.—Newsletter. The Duke of Monmouth is going to a house lent to him by Prince Rupert at a place called Rhenen.

(2221.) October 14, 1679.—Newsletter.

(2222.) October 21, 1679.—Newsletter. "Yesterday the King knighted the two Sheriffs of London and one Mr. Russell" one of the Common Council, and, Mr. Recorder assuring the King that he had honoured

three persons who were of known loyalty, the King answered, to the best of my remembrance, in these words, 'Gentlemen, I assure you I will stand by you for the preservation of the Church and State, and upon all occasions you shall see I will. And for God's sake, gentlemen, let us have a care of those who are enemies to the Church of England,' which gracious expression of the King's delighted all the hearers. Sir William Jones has resigned on account of great affliction at the death of his son, desiring to lead a private life.

(2223.) October 28, 1679.—Newsletter. At the feast at Merchant Taylors' Hall on Tuesday last, his Royal Highness spoke thus:—'My Lord Mayor, I am the first man that can demand property in England, and have the greatest property of any subject in England, and therefore have the greatest reason to defend it. Any other man may have private interests, but I can have none, for I know very well that as long as this nation and this city are well, I shall be so, and that I can be so no longer. And I do assure you, my Lord, no one person in all the assembly can ever venture his life more freely in the defence of this nation and citty, and the government thereof as it is now by law established, than I will, and have been always ready to do, as I hope is very well known.'

(2224.) November 6, 1679.—John Adams to D. F. I have returned from the Universities with 600 subscriptions. I have in all 1,500.

(2225.) November 10, 1679.—Newsletter. Lord Vaughan takes with him to Jamaica a great many people to increase the colony, which is looked upon as the most thriving in those parts. This morning the Lords met, and Parliament was prorogued to April 13th. There was a very good appearance as well of Lords as of Commons.

(2226.) November 13, 1679.—Newsletter. Foreign news. The Lady Anne has the small pox.

(2227.) November 20, 1679.—Newsletter. Yesterday about nine o'clock the Prince and Princess of Orange departed. The King and his Royal Highness accompanied them to Gravesend. Foreign news.

(2229.) November 27, 1679.—Newsletter. Sir Robert Payton at his examination yesterday before the Council continued to affirm that he did not know Mr. Willoughby, and Mr. Willoughby at first said he did not know Sir Robert Payton. But being pressed he owned he had met him two or three times, but had never spoken to him. Sir Robert is to give security to appear at the King's Bench.

(2230.) November 27, 1679. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. We have admitted one Mr. Nicholson, whom Sir Joseph has sent into Germany and France, who is so well skilled in the Saxon language that Sir Joseph [Williamson] has founded a Saxon lecture in our College, which he reads every Wednesday in Term time. A Tabiter is to be admitted on St. Thomas' Day, about which time I hope to get your son in "Poor Child," which is the first step to the great preferment they all aim at.

(2232.) December 1, 1679.—Newsletter. On Thursday about 10 or 12 at night the Duke of Monmouth arrived here very unexpectedly and came to his lodging at the Cockpit. The King when he was acquainted with it by a message from his Grace, was as much surprised as offended, declared he would not see him, forbid him the Court, and let him know that the best he could do was immediately to return to Holland, which he will not do; which has so far increased the King's displeasure that

he has taken from him all his employments. On Friday the Duke removed from the Cockpit to his "house in the Meuse," where he still is, and on Friday night a great many bonfires were made for joy of his return. But the rabble who made them, and obliged everybody by their importunity to contribute thereunto, did not consider the prejudice they did him thereby.

(2234.) December 2, 1679. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F.

(2235.) December 15, 1679.—Newsletter. This morning Lord Chief Justice Vaughan died at his lodgings in Town after an indisposition of a few hours. 12th, To-day Doctor Burnet the popish priest was condemned for perverting his Majesty's subjects. Foreign news.

(2236.) December 16, 1679.—Newsletter. Fighting at Tangiers, and foreign news.

(2237.) December 23, 1679.—Newsletter. On Sunday afternoon the Council met and decided upon a vigorous prosecution of the papists, "which I can assure you will be executed without any connivance or partiality." The *Gazette* will give you an account of the particular methods. The Privy Council of Scotland have written a most humble letter to the King thanking him for the honour he has done them in sending his only brother among them. "On Thursday night last Mr. Dryden, the poet, comeing from the coffee house in Covent Garden was set upon by three or four fellows, and very soarly beaten, but likewise very much cutt and wounded with a sword. It is imagined that this has happened to him because of a late satyr that is laid at his door, though he positively disowned it. The Duke of Monmouth's places have been taken away from him. The news you will see in the *Gazette* from Holland ought to be of as much satisfaction as it is of importance to this nation, when it letts people see how false those reports are which have been spread abroad of the King's haveing entered into a strict allyance with France, and that on the contrary his Majesty's counsells are not only vigorous thus in bearding the French in a matter they soe hard laboured in, but that they are such as promote the true interests of our kingdome, and of our Protestant religion."

(2238.) December 27, 1679. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. On Tuesday last we had an election for "poor children" and the three of us who came last from Kendal School got in. Our seniors had no hopes and did not stand.

(2239.) December 27, 1679. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. Announcing his son's election to the foundation. He has two juniors "so he will escape some hard service by the bargaine. He must now think of nothing but being Provost and mind his business accordingly." Your nephew left on the 20th, on which day I went along with him and the other gentlemen of the same table, whom I mentioned in my last, as far as Windsor, whither your nephew's curiosity, not knowing when he might have an opportunity to see it again, led him to see the place, and an house of the Duke of Buckingham's about six miles off. I understand they got well to London after I parted with them. I hope to hear of them in the north in a fortnight. The Bishop of Oxford and our Provost wonder at his taking such a journey at this time of the year.

(2240.) December 29, 1679.—Newsletter. The Viceroy of New Spain complains of injuries done upon their coasts by several nations under pretence of cutting logwood.

(2241.) January 4, 1679[–80]. Naworth.—Lord Morpeth to D. F. Sending him the deputation for Cumberland.

(2245.) January 22, 1679–80. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. I cannot do less than return thanks for your large token. "If we had not been a great company of good fellows wee should not have been able to get it—and what Mr. Simpson added to it—spent, but we conquered it at last, and hope that His Majesty and yourself will be the healthier for our remembrance. The greatest news I have to send you is that upon a controversy which lately arose betwixt the University and the London booksellers about printing some sort of bibles, a debate was held long time att Councill Table, but the business was referred to the Common Law, where tis verily believed the University booksellers—whereof Moses Pitt is now the cheifest—will carry it and thereby enjoy a liberty of printing the said Bibles, the prohibitory Act whereby they were limited and restrained *pro tempore* being lately expired."

(2246*a*.) January 4, 1679[–80].—Sir George Fletcher and others to Edward Lowry. Enclosing a copy of a letter from the King to the Lord Lieutenants of Cumberland and Westmoreland, recommending them to allow Captain Tonge, of the Coldstream Guards, the Muster Master for their counties, to hold his office on appointing a deputy, during his absence in Virginia, whither he is commanded. *Copy.*

(2247.) January 24, 1679[–80].—The Lords of the Council to the Lancashire Justices. Urging them to enforce the laws against Recusants. *Copy.*

(2248.) January 24, 1679[–80].—The Lords of the Council to the Clerk of the Peace in Westmoreland. To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Copy.*

(2249.) January 24, 1679[–80].—Newsletter. Yesterday Sir Gobert Barrington, Colonel Mildmay, and others presented a petition from Essex concerning the Parliament. The King having taken it, answered that he was extremely surprised to hear them meddle with matters that so immediately concerned the Crown and him, and that against the leave of the best and chief men of the county. That he believed that some of those who subscribed the petition might mean well, but they were abused by those that did not. And his Majesty was pleased to add, that he was not willing to call to mind things past. That he did remember the Act of Oblivion though he did not remember it as they did. That he saw sundry who stood in need of that Act of Oblivion, and that they would do well to take such courses as might not need another. That he very well remembered forty. And he turned away saying 'Mr. Mildmay I would you would remember forty.' To which he very insolently replied 'Sir, I remember sixty.' Yesterday in the forenoon the Knights of the Shire of Berkshire presented a petition from the Grand Jury of that county. The King pleasantly answered them 'Wee shall agree better over a cup of ale when wee meet at Windsor than wee are like to doe here. I had thought my neighbors would not have medled with what does not concern them.'

(2251.) February 28, 1679[–80.]—Newsletter. The King yesterday ordered the lists of papists returned to the House of Commons by the members, to be transcribed and delivered to all the judges going on circuit, who are to take care that presentments are made of them all in order to their conviction.

(2252.) March 2, 1679[-80].—Newsletter. It is said the Duke of Monmouth will submit and reconcile himself to the King. "His enemies cannot but be very uneasy to see how everybody makes theire court to him, and every day there is a crowd at his side that there is hardly any stirring."

(2253.) March 2, 1679[-80].—Newsletter. Giving an account of two duels, the one between Sir W. Poultney's son and Col. Warner's son, the other between the Earl of Plymouth and Sir George Huitt.

(2254.) March 2, 1679-80.—D. F. to Lord Morpeth. Asking if he may return to Sir Thomas Strickland, to wear on his journey to London, his sword, a weapon rather for ornament than use. Sir Thomas is not likely to do anything prejudicial to the government.

(2255.) March 9, 1679[-80].—Newsletter. The King and Duke were magnificently entertained last night by the Lord Mayor. The King returned to Whitehall at one o'clock in the morning, the bells ringing and a great many bonfires made, whither the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen attended him, followed by a great number of people, who with their loud cries of 'God bless the King, God bless the Duke,' awakened the inhabitants everywhere as they passed. There has not anything of late happened which more pleases all good people and more discourages the factious than the action of the King and Duke in showing their confidence in the City, and the City's most dutiful and kind behaviour. We hear no more of the reconciliation of the Duke of Monmouth.

(2256.) March 16, 1679[-80].—Newsletter. Mr. Pepys's servant who formerly accused his master of being a Papist, being very ill, sent to beg his pardon, confessing that it was all false.

(2258.) April 7, 1680. [Queen's College,] Oxford. — Thomas Dixon to D. F. Mr. Vice Chancellor before he went into Wales, being Archdeacon of Brecknock, on his return from Andover whither he had gone to meet the Bishop of Exeter, "surprized and caught a great many of our Poor Children att a neighbouring alehouse, takeing fresh fees of a young man as they had paid themselves formerly; yet he dealt so severely with them that he gave them their choice the next day whether they would be whipt or turned out of their places, and they all chose the latter, and some of them are out accordingly yet, but others—whereof Henry was one, being scarse ever in an alehouse before—were restored to their places shortly after, having exercises imposed upon them; and the rest would be content with the same soure sauce if they might have it."

(2259.) April 7, 1680.—University College, Oxford. H. Todd to D. F. Asking if his name may be printed among the subscribers to the *Atlas* of which the first volume will be out in a month. "Your son—over the way—as I hear has escaped a terrible storme that has shipwracked some of his fraternity."

(2260.) April 8, 1680. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. There has been an election of Poor Children in place of those turned out.

(2261.) April 13, 1680.—Newsletter. I am informed that Sir Thomas Player and others, pursuant to a resolution taken at their club, called upon the Lord Mayor last week to desire him to call a Common Council in order to provide for the peace and safety of the city against the papists and apprentices. The Lord Mayor answered that he would take all the care he could, but saw no need to call a Common Council. The Duke of

Monmouth went down last week to hunt in one of the King's forests, "but was not permitted, the warden haveing express orders to the contrary. Philip le Mar, the boy whome the Duke of Buckingham is accused to have abused, and who is now a prisoner in the Marshalsea, lyes dangerously ill," not without suspicion of poison, but these are but surmizings which people in this jealous age are apt to have, and that many times without any ground.

(2262.) April 15, 1680.—John Adams to D. F. About Mr. Pitt's *Atlas*, and his own *Index Villaris*. He is not inclined to give coats of arms, indeed "Mr. Blome hath got nothing but scandal and evill will by his bad accompts and great mistakes."

(2263.) April 20, 1680.—Newsletter. The Grand Jury have rejected the indictment against Mr. Langford, Mr. King, and another for subornation of perjury against the Duke of Buckingham. The Council is making a further reformation in the Commissions of the Peace all England over. Care will be taken that none but persons of known affection to the Church and State are in the Commission. From Ireland we hear that the Lord Lieutenant has received the King's orders about examining persons concerning the plot of which Lord Shaftesbury gave information.

(2264.) April 27, 1680.—Newsletter. A report has been spread about that the late Bishop of Durham at his death put into the hands of Sir Gilbert Gerrard, his son-in-law, a black box, sealed up with a charge not to open it as long as the King lived. Sir Gilbert, however, was prevailed upon by curiosity to open it, and found in it a paper signed by the Bishop declaring that he had married the Duke of Monmouth's mother to the King. Sir Gilbert was brought before the King and examined, and declared upon oath that he knew nothing of any such box or paper. The King has approved of the nomination by the Turkey Company of Lord Chandos to be Ambassador at Constantinople in place of Sir John Finch, he "having taken care first to obtain the King's pardon upon his humble petition and recantation for his having been one of the Lords that signed the petition concerning the Parliament."

(2265.) May 4, 1680.—Newsletter. Report of examinations about the "black box."

(2266.) May 5, 1680.—The Justices of Lancashire to the Earl of Sunderland. We have in accordance with the instructions received on March 25th, issued summonses to all the Recusants named in the Commission to appear at the next Quarter Sessions to be holden at Lancaster. The officers for the most part have made oath before us that they had been at their respective places of abode and left the summonses, but not one of them did appear. Two of them, Thomas Carter and John Southworth, have already taken the oaths. Several others had entered into recognisances, and as they have not appeared, their recognisances are to be estreated. "This general absconding of theirs prevents us of giveing a particular certainty, according as their Lordship's letter required, what place or country they or any of them may be found in, and we are at a stand till your Lordship's shall further direct us what farther course to take to prosecute them to a premunire. Most of them are already prosecuted of recusancie, and such as by pleading have defered their convictions cannot escape above one Quarter Sessions longer. Indeed the constables in some townes have been remisse and faulty, not regarding their charge and oath, but we take what care we can in that particular."

(2267.) May 5, 1680.—The Lords of the Council to the Corporation of Kirkby Kendal. Ordering them to report whether the Act for the well governing and regulating of Corporations, &c. has been duly put in execution by them from time to time. *Copy.*

(2268.) May 12 and 19, [16]80.—D. F. to Lady Middleton, at Leighton. Advising her, as he has already advised another rich widow, his cousin Curwen of Workington, to marry a Protestant who will protect and convert her. *Copy.*

(2269.) May 21, 1680. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. Explaining his part in the alehouse trouble. "This week Mr. Provost put all in their places again which he had before put out."

(2271.) June 7, 1680. London.—Christopher Philipson to D. F. "The busynesse lyes now betwixt the Lords and Commons, and tis thought the King will leave it there. We realy doe not know what to thinke of his designes, some say one thing and some another, but tis upon the point whether he will yield to us or stand upon his own leggs. I fear still if the Church fall we are not as we should be, and what will follow may be understood. I hear this day that the King hath ordered Chief Justice Scroggs to lye down his commission." Sir John Lowther wished me to send you the enclosed. "I am satisfied in manie as I never was. You'll see by the votes what we are doing. I desire we may doe what we can as to private affaires, though not what we would in publick. Honourable Sir K. G. and some of us was disappointed, a motion being moved to remove the Duchess of Portsmouth, the Sha[ftesbury] men stood up and clearly quashed it. 'Tis said that their ought to be manaigers in one House for the whole affaires of the King and Kingdome, and that she's a good woman in those affaires, but I shall leave all to God's providence, and shall pray for all good men that will the welfare of the King, the Church, and that Government."

(2272.) June 17, 1680.—The Justices of Westmoreland to the Earl of Sunderland.—Reciting the steps they had taken in obedience to the commissions of November 23, 1678, and March 25, 1680. None of the persons summoned have appeared. *Copy.*

(2274.) June 12, 1680. — Sir John Lowther of S[tockbridge] to D. F. Asking whether the reports about the alterations of Justices will come to anything. He has communicated his questions about the papists to some of the Judges who advise a second tender of the oath. Full printed instructions are being sent down. All fear that Tangiers will fall.

(2275.) June 29, 1680.—The Lords of the Council to the Justices of Lancashire. Approving of their care and diligence. The names of all Popish Recusants who have been convicted are to be returned into the Exchequer with all speed. Others are to be proceeded against at the next assizes. And as to those who withdraw from their homes to avoid the oath, penalties are to be inflicted upon all who go more than five miles from their ordinary abodes, and also upon all who harbour them. A return is to be made at once of all such persons, and also of all who send their children to be educated in foreign seminaries. *Copy.*

(2276.) June 30, 1680.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. I find that in the new Commission of Peace, yourself, Mr. Carleton, and I are left out, and Mr. Hasell added. I mean to inquire if they have been turned out by an immediate command from the King, or if any cause is assigned.

(2277.) June 30, 1680.—A *Capias Utlagatum* against divers Recusants of Westmoreland, about seventy in number, for refusing the oath of supremacy.

(2278.) July 6, 1680.—Sir John Lowther of S[tockbridge] to D. F. I had no suspicion that the Commission would be altered as it has been. "Lord Morpeth got the Kings personal command to the Chancellor, and a warrant instantly [passed] though not without expostulation, and the Commission was in the country at least ten days before I knew of it; you are already in the prints amongst those put out. We have some fears that things are not well in Scotland."

(2279.) July 8, 1680. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. The Dean of Carlisle has come and intends to stay over the Act. By next Monday the "heat of the Act will be over, and we shall be surfetted with sights and playes, as well as tired with hurry and noise. Wee had a publick presentation this day for a Doctor of Physick, a Bachelor in Divinity, four Masters, and one Bachelor of Arts, of our house. Mr. Skelton answers the Doctors this Act in the theater but dos not take his degree." We have heard rumours of alarms in the north about the Orcades. If a Scotch tempest should arise, I should be afraid to pay a visit this summer to Cumberland, though my father is sending me a horse.

(2280.) July 13, 1680.—The Justices of Westmoreland to the Lord Chancellor. Protesting against the appointment of Arthur Skaif to be a Justice. He was extraordinarily active in arms against the Crown, was a purchaser of Crown lands, and is of a very different kidney from the gentleman who have been put out. *Draft.*
A note states that, on receipt of this, Skaif was turned out.

(2283.) July 14, 1680.—The Same to the Same. Another protest giving further reasons against Skaif's appointment.

(2284.) July 15, [16]80.—M. D. to ———. "I am well assured there is a severe prosecution of the papists intended. Roger Kenyon has received instructions from the Council to levy 20*l.* a month on two thirds of all their estates both in Lancashire and Cheshire. They are now as much down in the South as since the plot broak out."

(2284*a*.) July 17, 1680.—Robert Moore to D. F. Concerning the prosecution of Recusants.

(2285.) July 18, 1680.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. Giving an account of what passed at the Sessions.

(2286.) July 20, 1680.—The Lords of the Treasury to the Justices of Westmoreland. Ordering them to deliver to William Christian, the receiver for the Crown of forfeited estates in their county, duplicates of the three months assessments of any place where any Popish Recusants have property. *Copy.*

(2287.) July 20, 1680.—J. Adams to D. F. The *Atlas* cannot be bound in the plainest calf under 18*s*.

(2289.) July 29, 1680. Wr[ightington].—Agnes Dicconson to D. F. Praying him to speak to the Judges at Carlisle or Appleby in favour of those who submit to the prosecution of the law for conscience sake.

(2290.) July 31, 1680. London.—Sir John Lowther of S[tockbridge] to D. F. Lord Carlisle will shortly be coming, and will doubtless dis-

approve of all that his son has done. On Thursday the Common Hall at the election of sheriffs petitioned the Lord Mayor to represent it as their desires to the King that the Parliament may sit, but name no time. There are hopes we can hold Tangiers.

(2292.) August 3, 1680. Leighton.—Anne, Lady Middleton, to D. F. I have received yours with an opinion concerning our recognisances, which I see can be discharged no way but by appearing. I know not whether it will be better to forfeit them by not appearing or to appear and be "premuneared" by the refusal of the oath of supremacy. I hope that you will take our part against Mr. Kenyon. I am much troubled at my sister marrying Mr. George Leyborne. I do not like her example so well that I shall follow it. I think that in that particular you speak out of drollery.

(2293.) August 3, 1680.—A list of books bought by D. F.'s son at Oxford.

(2299.) August 27, 1680.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F.

(2300.) August 27, 1680.—Bill for a wooden bottle of best French wine, 7*s.* 6*d.*

(2301.) September 7, 1680. London.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to D. F. Promising to use every endeavour to have right done him.

(2302.) September 7, 1680.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir G. Fletcher. On the same subject as the preceding letter.

(2305.) September 11, 1680. — The Earl of Thanet, Sheriff of Westmoreland, to John Browham, the Chief Constable of Kendal. Warrant to search for Recusants, and ordering all petty constables and churchwardens to appear before him on Oct. 11th at Kendal, there to give information on oath what lands, tenements, &c. the persons named in the schedule, being Recusants convict, have, or had at the time of their conviction.

(2306.) September 12, 1680.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. I have just received a letter from Lord Morpeth informing me that the King has ordered that I desist from acting as Deputy Lieutenant, and resign my commission as Colonel. I have also received "a mighty kind letter from the Duke of Norfolk, and was this day kindly treated by the Earl of Sussex." I have a letter from Mr. Dean [of Carlisle]. The most remarkable thing in it was "that the D[uke] of M[onmouth] had been at Exeter, great numbers of people meeting him, 1,000 in white running before him into toone crying 'God bless protestant D[uke], and the D[evil] take the pope."

(2307.) September 14, 1680.—D. F. to Sir Christopher Musgrave. I am very grateful for your kind letter. I am daily expecting orders like those sent to Sir George Fletcher. No one can charge us or our fathers with being traitors, papists, or fanatics. "Whilst Sir George is sheriff it is thought he cannot safely go unto Newmarket. I am heartily glad to hear that honest Sir G. Wharton hath so well weathered the late storm he was engaged in. *Draft.*

(2308.) September 18, 1680.—John Adams to D. F. Thanking him for information, and for pointing out errors in his book. He has been misled by the King's Books, which are very faulty in the four northern counties.

(2309.) September 11, [16]80. London.—The Earl of Carlisle to Sir George Fletcher. Desiring to hear from him his own statement, so that he may compose the difference between him and Lord Morpeth.

September 18, [16]80. London.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir George Fletcher. Informing him that he has represented the whole case to Colonel Legge, who had gone that day to Newmarket, and that he and Mr. James Graham will take the first opportunity to move his Majesty in it.

(2310.) September 18, 1680. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. "The last week came into Oxford the Prince Palatin with some other Germaine nobles, who were very noblaly entertained by the university, not only by feasting, but also by speeches at every colledge gate, and by creating of them Doctors. Last Thursday the Duke of Monmouth came into Oxford too a horse rase about a mile out of town, where he rid a horse of his own himselfe against a horse of my Lord Wharton's, but lost."

(2311.) September 25, 1680.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to D. F. General professions of goodwill and readiness to serve him.

(2312.) September 26, 1680. Wr[ightington].—Agnes Diconson to D. F. We are very grateful for your care of us. Let me beg you to be present at Lancaster Sessions to grant what lawful favour you can to those that have done no ill thing. I would not ask it if there were the least reason to suspect any ill designs. In these days when so many are always ready to believe evil, and loath to hear the truth, unless it be as they would have it, just and moderate men like yourself are worthy of all respect.

(2313.) September 28, 1680.—The Same to the Same. Since my last letter we have heard of uncle Kirkby's illness and great danger.

(2314.) October 1, 1680.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. I have heard from Sir C. Musgrave, and believes he will do his best. I expect to be elected mayor on Monday. My brother Fletcher is treating with the City of Dublin for giving his estate to them and is now in Dublin.

(2315.) October 3, 1680.—The Same to the Same. I believe that Mr. Kirkby died of the disease which is so prevalent at Richmond and in Yorkshire. It is not generally fatal except to old people. I would let Mr. Curwen have his goods if I can find any pretence to let them go but I must have something to say to free myself from William Christian who has a grant for those things.

(2316.) October 5, 1680.—D. F. and others to the Earl of Sunderland. Informing him that in obedience to the King's commands they had bound over a great number of popish Recusants to keep the peace, and to appear at the Sessions to take the oaths. Most did appear accordingly and took the oath of Allegiance, but the "Court upon their refusal of the oath of Supremacy, makeing an order for all their continuances, they were continued from Sessions to Sessions until they lately neglected to appear." The Justices have ordered the recognisances of such as neglected to appear to be estreated, but "as to such persons as did appear and take the oath of Allegiance we make bold to delay the estreating of their recognisances until your Honour shall be pleased to acquaint us with his Majesty's pleasure therein. For divers learned men in the law are of opinion that such recognisances are not forfeited by reason of the said recusants appear-

ing, keeping the peace, and being of good behaviour, according to the conditions of their several recognisances. And as to the said Recusants not departing the Court without license, they say that was observed by their appearing at their first Sessions, and that clause was more than the said proclamation did require. And as touching their being continued from Sessions to Sessions, they alledge it was only ordered so by the Court, without takeing any new recognisances or haveing the consent of their sureties thereunto, which is illegal as they pretend." We being dubicus of the law in this case acquaint your Lordship with the Papists' objections. *Copy.*

(2319.) October 13, 1680. Coniston.—R[oger] F[leming] to D. F. Reporting the news from London which he had heard at Dalton fair; and also the names of those who are to have commissions in the company of Captain Kirkby.

(2321.) October 2, 1680. Thurnham.—Robert Dalton to D. F. I beg you will come to the Lancaster Sessions which being the leading court will be a precedent to the whole country. "Some thousands of poor peoples's makeing or undoing in a great measure depends upon your presence." I am informed that at least 6,000 persons have been bound over in 40*l.* a piece. How 24,000*l.* could ever be paid I cannot imagine. It would be ruinous. I do not believe that such forfeitures were ever intended.

(2322.) October 20, 1680. [Queen's College,] Oxford. — Thomas Dixon to D. F. I returned to Oxford ten days ago. The greatest news, which I heard at Warwick, is "concerning the Duke of Monmouth's reception—or rather non-reception—by our University, where it seems he was not long ago; and somewhat before his arrivell my Lord Lovelace sent to the Bishop of Oxford to acquaint him who was comeing to towne, he replied he hoped he was well, and so dismissed him. But he was caressed by the towne, and afterwards diverted with two or three races in Portmeed, where he lost the Plate — of my Lord Lovelace's — which he run for himself, but had better luck afterwards. The Prince Palatine—who I suppose was recommended to the University by his Majesty *not* long before—found other entertainment. He had several speeches made to him, and some feasts made for him. A flying report has been set abroad lately as if the Parliament were to sit at Oxford, but wee fancy there's no good ground for it."

(2323.) October 23, 1680.—Christopher Ph[ilipson] to D. F. As yet the House has only agreed upon their Speaker, William Williams. At eight o'clock this morning the House met and the Speaker was sworn and the members. "The Duke of Monmouth was in the House of Lords both days, gentlemen in numbers walke bare headed before him."

(2324.) October 23, 1680. Keswick.—J. Stodart to D. F. A long letter questioning his order, made apparently about some trust funds at Keswick.

(2325.) October 26, 1680.— Sir Christopher Musgrave to D. F. Promising that he will, if he can, prevent him or Mr. Browham, in case they are named, from being Sheriff.

(2326.) October 27, 1680.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. The House is much bent upon the plot, having voted to make a strict search into it, and to prevent a popish successor.

(2327.) October 27, 1680.—The Lords of the Council to the Justices of Lancashire. The Justices of Lancashire having been remiss in enforcing the orders and directions sent to them heretofore, are hereby required "forthwith to proceed to the signeing and certifying the estreats of all the forfeited recognisances whatsoever of Popish Recusants and their sureties within the said county, according to the usual and ordinary course and method of the laws in that case provided." *Copy.*

(2329.) September 4th and October 27th, 1680.—D. F. to Lady Middleton. Sending her some books which he hopes will persuade her to change her religion. Is exceedingly anxious to convert her, but if she will not conform it will perhaps be best that she sell her personal estate and live privately in some good town. Most probably her lands and goods, if not person also, will be seized for 20*l.* a month. *Copy.*

(2330.) 28 October 1680.—Anne, Lady Middleton to D. F. We all beg you to attend at the Lancaster Sessions. We hear that the Justices in the other parts of the county are resolved not to estreat.

(2331.) October 29th, 1680.—The Same to the Same. I will read your books carefully, but have never yet met with anything which moved me to change my religion. Some of my property I have put into trust, some things I have sold.

(2332.) October 30, 1680.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. For the benefit of the clerks who supply the whole kingdom with news, the House "has to day ordered that all their votes and resolves be printed from time to time. The first vote, which you have long ere this concerning Popery, the House has yet done nothing in by way of bil, but one member they have expelled for speaking against the plot, and all the witnesses they have or are like to encourage by restoring their allowances lately retrenched, or by recommending them to the King for preferment. The other great vote concerning petitioning and anti-petitioners makes a great noise. The Steward of Westminster, a member already expelled for delivering an address of the Grand Jury against the right of petitioning; five other names of members are given in, in danger of the same fate. The Irish bill will not I believe meet with much opposition. The mass of business is much, and much of a tender nature, God grant we keep long loyal, the next address wil be about Justices turned out."

(2333.) November 6, 1680.—Christopher Philipson to D. F. You see by the votes of the House how wholly we proceed against the Duke "that he'es a stout man that dare offer a negative the first." A bill is to be brought in for uniting Protestants. It will pass, though not easily. "It was openly declared in the House this day that the D[uke's] bill and this last did ruine this government, and tended to a Commonwealth. Sir George G., Recorder of *L.* is before the Committee for discouraging petitions, it will go ill with him." The Yorkshire address will scarce be heard this night where my dear brother Bellingham is concerned, "and doth not appeare as yett, and may perhappe have a messenger to exspect no favour att the Chairman's hand, Mr. Winchard. A great many of ous are likely to pray at the barr for our safe delivery. I shall pray for Sir John Lowther but could wish him my misfortune if it prove noe better than it seems. A country life is pleasant. My Lord Morpeth will scarce speak to me in the House." I intend shortly to wait on the noble persons you spoke of. "News, News, the D[uchess] of Portsm[outh] is turned to the pro[testant] religion, and as 'tis said one

of Sh[aftesbury's] converts, and very kinde to D[uke] of M[onmouth]. She told the D[uke] of Y[ork] he had never comed from Spain if she had not been. He replyed that she had never come into England if he had not been. The D[uke] of Mo[nmouth] was at St. Martin's Church the last Sunday. I see him stand neer half an hour in the thronge of the people in the yard, and all uncovered admireing him. He hath on his coach painted an heart wounded with two arrows, crosse, the plume of feathers, two Angells bearing up a scarf either side, which some say is P[rince of] W[ales] Armes. He is mightily followed in the City. Sir Robert Peyton is like to come into the House without any questioning."

(2334.) November 5, 1680.—D. F. to Lady [Middleton]. Telling her that he thinks that proceedings will be taken against her as far as legally may. Many believe that he came to the Sessions for her sake. Strongly advises her to take the oath and receive the Sacrament in Church at once. *Copy.*

(2336.) November 14, 1680.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F.

(2337.) November 20, 1680.—John Browham, High Constable of Kendal Ward to ———. Warrant to search suspected places by night and day at least once in every week, and arrest any persons he finds armed or with vizards.

(2339.) November 20, 1680.—Anne, Lady Middleton to D. F. I wish I could satisfy myself so as to be of your opinion, I should escape a great deal. I will send some books in answer to yours. I expect my doom on Thursday next at Preston.

(2340.) November 21, 1680.—Sir George Fletcher to D. F. I expect that there has been warm work in the House of late. I fear for the peace of the nation. Francis Lowther on Monday made an escape, but was taken between Carlisle and Dalston.

(2341.) November 24, 1680.—The Same to the Same. I understand that Lord Carlisle is ready to settle the difference between me and Lord Morpeth if it is put into his hands. I have told Sir Christopher Musgrave that I like not this way of coming in.

(2342.) November 25, 1680. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. It seems that the Bishops were unanimous as to the Duke's bill.

(2343.) November 27, 1680.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to D. F. Informing him that the Lords had decided that he and Sir George Fletcher should be replaced on the Commission.

(2344.) November 27, 1680.—Christopher Philipson to D. F. I had interfered energetically, and threatened to have the business heard if satisfaction were not given. Sir John Lowther then spoke to Lord Carlisle, and Sir G. Fletcher's name and yours were at once entered in the Chancellor's book. The next day my Lord came to the North Country Club, and your friends spoke to him on behalf of Mr. Carleton and it was granted.

"This day Mr. Luson Gower did reflect in his speech of the King's promises made to the people of England from Breda, but was questioned for it, but he stood twice up before he cleared it, and then did through it upon the Ministers of State. The King would gladly have us proceed in all businesses save that bill of the D[uke]" and you will find nothing else will save us. "Yesternight Sir R. Peyton's Committee satt and could

not prove anything against him, save what he confessed with himself, onely Dangerfield said that Sir Robert was with the D[uke] of [York] twice in his closett on the side of the longe gallery which looks towards the water, and Sir Robert declared, upon his reputation as he was a gentleman, that he was twice with the D[uke]; but it was in my Lord Peterburrough's retirements on the contrary side of the gallery, the which looks to the privy garden, and that it was a room unhanged, which Dangerfield did agree to that it was an unhanged roame; and likewise that my Lord Peterburrough told him that he had left the D[uke] and Sir Robert together. Now, Sir Robert doth protest that my Lord Peterburrough was not out of the roame while he was their. Whether is the more to be believed I leave to the reader. We think we shall have Sir Robert in the House by the middle of next week."

This day the Address, shewing the state of the nation was voted to be carried to the King. "The King doeth not approve of common fame to be a sufficient groundwork to build upon as to my Lord Hallifax. There's these members comed to moderate thinges, viz., Colonel B., my Lord Candish, Mr. Booth, Mr. Garraway, which last was named one of the Committy to joyne with the Lords in reference to my Lord Stafford's tryall, but desired to be excused, not knowing anything of the proceedings, yet would not be granted. I need not tell that Seamore is impeached, and my Lord North voted to bee, and the comitty is sittinge to inquire of the Judges in Westminster Hall, wherof Lord Chief Justice Scrogs and Johns, if not Dolbin, is thought to goe out. I was to kiss the King's hand, and went with Sir Christopher Musgrave. The King was pleased to say he remembered my father to be alwayes faithfull, soe that he did not question me. I told his Majesty I desired to live no longer [then I] . . . . was true subject to my power. I promised to goe and waite on my Lord Carlisle, which I shall give you an accompt off." I cannot find any prints I think worth sending. "Mr. Seamore, they report, when he cam into the House put out his tongue, and being taken notice of replyed that he hoped he might vindicate himself with own tongue. I return you many thanks for your great kindnesse to my lyttle girl, and that she may carry herself well amongst the honourable young gentlemen. I doe not fear that they will deserve taking into custody, though breach of priviledge is see dangerous a thing, I dare say nothing but God bless my King. Tis expected that we shall either all we would doe or not sitt longe. Mr. Huddleston is hotter than I am or shall be for makeing interests. I think t'will be time enough when there's need for it. I shall not seek any, but will be advised by Sir Lowther and yourself. Our blessings to Frank. I am wearing her token she sent me; there's not such another lace in all London. I must need have some more of her work. I shall buy that History of Dryden's, and if you would have it sent down I shall send it by the carrier."

(2345.) November 29, 1680.—The Lords of the Treasury to the Commissioners for the Royal Aid in Lancashire. An order to collect certain arrears in the towns of Halton and Aldingham. *Copy.*

(2346.) November 29, 1680.—Christopher Philipson to D. F. "Though I have nothing of private recommending I will doe my endeavour to write. You have all the votes, and we have gone soe high that this day we had a message from the King delivered Sir Lyoline Jenkins, that he desires us to proceed and dispatch with quickness the things, which are before us, as well the Plott as other things, but not to meddle with the succession. Sir Robert Carr, Col. Stroud, with many more of our

members, are sick at this time. We have a new evidence come in this day, one Turburville, who accuse the Lord Stafford, Powis, for conspireing the death of the King, and that he heard the [Lord] Castlemain say masse according to Church of Rome in Lord Powis' house. Abhorrors are tossed mightily. Sir Frances Winnington hath been two days before the Committee, and will be outed of his record, and other punishment moved for him. Here's such reflections thrown upon the King's party that tis purgatory to stand it. But onely patience and resolution expecting better. Here's reports that the Prince of Orange is comeinge ofer and will be made Duke of Gloucester, and that there's six new peers to be made. The names I have not, but Laurence Hide to be one, and rest I make noe question will be right." Corporal Christopher Kirby came out of Scotland yesterday, and said that the Duke of York was kindly received in Scotland, and had sixty noblemen of Scotland daily att his table. "His businesse into Scoteland—viz. Corporal Kirby—was to goe with a great man to find out silver and gold mines, and saith that they have great hopes of both." Rumours of a fight at Tangiers. "We had at the Committee this day Sir Thomas Player and Sir John Woode, that made two speeches, either of them above an hour longe, and Sir Robert Claiton not much lesse, and Mr. Pilkington did follow them against Sir George Jeffereys."

(2347.) November 29, 1680. Wr[ightington].—Agnes Dicconson to D. F. Our recognisances were defaulted at Wigan. I have some hopes that your letter will procure some mitigation. It is an ill time when those that might have any mercy upon the needy dare not speak.

(2348.) November 29, 1680. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. Concerning the purchase of books.

(2349.) November 30, 1680.—Sir J. Lowther of Stockbridge to D. F. "We are so harrassed out with attendance at Westminster that I hope you will excuse my silence, especially since the prints doe so well supply all defects as to news." The Commission of the Peace for Cumberland was the first renewed. "We have done it quietly, though not without difficulty, but this I take to be better than makeing a noise, and failing of the end. This day began the trial of the Lord Stafford. Our evidence was of two parts, the plot in general, and this Lord's guilt in particular. The first is dispatcht to the great satisfaction of the auditors. The second part begins tomorrow, and by his cross examinations will at least spend two days more. Serjeant Maynard begun, and Sir William Jones is to summe up the evidence at last, Sir F. Winnington, Mr. Treby, Sir John Trevor, Mr. Hampden, Sir T. Lee, Mr. Powel, Mr. Foley, &c. have all their general parts, and as they have done tooday wil certainly doe the rest very well. Tangier wil probably be lost notwithstanding our late victory. The next post wil give an extraordinary state of the nation as to Popery."

(2350.) November 30, 1680.—Christopher Philipson to D. F. Gives an account of Lord Stafford's trial. After the evidence of Dennis, the Dominican Friar, who much confirmed Mr. Oates, and of others, "he said he would desire but half an hour to answer them. The King was there all the time, and seemed not in the least to be discouraged.

Postscript: "Lord Peterborrow and Privy Seal looked a little faintish when they were under examination, but their man Dangerfield was not called. I write you the passage between Sir Robert and him, and some other things which gives not much more credit to his evidence than it had before."

(2351.) December 4, 1680.—Christopher Philipson to D. F. Lord Stafford's "trial ended this night, only the sentence is not given. He made but a slender defence for himself although it was soe tedious."

(2352.) December 8, 1680.—Joseph Cradock to D. F. Informing him that he has settled a dispute about seats in the chancel of Troutbeck Church.

(2353.) December 15, 1680.—Christopher Philipson to D. F. Little news, but still great heats. We have had two days work about stating the case of the nation. Motions for several bills. A bill for banishing all considerable Papists out of the King's dominions, another for banishing all Papists twenty miles from the city of London. The King's speech was taken into consideration today. The answer is being prepared and "tends to the same effect at the Duke's Bill. Noe money will be granted until he doe it." We had motions by Sir F. Winnington and some others that all the Corporations should be looked into, for it was observed that they did always choose for their officers men "of the debauched party of the nation, men of no religion." Also to look into the state of the officers of the fleet and of the militia, and into the Ministry even of the Bishops themselves; that the guard should be disbanded, and if any money given when all these things granted, that their should be managers to dispose of it according as it was intended; and that the Judges should keep their places *quamdiu se bene gesserint*, and that we might have frequent Parliaments. This day my Lord Stafford by petition came to the Lord's House. There were great hopes that he would have made some great discoveries. He told them that the Duke of York was privy to all their consultations for introducing the Popish religion, and that the Duke and my Lord Shaftesbury was the occasion of dissolving the Long Parliament, and that they did intend to bring in their religion if the Duke survived the King. . . . . "We were troubled about the return of our considerable Papist, but we could find none save Sir Thomas Strickland, and that he was soe old and soe weake of body that he was incapable of carrying armes, but if that they thought fitt to have him returned we would returne him. There was litle said to it. I think it will die."

(2354.) December 17, 1680. Wr[ightington].—Agnes Dicconson to D. F. Enclosing a letter she has received from Mr. Yard informing her friends that the Council in answer to their petition says that they must apply to the Court of Exchequer if they are dissatisfied about the estreating of their recognisances.

(2355.) December 18, 1680.—Anne, Lady Middleton to D. F. Urging that he should come to the Sessions.

(2357.) December 21, 1680. Whitehall.—John Eddowes to D. F. A short newsletter with acknowledgment of the receipt of his money until March following.

(2358.) December 24, 1680.—Anne, Lady Middleton to D. F. I hope God in his good time will bring all things to light, and in the meantime give us patience to bear all things with patience. "Rydal was once a good Catholic family, and I am not in disparr but it may come to be so againe, though it is almost treason to say soe."

(2359.) December 28, 1680.—Christopher Philipson to D. F. Little news. Great preparations are being made to secure the quiet of the city to-morrow being the day of Lord Stafford's execution. All the guard and

all the trainbands are to be out. Many conjectures as to the meaning of the comet, but all agree that "tis for our sinns."

(2360.) January 1, 1680[-1].—The Same to the Same. "News is not to be written onely, I send you these two prints for a New Year's gift. We fly att the old rate, and higher if possible, insoemuch as we begin to question one another least we should be corrupted by Court places. I spoak to Sir John Lowther concerning the counsell, and he [said tha]t he had write to Sir George Fletcher w[hat] was conjectured by it. The King saith we have been sweeping of the house all this time, but I beleive it will be swept, if not by him, by ourselves, as Sir Thomas Thinne says we have these things in agitation which will send many of ous home, as oathes we expect shortly of associateing."

(2361.) [January] 11, 1680[-1].—The Same to the Same. "I have nothing to accquaint you with save our prorogation till the 20th of this instant, we doe expect to be dissolved. The city is about calling the Common Counsell, and they are secureing the city by chaining the gates at such a time of night. My brother Bellingham tis said has lost some ground in quarrell which should have been betwixt him and young Churchill, which will needs reflect upon me in parte as to the country wee serve, for I am ill at ease, but I hope it will be cleared againe. If a dessolution if you thinke me fitt I will venture the other brush, being a little hardened."

(2363.) January 12, 1680[-1].—Allan Philipson to D. F. "My jorney from Rydall proved very tedious, for I was two days of getting home, and sometimes in danger, but that naught is never in danger. There hath none passed betwixt Crook and Kendal as yett soe cannot give an account of anything if it be behond Kendall as it is hear. Neither post nor carrier could gett in. I pray God blesse my brother and send us good news of him, for I am affraid his great concerns would make him ventersome. I hear of three hath been lost in Kendall parish. How true I cannot affirme, but one for certaine, and two not found."

(2364.) January 22, 1680–1. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. You have "already heard of the dissolution of the Parliament, and that they sit the next time at Oxford, for which here are very great preparation."

(2365.) January 22, 1680[-1].—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. I intend to stand for the county and desire your assistance. "Write to your friends on Millom side that Mr. H. may no more have the honour of a petition, for he may safely doe it when there is no hopes of a Parliament sitting so long as to have it tryed; he had much adoe to get the other delivered, and it was a great good fortune to him that it came not to a hearing. My Lord Morpeth, who stands also, expects other opposition, but I think it were better not, since my Lord Carlisle professes a great desire to be at a good understanding with Sir George. I have writ more at large to him and Sir J. Lowther, and I reckon what is to any one of you is to all, I will not trouble you with repetition."

(2366.) January 22, 1680[-1].—Christopher Philipson to D. F. "Frequent Parliaments are in fashion and I doe not intend to faile any that's in my power to doe for King Charles or country, let things grow never soe high. 'Tis said that severall of the Privy Counsell doe desire to be quitt, and that the King freely gives leave. That the

gunns are taken into the Tower is certaine, and that the next week the Duke of York is to be sent for, that the city hath the repaiing of the out wales. The city of Westminster, and the law drivers murmurs att Parliaments meeting att Oxford, and blame petitions and late addresses for itt."

(2367.) January 22, 1680–1. London.—Sir Roger Strickland to D. F. Wishes to stand for Westmoreland but will not unless D. F. supports him.

(2368.) January 24, 1680[–1]. Helaugh.—Christopher Gunter to D. F. Lord Wharton's eldest son is willing to stand for Westmoreland.

(2369.) January 25, 1680[–1]. London.—W. Spencer to D. F. Desires his interest on behalf of Lord Gerrard who stands for the county of Lancaster.

(2370.) January 25, 1680[–1].—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. Unanimity in these dangerous times is much to be desired. "for so long as there are clashings and running the country into parties, so long you shal be sure of ineffectual meetings and frequent dissoluticns, and perhaps this is the main thing that ill ministers trust to."

(2372.) January 27, 1680[–1]. — Sir George Fletcher to D. F. On election matters.

(2373.) January 28, 1680–1.—E. Wilson to his father-[in-law] D. F. On election matters.

(2374.) January 28, 1680–1.—Sir John Lowther of L[owther] to D. F. Announcing his intention of standing for the county and asking him whether he will not stand also.

(2375.) January 29, 1680–1. London.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to D. F. On election matters.

(2376.) January 29, [16]80[–1]. Wharton Hall.—Hugh Wharton to D. F. On the same.

(2377.) January 29, [16]80[–1]. Keswick. Gawen Wren to D. F. On the same.

(2378.) January 30, 1680–1. Conishead.—Miles Dodding to D. F. On behalf of Lord [Gerrard of] Brandon's candidature for the county.

(2379.) January 30, [16]80[–1].—Sir G. Fletcher to D. F. On election matters.

(2381.) January 31, 1680–1. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. "Mr. Duckett and your Cosin Philipson of Crook clubbed for a letter to me since the dissolution of the Parliament wherein they acquainted me that twas probable that they might both see us att Oxon when the Parliament mett, and hoped we would make some provision for them. Mr. Duckett says he has no business, yet hee'l find some if weel find him lodgeing. I perceive wee are like to be very throng in colleges as well as elsewhere; insomuch that the Provost has preferred leave of going home, or being absent, to as many as please, whether of the foundation or not." I think of standing for the Moral Philosophy Lectureship worth 500*l.* in five years. A new book is being printed called "*A Brief Survey of the Late Troubles.*" It is attributed to Sir William Dugdale, but he is not willing to own it in this juncture.

(2382.) February 1, 1680–1. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. Three colleges, Christ Church, Corpus, and Merton, are to be taken for the use of the King, Queen, and their attendants. The rest of the colleges will be so taken up with other noblemen that it will be very hard for any undergraduate or bachelor to stay in the University. And if they do stay, in my opinion they would be better away, seeing that the absent will keep terms, during the sitting of Parliament, as well as the resident. Moreover they will have no opportunity to study.

(2383.) February 1, 1680[–1].—Christopher Philipson to D. F. I am coming down to stand.

(2384.) February 1, 1680[–1].—Sir J. Lowther of S[tockbridge] to D. F. About the election.

(2387.) February 5, 1680[–1].—Sir G. Fletcher to D. F. About the election.

(2388.) February 5, 1680[–1].—Captain Allan Philipson to D. F. The freeholders have heard that only 25 voted for the Duke of York, of whom Bellingham was one, "soe all the fanatick partie have declared against him."

(2398.) February 20, 1680–1. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. We all have to leave college before the King comes. I hope I may come home.

(2399.) February 21, 1680–1. Wr[ightington].—Agnes Dicconson to D. F. The courts have heard our case, and put an end to Kenyon's commission before he had done much harm.

(2400.) February 22, 1680–1.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to D. F. On election matters.

(2401.) February 23, 1680[–1].—Edward Wilson to D. F. On election matters.

(2403.) February 28, 1680–1.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to D. F. On the same subject.

(2405.) March 8, 1680[–1].—Sir John Lowther of [Stockbridge] to D. F. "We have been long told of an expedient the King had to offer concerning the Duke which would probably render the Oxford sessions happy, whatever it was he is now off it again, to the great dissatisfaction of the Ministers as they pretend."

(2409.) March 16, 1680–1. [Queen's College, Oxford.]—Thomas Dixon to D. F. "The greatest news is that his Majesty arrived at Oxon on Monday last about 5 of the clock. Only the town went to meet him, because 'tis said his Majesty did not expect it from the University, and the Recorder made a speech to him at his entrance into the citty. They presented him and the Queen with each a pair of gloves. The Vice-Chancellour and the Doctors waited on him the next morning att Christchurch, and the public orator made a speech to him in Latin upon his knees, and another in English to the Queen, which she seemed to be very well pleased with. After which they all kisst their Majesties hands and presented them with rich bibles." The book *A view of the late Troubles* is an exact narrative "of matters of fact and displays the Presbyterians to the life, which I suppose is one reason why Sir William will not owne it in these times." Sir George Fletcher is to have my chamber.

(2410.) March 17, 1680–1. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to D. F. I am sorry to hear of the death of my grandmother. I understand you wish me to stay in Oxford during the sitting of Parliament. I hope I may keep my study, all the others are full. The King goes today to a horse race at Burford, and returns on Saturday.

(2411.) March 27, 1681. London.—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to D. F. "We are all here surprised with the dissolution of the Parliament yesterday early in the morning, the Commons not having had above two days for businesse, the rest form. They all dispared of sitting long from the time they heard the King's speech, but proceeded in the usual methods, and first entered upon the businesse of the succession, where all expedients were heard, but concluded in a Bill of Exclusion of the Duke of York. They also ordered a Bill in behalf of Protestant dissenters, and another for banishing all the principall papists in England. They received from the Lords the Lord Chiefe Justice Scroggs his answer to the impeachment of the last Parliament. Upon the Lord Danby's petition to the Lords for bail, they demanded of the Lords judgment upon the impeachment against him by the Long Parliament. They asked a conference of the Lords upon the miscarriage of the bill last Parliament for the repeal of the 35th of Queen Elizabeth, but the Lords haveing taken it into consideration before, the King took it upon himself. But what makes most noise is the impeachment of Fitzharris," now in the Tower. "What offence the King took at these proceedings, or what other reason he had is onely known to himself, but yesterday morning as soon as the Houses sat he dissolved the Parliament, he onely in his robes, the Lords not, and came that night to Windsor, this morning to town by eight of the clock. No prospect of another Parliament." Sickness has kept me from attending to business these two days.

(2414.) April 29, 1681. [Queen's College,] Oxford. — Thomas Dixon to D. F. I am glad you are coming south.

(2416.) May 19, 1681.—Thomas Duppa, Gentleman Usher, to Sir D. F. Sending an account for fees amounting to 78*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on D. F.'s being knighted at Windsor, May 14th or 15th.

(2427.) July 12, 1681. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. I have offered your son the choice of serving me when my present servitor takes his degree. I hope that I may be able to give him a vote before I accept a parsonage and leave.

(2428.) July 19, 1681. Windsor.—The Earl of Conway to the Earl of Carlisle. Order restoring Sir G. Fletcher to the Deputy Lieutenancy of the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

(2433.) July 23, 1681.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. I could not be present at the presentation of the addresses from the two counties, but will be present when that from Appleby is presented tomorrow.

(2434.) July 24, 1681.—A. D[icconson] to Sir D. F. Lord Molyneux, Sir W. Gerrard, Sir Charles Anderton, have compounded. Mr. Lee has also. The bailiffs have driven all the goods at two houses where "Lord Darby has some splen" and carried them to Knowsley. Mr. Kenyon is sending his bailiffs for 20*l.* a month. Mrs. Pennington in Wigan let them "take her goods, her bede she lay on, and the pour wemon in the stret ris and bett the belifs and caried the good away, which has soe inraged Mr. Kennion that he cased the seshons to ajoin to Wegan and would neds take ther charter on the

town, but Sir Edward Chisnal and Mr. Mort, whoe is Recorder, aposd him, and it is lik to cost the town buth truble charg. The mett about it next Tusday and will have a jure of ther owne; the pour wedoe is fled, her chilldren scatered whear the can be harberd, and dockter Worthington must sufer in this storm. The have gott a woman and her husband to swear he would a sedused him when he lay a dying under his cure, and was relefed at his charety, and the yong dockter stod in his dore and lafed to see the belifs betan, for which he must sufer, and truly if he goe one in this regard non can life nor kepe hous. The burthen is great and the cry very heve, and all is in such a consternation than non can resolf of anything to doe good or help them selfes."

(2434*a*.) July 26, 1681.—Sir J. Lowther of S[tockbridge] to Sir D. F. The Prince of Orange came on Saturday, but without much hopes of getting us into a war with France.

(2435.) July 26, 1681.—Sir John Lowther of S[tockbridge] to Sir George Fletcher. "It cannot be long ere a Parliament is called, nor is it difficult to conjecture how long they will sit." I hold it mighty imprudent, for these temporary Parliaments, to put ourselves to charge or trouble, nor can it be for the public, when we shall need one in earnest as we must ere long.

(2437.) July 29, 1681. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. The Grand Jury have brought in a bill against Colledge, the protestant joiner. Details of College changes.

(2439.) August 5, 1681. Lancaster.—William Kirkby to Sir D. F. An informer, Woodworth, has accused about 140 persons in Lancashire and Yorkshire of coining.

(2440.) August 5, 1681.—Anne, Lady Middleton to Sir D. F. I think we shall come to a trial this session whether we have forfeited our recognisances. I wish you would talk to the Judges at Appleby about the case. I am confident of success if justice is done.

(2442.) August 9, 1681. Plymouth.—J. Adams to Sir D. F. I go on prosperously with my survey, and am now on my way to the Land's End.

(2445.) August 18, 1681. Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. Detailed account of the trial of Colledge. He argued very boldly for himself, and others ventured so far for him as that they pretended their lives and fortunes were beset. For which words one Aaron Smith was fined 500*l*. A verdict of guilty was brought in at three o'clock in the morning.

(2447.) August 27, 1681.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. I have presented the Kendal address to the King.

(2448.) August 27, [16]81.—Sir G. Fletcher to [Sir D. F.] Informing him that there is a prospect of an arrangement of the differences between him and Lord Carlisle.

(2452.) September 4, 1681. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. "The business of these lines is to acquaint you that Stephen College—the protestant joyner—was executed on Wednesday last about twelve of the clock according to sentence in a great measure, that is he was brought out of the Castle on a cart to the place of execution, which was between two trees in the Castle hill yard, close within the wall, and not by the highway as usual. In which place—the rope being about his neck all the while—he made a

long speech—I cannot call it a confession because he did not acknowledge himself guilty of the crimes that were laid to his charge and proved against him—that lasted almost an hour, and was cunning worded according to the opinion of those who gott near enough to hear it. It was—they say—somewhat of the Jesuits strain, though he declared himself a protestant of the Church of England according to its purest reformation, that is from all superstition and idolatry, which words he was unable to explaine when he was desired to do it by the sheriff. He was out of love with the Common Prayer, and pretended he found no benefitt by it, after it had been read twice or thrice to him in the time of his respit between sentence and execution, and though Dr. Hall of Pembroke gave him the Sacrament on August 22, and the Bishop visited him once, yet he declared a secret love to the party, and complained much of being debarred the liberty of having gifted men to cant and pray with him. Whatever animated his zeal he suffered pretty courageously and went out of the world—after he had taken leave of and embraced one Enoch a kinsman of his of Trinity College—very quietly without the least hum or acclamation. Ketch was very civil to him—thanks to the 5 guineas his relations gave him—permitting him to hang till, in most men's opinion, he was quite dead, before he cutt him down and quartered him and burnt his bowells. Most of the company —which seemed to be 2 or 3,000—stayed all the while. Neither his [head] nor his quarters, which were carried to London that night, are to hung up, his Majesty having remitted the rigour of the law in that particular. The Vice-Chancellor was close by at his execution, and so were a great many other Doctors, and abundance of Masters. We know not yet whether the *ignoramus* men will be tried with us; if they are tis supposed that *billa vera* may be found against them, though they would not find it against others." Dr. Oates, now degraded by the newsmongers to Mr. Titus, who was one of College's best witnesses, is forbid the Court and removed out of Whitehall."

(2453.) September 14, 1681.—A list of 94 Quakers who took the Test or Declaration at Widow Harrison's in Rydal, before Sir Daniel and William Fleming.

(2454.) September 27, 1681.—Sir J. Lowther of Stockbridge to Sir D. F. College's trial leaves many unsatisfied. Strasburg is besieged to the great surprise of all.

(2455.) October 8, 1681. Crosthwaite.—Richard Lowry to Sir D. F. Mr. Larkin of Tallentire has fixed upon you an aspersion that you had said in conversation with him that the clergy of the Church of England were the only or greatest reproach of and disgrace to the kingdom, he also said that all the best in rank and character were among his adherents, including yourself. I cannot believe it.

(2456.) October 10, [1681].—A poem of 60 lines, beginning "From Scotland some late letters fully tell," and ending "I will not have a papist on my side."

(2457.) October 12, 1681.—Sir D. F. to Richard Lowry, Vicar of Crosthwaite. I have often said "that diverse of our ecclesiastical officers do deserve punishment for their exactions and extortions, and that several of our clergy should be endicted for not reading of the Common Prayer as they should do, but I never spake such words as you write." *Copy.*

(2469.) December 4, 1681. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. Your son has not been chosen Tabiter, but will probably be so at the next election.

(2470.) December 6, 1681.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. The rumour in town is that we shall have a Parliament suddenly, but I do not meet with any reason for the report.

(2471.) December 6, 1681. London.—Lord Preston to Sir D. F. Requesting his support for his brother Colonel Graham who intends to stand for Cockermouth. His election "will be a thing very acceptable to the King." Also announcing to stand for Carlisle himself.

(2472.) December 6, 1681.—Colonel James Graham to Sir D. F. To the same effect as the last.

(2475.) December 11, 1681.—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. About election matters.

(2476.) December 24, 1681.—Anne, Lady Middleton to Sir D. F. I have had no answer yet to my petition. I hope that since Lord Shaftesbury's business came upon the stage you do not believe so much in the Popish plot.

(2477.) December 24, 1681.—Newsletter. News from Tangiers. On Wednesday the Council sat and ordered that dissenters' Conventicles should be suppressed by the civil magistrates. Several Surrey justices appeared and were reprimanded for not putting the laws in execution against dissenters, especially Mr. Vincents. From Bristol we hear that Mr. Fo. . nd a non-conforming minister was taken out of his pulpit while he was preaching and committed to prison, and the meeting-house doors shut, and some resistance being made, which began by the women, about thirty men and women were committed. Other meeting-houses in the city were also closed. "It is cred . . . . . the papers written . . . . . last fower years before . . . . . undry of the Popish . . . . . discovered and this week seized. Several of his Majesty's messengers are appointed to guard the seven priests into the Island of Scilly, and see them there in safe custody."

(2478.) December 28, 1681. London.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. "The great discourse here is of Lord Argile's escape, and it seems very strange he should do it having an assurance of his pardon for life, and the bulk of his estate; possible some regullityes—which were not so proper for a subject—might have been reserved."

(2480.) January 3, 1681[-2]. London. — Sir John Lowther of S[tockbridge] to Sir D. F. If Luxemburg be taken, a Parliament will be called, otherwise there is little likelihood. This town seems resolved against for the place, but whether Norwich, Oxford, or Cambridge, will be pitched upon is not determined. Lord Argyle has not been heard of, nor is it known which way he has taken.

(2483.) January 16, 1681-2. Thornton.—Francis Bowes to Sir D. F. I intend to stand for Cockermouth, and depend on you and Sir George.

(2484.) January 18, 1681-2.—Sir D. F. to Sir Lionel (*sic*) Jenkins. I understand that some of the Westmoreland Quakers wish to procure a certificate from some of the Justices of their peaceableness. I do not see how they can give such certificate seeing they have so little kindness for the Church of England. I wish to know what would be pleasing to the King herein. I hope that the newsletters which have been sent to me from your office on payment of 50*s.* a year ever since the restoration may be continued. *Copy.*

(2485.) January 19, 1681[-2]. Hutton.—Henry Fletcher to his uncle Sir D. F. About his brother Bowes' candidature for Cockermouth. Great floods at York had stopped his father, Sir George.

(2489.) January 28, 1681[-2]. Inner Temple.—J. Adams to Sir D. F. About the *Atlas*. I vow. . "I will never deale againe with a London bookseller on the accompt of subscriptions, and as little as I possibly cann upon any other accompt."

(2490.) January 28, 1681[-2]. London.—Sir J. Lowther of S[tockbridge] to Sir D. F. We think the year far spent for a Parliament.

(2491.) February 4, 1681-2.—Francis Bowes to Sir D. F. "If all men must have distinguishing appellations, I'm a whig for I abominate tory."

(2494.) [c. March 6, 1682.]—A narrative poem of 22 lines. Begins "Our new Lord Mayor," ends "Whigs do fear."

(2497.) March 14, 1681[-2].—Newsletter.

(2499.) March 19, 1681-2.—The fire yesterday which fell amongst the priests and fires at St. James's burned down all the priory and the Queen's chapel. People condole not much seeing that it fell amongst them, and say that "the beads cract and ratled like anything.

(2501*a*.) April 8, 1682.—Newsletter. The Morocco ambassadors visited the Blue Coat Boys on Thursday and were much pleased with the decent order and excellent management of these poor orphans. Since the attempt to prove Sir Edmondbury Godfrey a suicide, a medal has been made and sold, representing the figure of St. Denis going down a hill with his head under his arm, and that of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey going up a hill with his motto, *nos sumus pares*.

(2502.) April 11, 1682. University College, Oxford.—Hugh Todd to Sir D. F. Details about contributions to the *Atlas*.

(2505.) April 28, 1682.—The Justices of Kendal to the King. An address of affection and congratulation.

The greater part of the next 20 *letters are taken up with a difference which arose between the Justices of Kendal and those of the lower part of the county, because the latter had not been invited to join in the address.*

(2521.) May 9, [1682].—A few notes about the Bramhall family in connexion with Lawson Park.

(2530.) May 22, 1682. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—T. Dixon to Sir D. F. About college livings and offices. Dr. Busby's catechetical lecture does not come to anything as yet. Some of the proposals have been rejected, and some new ones agreed to in Convocation. The young masters and the grave dons would not agree upon several heads.

(2532.) May 25, 1682.—The Earl of Carlisle and Lord Morpeth to Sir D. F. Order for a rendezvous of the train bands at the Round Table by Penrith. *Signed.*

(2536.) May 29, 1682.—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. "My stay at Newcastle was much longer than I expected for our great men came not in till Tuesday. We met them at Clifford's fort with the maier's barge and a little fleet of boats to attend us, aldermen &c. That night we supped with Colonel Leg; next morning Colonel Leg, Sir Christo-

pher Musgrave, Mr. Peeps and myself made free burghers, and then went to dinner with the maior, where we were greatly entertayned. From thence to Durham where we supped with Sir Christopher Musgrave. The next day the company dined with Mr. Archdeacon Musgrave, but I returned to Hexam with Captain Fielding. Our business was so much to eat, drinke, and be merry, that we had nott much time to talk of business."

(2539.) June 2, 1682. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. "The Morrocco Ambassadour haveing been with us lately, I think myself obliged to give you some account thereof. He came from Windsor on the 30th of May, and—being invited—called in at Sir Timothy Tyrril's at Shotover, where he stayed about an hour, and where Dr. Hide of our House, and publick Library Keeper —who sent him our Liturgy in Arabick to London, and has held correspondence with him in his own language by letters—met him in a coach, and satt next to him on one hand at the table. At his comeing out of Sir Timothy's grounds he was mett by above an 200 horse out of Oxon on Shotover hill, all which were led up in order and marshalled by one Captain Woods—an experienced souldier in the late warrs, and now butler of Christ Church. Next to whom Dr. Yerbury of Magdalen—who made a short speech in English to his Excellency—came up, and the rest in order—being most of them gentlemen commoners, noblemen, and masters of arts. They brought him into the citty a little before 8 of the clock at night. He was attended likewise by 4 or 5 coaches. The streets and windows were as much crowded as when his Majesty came to town, if not more. They humm'd him as he came up the street, and afterwards when he looked out of the dineing room in the Angell, from whence he seemed to behold the schollers and great numbers of people in the streets with great satisfaction, laughing at them heartily. Shortly after his arriveal at the Angell the Vice-Chancellor and Doctors waited on him, and Mr. Wyatt—the University orator—made a short speech to him in Latin. The substance of which being interpreted to him, he presently made a reply to this effect. That upon his Majesty's invitation he was come to see the University, and that he was sensible how loyall they were, or else he would not have visited them, and that he thanked them for their civilities, and would acquaint his Majesty therewith. The next morning he sent word to the Vice-Chancellour that he would give him a visit, which he accordingly did about 8 of the clock. Wee had the great gates open for him, and made a lane betwixt them and the chappell, which he passed through, and viewed first the chappell, and then Sir Joseph's buildings, and then the Hall, where the horne was presented to him full of ale, wherein they drunk his health, but he refused to drink himself, jesting in his own country language and proverb, 'God deliver him from Horns.' From our College he went down to the Physick Garden, and viewed Magdalen College, then New College, then Wadham, then St. John's and Trinity, and some other Colleges, all before dinner. After dinner about 4 of the clock—the Convocation bell haveing done at three—he came to the Theater, which in my opinion was fuller of schollers, strangers, and ladies, than att Act, where he was entertained first with wind musick in the staires—as the Prince of Orange was before him long ago—then with a long speech in Latin by the Orator, after which the proctor read his Majesty's letter to the Convocation, wherein he desired the University to show him all the respect imaginable. Then a copy of verses, in commendation of Africa, were spoken by one Mordaunt, student of Christ Church, and brother to the Lord Mordaunt. After which he was entertained with musick both vocall and instrumentall, and then that

solemnity ended. He was placed in the Vice-chancellor's seat, or rather equal to it; his interpreter—who is an English renegado, and had his pardon granted him before he durst come over—standing by him. There were several of his retinue in their uncouth garbs and turbants not farr from him. From the Theater he went to the Convocation house and Divinity school, and so to the Library, where Dr. Hide, afore mentioned, made a speech to him in Arabick—or in his own language—with which he was hugely pleased, as also with the Arabick books which he showed him afterwards. From the Library he went to see severall Colleges, and particularly Christ Church, where the Bishop gave him a collation. He went out this morning about 7 of the clock, and is to dine—as tis said—with my Lord Norris att Rycant. The University gave him no treat because his Majesty was against it, but they presented him with five Arabick books and the cutts of the Colleges, all richly bound. The names of three of the books were Avicen's *Philosophy*, Euclid's *Elements*, and the *Nubian Geography*. They cost 20*s*. apeice binding. He seemed so well pleased with them, and with the civilities shown him, that he promised Dr. Hide that if there were any books in all Africa which the University wanted and had a mind to have, he would do his utmost to procure them for them. So the Doctor has given him the names of some books which tis thought he'el send, he being a man of great integrity and very religious, haveing prayers 5 times a day and night together. He has a melancholy, thoughtfull look, and is not so tawny as the rest by much. He wears a thin kind of turbant on his head, and a kind of slippers on his feet, being bare legged, and haveing rich linen, or a loose garment rowled about his body. He has a stately gate—though he was in his coach all but in the Colleges—and seemes to be somewhat above 30 years of age. He eats no flesh but very much parch'd of his own cook's dressing. His usuall liquour is milk and water; so that if he knew of his interpreter's being drunk with wine—on the 30th as they say he was, and fell of his horse—it would go near to cost him his head. He expresses a huge esteem and veneration for his Majesty upon all occasions, and they say the King and the Duke have a very great respect for him."

(2542.) June 3, 1682. Heralds' College, London.—Sir William Dugdale to Sir D. F. There is no memorial in the office of Sir John Ballantine's knighthood. He is one among others, whose names are on a list, "who assume that title, but never received that honour from this king. We have also a note of a greater number which do take upon them the title of Baronets, who had warrants from the late King to pass patents for that title, but did not proceed any farther therein." Knights made by a Commissioner are of the same standing as those made by the King himself. "There is not like to be any fourth part of the *Monasticon* in my time, considering that all materialls, that I know of, are already made use of in these which are published."

(2548.) June 18, 1682. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. To the amazement of everybody Mr. Crosthwaite has resigned Weyhill. The Provost, upon his giving it up desired me to carry him to the tavern and to give him as much wine as he could drink, that he might say he was not himself when he did it. Several other remarks have been made upon it both by him and others, so that I am forced to take it to avoid such imputations. The glebe, tithes, and from 50*l*.–60*l*. from the two day's fair held there, have generally been let for about 215*l*. a year.

(2553.) July 1, 1682. London.—Sir John Lowther of Stockbridge to Sir D. F. "We are here in greater divisions than ever, the Citty

Charter mightily contested, as also the Mayor's right of nominating one sheriff. What the effect wil be no man can judge. Yesterday the Sheriffs were bayled upon their *habeas corpus*, but an information against them, my Lord Gray and about 30 others for a riot. Nothing seems yet like disturbance, but animosities encrease."

(2554.) July 4, 1682.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. I and others have discussed the quarrel between Lord Carlisle and Sir G. Fletcher freely in the King's presence. I hope for an accommodation.

(2557.) July 11, 1682. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. I expect your son will be elected a Tabiter at Michaelmas. "The *Terræ filii* were very smart one upon another this Act, which made good sport. The musick man, as well as they, were severe upon those schollers who married towns-women this last year."

(2558.) July 12, 1682. London.—Sir William Dugdale to Sir D. F. "This is to let you know that the new structure of the Cathedrall Church of St. Paul in this citty, being very much advanced, I am importuned to reprint my historicall discourse thereof—the first impression being spent—adding thereto the chardge of the present fabrick, so far as it is gone, and the benefactors thereto. Having, therefore, at my leasure compiled a short narrative of the foundation and endowments of the Cathedrall at Yorke, as also of the Collegiate Churches in that province, together with the Cathedrall of Carlisle, and wanting none of the figures of any of those churches excepting that of Carlisle, I take the boldnesse to intreat you to be instrumentall in procuring for me an artificiall draught of the prospect thereof from the fairest and most beautiful view of it. I presume that my worthy friend Dr. Smith—the now Dean—may be assistant to you in finding out some skilfull paynter or other person who can make such a draught thereof, which if you can obtain I intreat you will convey to me in Michaelmasse term next by my kinde friend Mr. Bird, the bearer hereof."

(2559.) July 14, 1682.—Sir D. F. to Sir John Lowther, of Stockbridge. A statement of the differences in the county. *Copy.*

(2561.) July 25, 1682. University College, Oxford.—H. Todd to Sir D. F. The Bishop has just published his *St. Cyprian* and a piece of Scotus Erigena, "heretofore of Brasen-nose College, and from whose *red-dish beard* the College probably had its more modern name." As to the contributors to the *Atlas*, Mr. Obadiah Walker, the Master of University College, put the first hand to the work, and described the Northern islands and Muscovy. Mr. Nicholson perfected Denmark and Poland. I endeavoured a description of Sweden. By the Master's solicitation I am partly engaged in giving an account of the old Geography. I have completed the British Islands from the time of their discovery by the Phenicians to the coming of the Saxons, A.D. 447, and drawn a new map of the country under the Romans.

(2562.) July 26, 1682. Oxford.—Henry Browham to Sir D. F. A letter of thanks.

(2564.) July 27, 1682.—Henry Fleming's accounts at Oxford for six months. Total, 3*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

(2565.) July 27, 1682. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. I am sensible how well a wisher you are to me, and I have been better pleased with my choice of [the living of] Wey-hill because you approve of it. I have not been able to prevail for an election of

tabiters this term, the provost being full of business and being likewise willing to observe the old rule of having as many elections at the same time as may be, so that I do not doubt the next term will produce some tabiters as well as a fellow and a chaplain. Your son must have patience in the meantime, and we will make what progress we can in our studies, especially in philosophy and mathematics, which he has a fancy for.

We are like to have a new Vice-Chancellor shortly, the Chancellor's letter being already come for Dr. Marshall, Rector of Lincoln and Dean of Gloucester.

"Our citty, haveing much of the leaven of the great city in it, is served with a *Quo Warranto* lately, as well as it. It may possibly be as ill to digest as an abhorrence, which with much adoo, was lately set on foot and finished. Tis scarce got to London yet. The two *Terræ filii* were very smart one upon another, but one of them is like to cry *peccavi* for lashing Dr. Busby."

(2584.) September 25, 1682.—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. Describing an interview with Lord Carlisle, and stating that he again refused to make an apology.

(2585.) September 29, 1682.—The Same to the Same. Upon the same subject.

(2589.) October 8, 1682. Westmoreland County Gaol.—William Dargue to Joseph Gregg. Permission to be absent for fourteen days from the gaol on urgent private affairs, and appointing a deputy to attend upon him during that time.

(2590.) October 8, 1682. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. The Corporation of Andover, three miles from Wey-hill, have surrendered their charter lately, and have got a clause in their new one, which is likely to spoil my share in the profits arising from the dues at the fair, as also the Drake's, who is chief farmer to the hospital of Ewelme under Dr. Duff, Regius Professor of physic in Oxford.

(2591.) October 13, 1682. Hutton.—Dr. T. Smith to Sir D. F. I have at last, after some trouble, found means of furnishing what Sir W. Dugdale wishes for. I have sent you a parcel of my latest intelligence, "well knowing how acceptable an old newsletter hath sometimes been to us both."

(2592.) October 14, 1682. Hutton.—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. About a reconciliation with Lord Carlisle.

(2596.) October 31, 1682.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. The King seems to have gained much upon the city, and is like to do more.

(2598.) November 7, 1682. Suffolk Street.—The Earl of Thanet to Sir D. F. Complaining of ill-usage during his illness and absence.

(2599.) November 7, 1682.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. On Sunday Lord Mulgrave was forbidden the Court. The government of Hull is given to Lord Windsor, the Lieutenancy of the East Riding to Lord Halifax, the Bedchamber to Lord Feversham, the Regiment to Lord Chesterfield, so that in twelve hours time "the great Lord" lost all his honours.

(2600.) November 7, 1682.—Christopher Philipson to Sir D. F. We have little news except the downfall of Lord Mulgrave. Lord Ossory has the Bedchamber, Lord Chesterfield has the Regiment, Lord Scarsdale has the government of Hull, Lord Conyers, it is thought, has the Lord Lieutenancy. Yesterday night a great rabble got together in the city, crying "A Monmouth; no York," and attacked the houses of some loyal men. The militia presently quashed them.

(2604.) November 10, 1682. York.—John Adams to Sir D. F. Sending Mr. Moore to take the perspective of Rydal Hall.

(2606.) November 17, 1682. London—Sir William Dugdale to Sir D. F. I thank you for the drawings of Carlisle Cathedral. "I perceive that all the west part of it was destroyed by the Scots in the late rebellious times, which is not a little for the shame—if they had any—of those pretended godly people." We have no record particularly of Knights Banneret. "They have been very ancient, as is to be seen in the Rolls of the Tower here and there upon occasion, and as to the Knights of the Bath you must know that all who were made Knights were antiently bathed. But I presume you meant such as have been made at the Coronations of Kings or creating of the Prince of Wales. I think it were not amiss that a catalogue of such and of other knights were printed, but my fellows in this office do utterly oppose it. Had it not been for me the catalogue of Baronets would not have been printed, which I was constrayned to press, in regard that divers persons who never passed patents for that honour, did assume the title of Baronet."

(2612.) December 3, 1682. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. Your son has been elected a Tabiter.

(2618.) December 16, 1682.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. My father did wisely in declining a warrant for a Barony. Acceptance would have ruined the family. I have not so vain a thought about me.

(2619.) January 13, 1682–3.—The Same to the Same.

(2620.) January 14, 1682–3. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. Chiefly about Weyhill. Encloses his son's account from November 1680 to December 1682.

(2625.) January 31, 1682–3.—Sir Leoline Jenkins to Sir George Fletcher. The King finding that the misunderstanding between Lord Carlisle and Sir George Fletcher is not removed, has determined to hear the whole case on Wednesday in Easter Week. *Copy.*

(2631.) February 13, 1682[–3].—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir George Fletcher. A few items of news.

(2634.) February 24, 1682–3.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. "We have no news only the warmth betwixt the two Ministers occasions great discourse. I fear the King will suffer most by it."

(2635.) February 28, 1682[–3]. — Thomas Williamson, Thomas Robertson, and John Shepherd to Sir D. F. Acknowledging his great "zeal in bringing to light one of the horrible and dark deeds of that black and terrible troope of notorious malefactors by which this part of the country hath been intolerably infested." Enclosed is an information against John Bambrigg of Mansergh who is believed to be an encourager of such persons. His house is

believed to be well furnished with men's and women's apparel such as was never bought by him, and also several rapiers, pistols, and other weapons. They mention several other names and suggest that a search be made by strangers, as the neighbours may be negligent, and many of them are afraid of the malefactors.

(2637.) March 3, 1682[-3]. London. — Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. There is little news, all being in expectation rather than in act.

(2641.) March 24, 1682-3. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. "John Tredeskins Rarities are come down from London by water. The Elaboratory—which some call the knick-knackatory—is almost finished, and ready to receive them. Dr. Plot who is to be Superviser of the Elaboratory brought them down."

(2646.) April 14, 1683.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. Sir George Fletcher's case was heard two days ago. I hear that he is to have his commission again, and is to say what he formerly offered, that he designed no affront.

(2647.) April 14, 1683.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. A long letter giving a particular account of all that passed in the Council in the case of Sir George Fletcher.

(2650.) April 21, 1683.—Sir George Fletcher to the Earl of Carlisle. I have received a letter from Sir Lionel (*sic*) Jenkins, by which I understand that the King has been pleased to determine that I am forthwith to be restored to my office of Deputy Lieutenant, and to my command of the Militia, and has commanded me to desire your Lordship that all that has passed between us may be forgotten, and to tell your Lordship that I am your very humble servant, which I do with all the respect I am capable of, and shall upon all occasions endeavour to give you reason to think it. I propose nothing more pleasant to myself than to live in your favour, and to avoid all occasions of misunderstanding for the future. *Copy.*

(2650*a*.) April 21, 1683.—Lady Mary Fletcher to Sir D. F. My husband's business has had an honourable close.

(2652.) April 23, 1683. Henderskelfe.—The Earl of Carlisle to Sir G. Fletcher. I have received your acknowledgment directed by the King's letter, which though it be short of what I required, yet it being his Majesty's pleasure I take it for payment, "the rather because the rest of your letter is soe civill that if it be seconded with sincerity, we shall easily accorde to live with the same kindness we formerly did." *Copy.*

(2659.) May 8, 1683.—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. There has lately come over a barometer of the French fashion much more valuable than the English, "for by vertue of a small tube of spirit of wine which lyes above the quicksilver every alteration of weather is much sooner perceived, as, if the rising or falling of the quicksilver be an inch in the English one it will be a foot in the French."

(2667.) June 4, 1683.—A list of the officers and men of Colonel William Fleming's company, exercised at Lancaster.

(2673.) June 24, 1683.—Sir Leoline Jenkins to Lord Morpeth. Informing him of the discovery of a design upon the life of the King

and the Duke of York, and directing him to take care that the Officers of the Militia are in readiness. *Copy.*

(2673*a*.) June 26, 1683. — Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir G. Fletcher. Warning him that Nelthorp and Richard Goodenough have gone northwards beyond Doncaster, and desiring him to watch for them in Cumberland. Nelthorp is a black man, high nosed, pox holes in his face, of a lower and leaner stature than himself. Goodenough is a fair man, lean, of low stature. The Borders should be watched, and all passengers at Whitehaven.

(2675.) June 26, 1683.—Sir Christopher Philipson and Allan Philipson to Sir D. F. Great men are concerned in the plot, Lord Russell, Colonel Sidney. There are "warrants out against D. M. Maxfield and his son, and the Lord Gray and Earl of Stamford, and Sir Thomas Armstronge."

(2676.) July 1, 1683.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. Telling him to warn his company to be in readiness if called upon.

(2679.) July 3, 1683.—Sir D. F. and others to the High Constables of Kendal and Lonsdale wards. Warrant to have the arms of the Militia in readiness, to keep watch and ward and arrest all vagabonds and suspicious persons, to disarm all who presume to go in arms against their King's peace, who frequent seditious Conventicles, and go not to the parish church, or use any disaffected language. *Copy.*

(2684.) July 10, 1683.—The Appleby Quarter Sessions to the King. A loyal address. *Copy.*

(2693.) July 10, 1683.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. Enclosing an address prepared by the gentlemen of that part of the country, and hopes the Kendal Bench will join.

(2686.) July 11, 1683.—Sir L. Jenkins to the Earl of Carlisle and Lord Morpeth. The evidence that a general insurrection was intended if the plot had succeeded has now become very certain. All suspicious persons are to be disarmed, but decency and discretion are to be observed; fowling pieces and wearing-swords, and other trifling weapons are not to be taken. *Copy.*

(2690.) July 14, 1683.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. "Yesterday morning whilst his Majestie and the Duke were viewing fortiffications in the Tower news was brought that my Lord Essex has killed himself. His Majestie and Duke were much surprised at it and went immediately to my Lord Allington's lodgings and commanded his Lordship being constable to examine the matter. My Lord Essex gentleman declared the first night his Lord was committed their, he asked for a penknife to paire his nailes but his servant had none, and commanded him to send for one which he did, but was not brought. His Lord renewed his comands severall times, and on Friday my Lord askt if it were brought. His servant say'd 'no,' then bid him bring a razour which, he thought might doe as well, and his Lord made a shew of paireing his nailes. His servant left his Lordship, and his footman haveing brought a noate from my Lord's steward and the penknife, his gentleman brought up the noate, and goeing to the closet doore where a close stoole was heareing no noise went downe againe, but returneing soon after knocks severall times at the closset doore and called, but no

answer being made lifted up the hanging and [looked] through the chink of the doore and saw some blood and part of the razour, and crying out, the warder and some others came in and found my Lord dead on the floor, his throat cut and the razour lying by him and his periwig upon a shelve. His gentleman declared he discovered not the least trouble or discontent in his Lord since his comitment."

(2694.) July 16, 1683.—Sir D. F. to William Dargue, gaoler at Appleby. Warning him against taking the liberty of allowing his prisoners to go out of gaol. *Copy.*

(2697.) July 18, 1683. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. Asking if he may come home in the winter. "In that time we undergoe so much hardship here, and alsoe litle loss, that season of the year, by reason of its coldness, being soe unfit for study and very chargeable."

(2698.) July 18, 1683.—John Browham, High Constable of Kendal, to the Constable of Rydal and Loughrigg. Warrant to summon the Militia to meet at Ambleside on August 2nd. *Copy.*

(2699.) July 20, 1683. Appleby.—William Dargue to Sir D. F. Assuring him that all the liberty he gives to prisoners is only from the gaol to his house to get a little meat, and always under guard.

(2708.) August 18, 1683.—The Grand Jury of Westmoreland to the King. A loyal address. *Copy.*

(2716.) October 23, 1683. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. 30,000 sheep standing on the glebe land at Weyhill fair brought him in 65*l.* "Some say that Moses Pit has in three several editions of the *Common Prayer Book* lately printed att Oxon, omitted the injunction touching the surplice, for which he is much blamed."

(2720.) November 9, 1683.—Sir D. F. to Madam Stanley at Dalegarth. If your uncle would give up conventicling, teaching scholars, and taking of Tablers, attend the church service, and take the oath, he could live quietly in the country. If not, the magistrates must be inquiring after him. *Copy.*

(2733.) January 26, 1683[–4].—Sir John Lowther of Stockbridge to Sir D. F. The Thames has been covered with ice since New Year's day, it is now the common road to Westminster both on foot and in coaches, and much better than the streets. One entire street of booths is built over to Southwark, and infinite numbers scattered up and down. We hear great complaints from the country of the death of cattle, fowl, fish, &c. and stoppage of mills.

(2735.) February 2, 1683–4.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. Hoping he will move the barony to oppose a proposed exchange of Crown lands.

(2736.) February 2, 1683[–4].—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to the King. Petition for exchange of Crown lands in Cumberland and Westmoreland with some of his own in Hampshire and Leicestershire. *Copy.*

(2744.) February 29, 1683–4. London.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. Some fellows of colleges who were wittier than they should have been at an unseasonable time of the night, and are said to have drolled the she innkeeper of the Mitre, who was a papist, to death, were sconced 40*s.* for noctivagation, and forced to recant or ask forgiveness in

Congregation. Dr. Crowther, Principal of St. Mary's Hall was arrested in his lodgings for contempt of court in refusing to appear and stand the award of some arbitrators, whom he had consented to nominate, touching a fine upon his prebend. The Vice-Chancellor has stopped the sale of a new translation of *Cornelius Nepos* because of some expressions in the preface.

(2746.) March 3, 1683[-4].—The Crown tenants in Cumberland to the Commissioners of the Treasury. Petition against the exchange proposed by Sir J. Lowther of Lowther. *Copy.*

(2765.) May 6, 1684.—Sir Christopher Philipson to Sir D. F. The question of the exchange of Crown lands is to be heard before the Lords of the Treasury tomorrow. The frost has killed all the rosemary, so that we have not one sprig at a funeral.

(2769.) June 14, 1684.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. Asking him to make inquiries if there are any men still living who have worked in the copper mines at Caudebec near Keswick or elsewhere in Cumberland, and enclosing a paper of questions to be put to them if any such can be found.

(2775.) June 28, 1684. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. While the train bands were here last week two scholars, being a little in drink, affronting the guards and the Earl of Abingdon, were sent to the castle that night by the Proctor, and publicly expelled next day.

(2782.) July 14, 1684. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to Sir D. F. The Vice-Chancellor being sick Dr. Berry, Rector of Exeter College, supplied his place this Act. He has threatened to expel the two *Terræ filii*, the latter whereof retorted upon him in the same words when he said to him "*impono tibi silentium.*" They both of them proceeded contrary to the Vice-Chancellor's deputy's order, so I know not what will become of them, though the former, Mr. Bell of Magdalen, the other being of Lincoln, was ingenious and very mimical. They both of them had a fling at our new Principal, and the latter was severe upon him. The one of them made smart remarks upon Dr. Plot and the *Societas Curiosorum* lately erected in Oxford, but especially upon the Doctor for his covetousness and dodging with the world as to his history of Staffordshire. One was brought in "deposing that he had met Dr. Plot carrying his knick-knackatory—a nickname for the elaboratory— for a raree show to Bristol.

(2786.) July 22, 1684. Westminster.—Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle to Sir D. F. Thanking him for his congratulations on his appointment to the bishoprick. Mr. Musgrave succeeds him in the Deanery.

(2787.) August 1, 1684. Lancaster.—J. Adams to Sir D. F. I am coming into your neighbourhood for the purposes of my survey.

(2788.) August 8, 1684.—H. Smorthwaite to Sir D. F. Asking him to intercede and obtain a reprieve for him, or that he might die in the King's service. Protests his innocence.

(2795.) October 6, 1684.—Sir G. F[letcher] to Sir D. F. I was yesterday at Carlisle to elect the new Mayor, but the Mayor and Council being met, Joseph Reed, who came post the night before from London, desired admittance and delivered a letter to the Mayor from my Lord Sunderland, signifying it to be the King's pleasure that our present officers continue, and that we proceed not to elect new ones. We cannot think what is designed by it.

(2798.) October 16, 1684. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Thomas Dixon to D. F. You do well to continue your son three or four years longer at Oxford, though he gives up the prospect of promotion in College.

(2806.) November 19, [16]84.— ——— to Sir D. F. We who are informed against for being at a conventicle at the house of William Rawes on November 9th at a religious exercise contrary to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England, confess to have been present at William Rawes's house upon the day aforesaid at a religious exercise, but not contrary to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England, and therefore we ought not to be proceeded against as offenders of any just law.

(2807.) November 25, 1684. Whitehall.—The Earl of Sunderland to the Justices of the Peace for Cumberland. Enclosing the last-mentioned information, which had been laid by William Orfeur, servant to Francis Howard of Corby. *Copy.*

(2808.) November 25, 1684.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir George Fletcher. Cautioning him very earnestly to proceed with prudence in the matter of the information, and not allow any passionate words to be used against the person that gave the information or the Justice that took it, for all advantage will be taken. *Copy. Apparently one or more of the accused are connected with Sir Christopher Musgrave.*

(2810.) December 1, 1684.—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. I do not know whether the Applebys are committed. Cousin Warwick is here, and has brought the information that was sworn against him. The information was sworn before Mr. Hasell by one Story, parson of Kirklinton, who says that having notice of a Conventicle, he required the constables and churchwardens to go and suppress it, which they refusing to do he then complained to Mr. Warwick and desired a warrant against them for their neglect, but could not obtain it. But my cousin saith there was no mention of any such things to him.

(2811.) December 6, 1684.—The Same to the Same. On Thursday I dined at Rose Castle with a large company, all of whom signed a certificate of Thomas Warwick's loyalty. *A note on the back in Sir D. F.'s handwriting.* "I did go unto Hutton December 9, 84, and the next day Sir George F., Henry Dacre, John Aglionby, my cousin Richmond, my cousin Browham and I examined and committed the elder Mr. Appleby for treasonable words. William Orfeur, and the other Appleby, being not then come into the country. Mr. Howard writ to Sir George F. that William Orfeur had never been his servant."

(2813.) December 10, 1684.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. I have had a full and encouraging answer from my brother about the mines. The Crown has lately made a lease of mines near Keswick. I suppose that copper is no royal mine. There is no news, but a very great Sessions at the Old Bailey. Mr. Montgomery, the late controller of the revels at the Temple, Mr. St. John, eldest son of Sir Walter St. John, and Colonel Webb are reprieved.

(2815.) December 13, 1684.—Pembroke College, Cambridge. W. Bankes to Sir D. F. Mr. Charles Otway's younger brother is the glory of our country, and has already got that repute through all the University, both of parts and industry, that the north was never more honoured, for when he has given, as he often does, a testimony of abilities far beyond any of his years, he only shows it is possible to go further by every day outdoing himself.

(2816.) December 24, 1684. Skirwith.—John Spedding, bailiff to Sir D. F. On business.

(2817.) 1684.—Roger Fleming to his brother, Sir D. F. A particular account of the several mines about Coniston, both those which were first wrought by the Dutchmen, and others discovered more recently. Only three of the old workmen are living.

(2822.) February 2, 1684–5. Whitehall.—The Earl of Middleton to the Earl of Derby. The King has been very ill by a fit which seized him this morning about eight o'clock, but he is so much better that the physicians hope all danger is past. *Copy.*

(2822*a*.) February 4, [16]84–5.—The Earl of Derby to Sir Peter Brooks. Sending a copy of the preceding letter to be communicated to the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of Lancashire. *Copy.*

(2824.) February 3, [16]84[–5] past 7 in the evening.—The Earl of Middleton to the Earl of Derby. "His Majesty is so much mended that the physitians have declared to the Privy Councell that they thought him in a condition of safety."

(2825.) February 4, 168½.—The Earl of Derby to Sir Peter Brooks. Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Earl of Middleton, to be communicated to the rest of the Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices. *Receipt acknowledged by* Edward Fleetwood, L. Ranestorne, John Kellett, Christopher Parker, Ralph Longworth, John Hodgson, Thomas Cole, Robert Bindlos, Thomas Preston, Curwen Rawlinson, and Roger Kirkby.

(2832.) February 6, 1684[–5].—A list of the Deputy Lieutenants and Commission Officers in Cumberland and Westmoreland.

(2834.) February 6, 1684[–5].—Sir George F[letcher] to Sir D. F. While I was at Carlisle yesterday about twelve o'clock an express came to the officers of the Custom House requiring them to order all persons that come from beyond the sea, or are going over, to be stopped and kept until they have orders from above for their liberty. The letters are from the Lords of the Treasury. I suppose that similar orders have been sent to all the ports.

(2835.) February 7, 1684[–5].—The Same to the Same. I find that the orders I mentioned in the last were occasioned by the King's illness. I have received better news, the same as that sent to Lord Derby.

(2837.) February 7, 1684–5. London.—Philip Musgrave to Sir D. F. News of the death of the King and proclamation of his successor.

(2838.) February 7, 1684[–5]. London.—Sir Christopher Philipson to Sir D. F. Describing the King's death and enclosing a copy of the Lord Chief Justice's speech in Court. Also reporting that a Parliament is spoken of, and asking for his support unless he means to stand himself.

(2845.) February 10, 1684–5.—Philip Musgrave to D. F. A Parliament is to be summoned. I hope you will serve your King as knight for the shire.

(2852.) February 14, 1684[–5]. London.—Sir Christopher Philipson to Sir D. F. This night the late King was "interred" in Henry the Seventh's tomb. Addresses come in very fast. Sir Christopher Musgrave

intends to stand for Carlisle, and says he will write to you about Westmoreland. We of Lord Thanet's party have agreed to stand together. The King's promises for the preservation of the Protestant religion have given great satisfaction. "It is preached in every pulpitt."

(2863.) February 24, 1684[-5].—The Earl of Thanet to Sir D. F. Hoping that he will stand; if not, he will support Bellingham.

(2890.) March 27, 1685.—A list of the Poll [for Westmoreland]. Sir Orlando Gee, 114. Sir Daniel Fleming, 78. W. Wharton, Esq., 70.

(2893.) April 2, 1685.—The Earl of Derby to the Deputy Lieutenants. Disturbances are apprehended at Lancaster during the Election. The Militia to be in readiness.

Almost all the omitted letters about this date relate to election business in Cumberland and Lancashire. Sir Daniel Fleming had refused to stand many times, but at last was persuaded, and was elected for Cockermouth.

(2913.) May 5, 1685. Newcastle.—Francis Bowes to Sir D. F. Introducing a Mr. Thorowgood, who wishes to learn about the mines. "Five miles of this town he is a building in order to melt lead with coal; it is a mystery they keep secret."

(2918.) June 16, 1685.—Colonel F. Rigby to Colonel Fleming. Orders to bring his company to Lancaster on the 19th.

(2919.) June 17, 1685. Holker.—Thomas Preston to Colonel Fleming. I hear that the Duke of Monmouth has landed at Lyme. A Proclamation has been put out against him.

(2924.) July 14, 1685. London.—The Earl of Thanet to the Deputy-Lieutenants of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Sending orders to dismiss the Militia, the rebels having been dispersed. *Copy.*

(2925.) July 15, 1685. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. The Militia have been dismissed, but there are 800 scholars still in arms.

(2926.) July 18, 1685.—The Earl of Thanet to the Deputy Lieutenants. All persons who have been apprehended on suspicion only, are to be set free. *Copy.*

(2929.) July 31 [16]85.—A roll of Sir D. Fleming's company.

(2939.) August 18, 1685.—The Earl of Thanet to Sir D. F. The King desires an estimate of the expense of keeping the Militia together for the full time allowed by law in the year. *Signed.*

(2941.) August 21, 1685.—Sir D. F. to the Earl of Thanet at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields. All the prisoners have been discharged. There were no informations against any of them of being concerned in the late rebellion. *Copy.*

(2942.) August 24, 1685.—The Grand Jury of Westmoreland to the King. An address of congratulation. *Copy.*

(2952.) October 26, 1685.—Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle to Sir D. F. I am going up to Parliament on Friday and can very well spare you a seat in my coach.

(2955.) November 21, 1685. Queen's College, Oxford. — Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. in the Cloisters at Westminster. Our want of an Act this year did us not, as you suppose, any great kindness, for what an Act

would have cost in treats and such like idle expenses we were forced to pay in money to the University treasury and College library. The *Life of Christ* sold very well here awhile at first, but being afterwards something better examined has since been prohibited by the Vice-Chancellor for leaning too much towards popery in several places of it.

(2959.) December 19, 1685. Rose.—Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle to William Fleming at Rydal. Opinion on the Table of Kindred and Affinity. That cousins-german may marry.

(2964.) December 26, 1685.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. On Wednesday his Majesty declared in Council that for reasons best known to himself he dismissed the Bishop of London from being Privy Councillor.

(2972.) January 18, 1685[-6.]—Sir G. Fletcher to Sir D. F. "The Lieut.-General and many of the officers took the tests at Cockermouth, some wanted horses, and some health, and for their sakes we have adjourned the Sessions to Carlisle."

(2979.) February 16, 1685[-6].—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. I have a design to set up a regular communication between Kendal and Whitehaven. The London carriers arrive in Kendal on the Tuesdays and leave on the Mondays following. If four days of this interval two each way, were allowed for correspondence with Whitehaven, it would quicken the correspondence with London, be more convenient for Irish passengers than the route by Penrith, and facilitate the carriage of Kendal cottons for shipment from Whitehaven to Virginia. I wish to know what dealings you have in Kendal besides cottons. I believe there is some trade in pewter.

(2980.) February 18, 1685[-6]. Sedbergh.—George Fleming to his father, Sir D. F. I have received the books you sent me. We like everything here better and better every day. On Tuesday we went to Immer by Sir John's invitation.

(2981.) February 24, 1685[-6].—The Lord High Treasurer to the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Lancaster, to be communicated to the Justices in view of the difficulties raised by them in the collection of Hearth Money.

The duty is to be levied on empty houses; smiths' forges; innkeepers' and bakers' ovens; on landlords for tenements let to persons exempt on account of poverty; on private persons where there is a hearth and oven in one chimney. The duty may be levied on the goods of landlords and tenants which are not on the premises whereon the duty arises. *Copy.*

(2982.) March 13, 1685[-6].—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. I find that there is much complaint of the "Carlisle toll taken upon meal at Rayes betwixt Ambleside and Keswick." A commission is to sit about it. There is very little news in London. About a third of the English and Scotch officers in Holland are come and coming, for whom three new regiments will be raised, one each in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Few of the common men stir, whether unwilling or restrained is uncertain.

(2983.) March 15, 1685[-6]. Kendal.—James Simpson to Sir D. F. I have made inquiries at Kendal. I do not think the London carriers can perform their promise. I find that their manufacturers would not

venture to send goods by Whitehaven, they think the Newcastle route, though further, less hazardous.

(2988.) April 15, 1686. Rose.—Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle to Sir D. F. I heard yesterday of the death of the Archbishop of York from small pox. He administered the commission on Good Friday, preached on Easter day, and died the following Saturday. Mr. Philip Musgrave is dangerously ill of the small pox.

(2990.) April 23, 1686.—Note by Sir D. F. that he had received a pike caught in Windermere in a net, weighing 24¼ lb., 1 yard and 6 inches long, and 1 ft. 9¼ inches round.

(2991.) April 24, 1686.—Sir J. Lowther of Stockbridge to Sir D. F. I am making arrangements about the carrier to Whitehaven. I think it had best be undertaken by a Keswick man. I send a barometer which cost 30*s*. The *Philosophical Transactions* are in six volumes. Keble's *Reports* are in English. Three volumes folio price about 50*s*., but of no great esteem.

(2992.) April 25, 1686. Pecle.—Roger Kenyon to Sir Robert Bindlos and others. About the Hearth money, and informing them that he has sent copies of the Lord Treasurer's letter to every Sessions and Hundred.

(2993.) April 26, 1686.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. "I suppose you have heard of the alterations in Westminster Hall. Mr. Sollicitor is discharged."

(2994.) April 27, 1686. Rose.—Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle to Sir D. F. I return you your book. That of "Mr. Walker's has made a great noise all over the kingdom, and given great offence, for which I am heartily sorry."

(2996.) May 5, 1686.—Sir D. F. to [Sir John Lowther of Stockbridge]. I think that the Keswick man cannot do the carrier's work. There is not time to make the double journey within the four days. The road over Hard Knot is often impassible from snow and rain there being a great want of good bridges. I think you might establish a new line of carriers, allowing them more time. I would recommend one Charles Udal of Rydal, who has a good set of horses, with bells.

(2999.) May 16, 1686. [Queen's College,] Oxford.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. We have four University men who declare themselves Papists, and have lately got protections. I hope for a prebend at Gloucester.

(3000.) May, 1686.—The King to Obadiah Walker, Nathaniel Boys, and Thomas Denns of University College, and to John Bernard, Fellow of Brazen-nose College. Dispensation to absent themselves from church and common-prayer and from administering the sacrament. *Copy*.

(3003.) May 23, 1686. Parkside in Patterdale.—John Blackwall to Sir D. F. I have examined the ground at Coniston, and studied the evidence of the three old miners. I am prepared with a company to open the mines if they can agree upon terms.

(3004.) June 3, 1686. Rose.—[The Bishop of Carlisle] to Sir D. F. You have heard of Mr. Obadiah Walker, Master of University College, having at last declared himself a Romish priest. "From Oxford Dr. Mill to our Archdeacon writes thus: 'Your candour for old Obediah is now out of doors. He is an open Papist and a Priest,

and the seals are passing above—this was writ near upon a month since—for a dispensation for him to say Masse in his college, and to exercise his religion publickly. His congregation consists of no less than four, he himself making one of the number, two poor sorry Fellows of his own College—Boise and Dean—and a shatter-headed Fellow of Brazen-nose College, one Bernard. They sing Mattins and Vespers very devoutly in their way—for ought I know—but they are become extremely despicable. Ridiculous to that degree that some young wags of Christ Church the other day sent old Job—a poor natural who looks after their college dishes and trenchers— with this song, which he sang at Walker's door—

'O, Old Obadiah,
Sing Ave Maria,
But so will not I a
For why a.
I had rather be a fool than a knave a.'

Thus farr the Doctor. At Edenburgh there has been hard tugging. In their answer to the King's letter they say they will go as great lengths as their consciences will allow. I hear it was put to the vote whether the word *Duty* should not be made use of instead of *Conscience;* but tis said *Conscience* carried it by great odds. We were told in our London Newsletter last week that in all probability the Parliament in Scotland would consent to what the King had demanded of them, but on Tuesday last Basil Fielding sent me word that the question —after a long debate—having been put on Thursday last, whether the laws against Roman Catholics should be repealed, it was carried in the negative by very many votes, some say above 10 to 1. In Ireland they say things go worse and worse, insomuch that the Protestants in many parts begin to be fearful and jealous of their safety, and that the price of lands there from 15 or 16 years purchase is fallen to 8."

(3005.) June 5, 1686.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. I find that the country does not give me the support in the carrier scheme which I hoped for. I could have recommended a good master for Appleby School, but cannot for St. Bees, because they are bound to have one born in the northern counties. I propose to nominate one under a bond of resignation. One Mr. Richard Jackson, a physician near Kendal, who left Queen's College a year since, would do very well " if no ill habits be since contracted."

(3009.) June 12, 1686. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. We have a report here of Mr. Todd's inclining to Popery in several sermons in the country, and that the Bishop has rebuked him for it.

(3010.) June 20, 1686. Hutton.—Henry Fletcher to Sir D. F. I enclose a copy of a letter which was sent to Mr. Tankerd, Sheriff of Yorkshire, which as soon as he received, being in a great passion, he drunk, 'Prosperity to the Church of England,' and sent it up to the Council. I had it from Sir Robert Fenwick.

(3015.) July 2, 1686.— Richard Blome to Sir D. F. The second volume of the *Gentleman's Recreations* is now ready. The subscription for the two is 5*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* in sheets.

(3017.) July 6, 1686.—Sir John Lowther of Stock[bridge] to Sir D. F. I am very anxious to find a really good man for St. Bees School. I think well of Mr. Jackson on the whole. I wish you could ascertain

the grounds of the claim of the city of Carlisle to take toll on goods in Cumberland where they have nothing to do.

(3020.) July 10, 1686.—The Same to the Same. Insisting upon a bond of resignation from the master of St. Bees School, as he is so anxious for the welfare of the school.

(3021.) July 10, 1686.—Sir D. F. to Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] at his house in Southampton Square. I am satisfied with the result of the inquiries about Mr. Jackson, who is willing to give a bond. I understand that the fixed salary of the master is 24*l.* or 30*l.*, to which you have added something.

(3026.) July 19, 1686.—George Fleming to his father Sir D. F. Writing for a Greek *Common Prayer Book*, which they say every Sunday afternoon.

(3032*a*.) August 31, 1686.—Newsletter. An account of the proceedings taken against the Bishop of London by the Lords Commissioners of Ecclesiastical affairs, to the jurisdiction of which tribunal the Bishop objected.

On the 6th of September a sentence of suspension was passed upon the Bishop, which sentence was sent to the Dean of St. Paul's and ordered to be affixed on the door of the Chapel House.

(3042.) November 6, 1686. London.—William Penn to Sir D. F. "Comeing late last night to town, I could not so easily informe the Ministers of the present disturbance of our friends in Westmoreland, but in a case further gone at Salisbury, the Lord Treasurer gave me his letter not only to stop further proceedings, but to restore the goods taken from them on the Act against Conventicles, and I dare venture to say that the King is averse to such troublesome work, and that those justices that discourage it are more grateful to him then those that foment it. I say this to prevent any warrant for seizure till the next, when I doubt not a more engaging assurance then is in my power to give, and I know not if it may not go this very post. Excuse this freedome and place it to the account of thy kindness to stay till some account come from London."

(3043.) November 9, 1686. Treasury Chambers.— The Earl of Rochester to Sir D. F. "I have been informed that one Thomas Cann of Canagill, and some others that are called Quakers near you, are in some trouble if not in danger of being ruined upon the account of their meetings, and that you were disposed to shew them favour if you thought it agreeable to the King's pleasure, which I will presume to lett you know is not to have those poore people so troubled upon the account of their being Quakers only. If therefore you find no other complaints against them, you wilbe pleased to shew them what kindnesse you can." *Signed.*

(3044.) November 9, 1686.—William Penn to Sir D. F. "The inclosed is from the Lord Treasurer to the effect of my last, I am sure it must succeed well when it meets with so neighbourly and generous inclinations to be kinde. I say noe more but that I am with all sincerity thy very reall friend." *Signet.*

(3050.) November 19, 1686.—Sir D. F. to the Earl of Rochester. Describing his dealings with the Quakers, and stating that he had at their request, when summoned, adjourned the case for a fortnight to give time for an appeal to London. *Copy.*

(3051.) November 23, 1686.—A proposal for the establishment of a monthly carrier between Kendal, Keswick, Cockermouth, and Whitehaven, with details.

(3052.) November 23, 1686.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. The new master does extraordinarily well at St. Bees.

(3054.) November 28, 1686.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. Dr. Mills sends the enclosed Catalogue and wishes you to be informed that a collection of all the ancient English Historians is now printing in Oxford in folio, and in Latin. One volume is published, the second is in the press; eight or ten volumes are expected. The price of the whole set is not known.

(3055.) November 30, 1686. London.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. Nothing could be more satisfactory than your letter to the Lord Treasurer.

(3062.) December 1, 1686.—The Lord Treasurer to the Justices of the Peace. Ordering them to make a careful report of Informations against any clippers or coiners; of the materials found in their possession; and of all their property of every kind, to the Warden of the Mint. *Copy.*

(3064.) January 1, 1686[-7].—Robert Tolson to Sir D. F. About leasing his copper mines.

(3065.) January 2, 1686[-7].—The Earl of Middleton to all Archbishops, bishops, and other officers ecclesiastical and civil. Ordering that Ambrose Barnes, Richard Reigh, Wm. Hutchinson, Jonathan Hutchinson, James Hargraves, Thomas Partis, Matthias Partis, and Robert Heslop, of Newcastle upon Tyne, be not prosecuted for refusing the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, or upon the Long Writ of the Exchequer, or upon any process for not coming to Church, or for Recusancy. *Copy.*

(3071.) January 22, 1686-7.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. Mr. Walker published a book this morning being "*Two discourses concerning the Adoration of our B. Saviour in the Holy Eucharist,*" which we expect will be answered by some Oxford man as shortly as possible.

(3073.) January 27, 1686[-7]. Rose.—Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle to Sir D. F. "The Warden of All Souls —Dr. James—being lately dead he is succeeded by Mr. Finch, son to the Earl of Winchelsea, one of the Fellows of that College, and an ingenious young gentleman; who lately meeting with Mr. Dryden in a coffee house in London, publickly before all the company wished him much joy of his *new* religion. 'Sir,' said Dryden, 'you are very much mistaken; my religion is the *old* religion.' 'Nay' replyed the other, 'whatever it be in itself I am sure tis new to you' for within these 3 days you had no religion at all."

(3080.) 1686[-7].—A list of those who were put out, and those put into the Commission of the Peace for Lancashire before Lent Assizes. Put out; Sir Ralph Ashton, Edward Seymour, Thomas Norris, Thomas Preston, Lawrence Rawsthorne, John Hartley, Thomas Holden, Thomas Lever, Roger Moore, Philip Wilkinson, John Risley, Sir John Maynard. To be put in; Charles, Earl of Dunmore, Richard Lord Colchester, Lord Molyneux, Sir William Gerrard, Sir Rawland Bellasis, Sir Charles Anderton, William Molyneux, Robert Dalton, William Walmsley, William Standish of Standish, Richard Towneley, Thomas Tildesley.

(3081.) February 12, 1686–7.—The Office of Ordnance to the Lord Lieutenant and the Deputy Lieutenants of Cumberland and Westmoreland. In accordance with a letter from the Earl of Sunderland of June 2, 1684, it is ordered that such arms as are taken from disaffected and dangerous persons and are fit for the use of the Militia, be kept for that purpose; an account of the rest is to be made and they are to be sent to Basil Fielding, storekeeper at Carlisle. *Copy.*

(3090.) March 8, 1686–7.—Sir D. F. to [Sir George Fletcher.] Many of the constables have not yet sent in their reports. Those that have, either say that they have not found any arms in the hands of persons not qualified to hold them, or have brought in old ones scarcely worth repair. *Copy.*

(3094.) March 14, 1686–7. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. Approving of the model of the proposed parsonage house at Grasmere, if the money is sufficient to finish it and adorn the Church.

(3098.) March 19, 1686[–7].—T. Bishop of C[arlisle] to Sir D.F. I have received a letter from Sir Christopher Musgrave of February 24th, saying, "Great industry is used to get votes for taking away the Test and Penal Laws. Those that will not give a promis but referr themselves to the debate, it is interpreted a denyal, and lose their imployments. Several of your friends have not had the question, but daily expect it, and will have the common sentence."

(3103.) April 12, 1687.—Henry Fletcher to Sir D.F. They have taken only 22 guns which they keep for the train bands. There is likely to be good sport at Workington on Thursday, seven horses being to run, one of Sir John Lowther's, Mr. Curwen's, Mr. Davison's, Mr. Lowther's, Charles Banister's, Jack Aglionby's, and one from Cockermouth.

(3108.) April 23, 1687.—Sir John Lowther of Stockbridge to Sir D. F. Mr. Jackson is doing extraordinarily well at St. Bees. The school has doubled. General news from London.

(3114.) 1687.—A list of those put into the Commission and those put out before the Summer Assizes. Put in; "Sir Thomas Clifton, Mr. Traford of Traford, Mr. Dicconson of Wrightinton, Mr. Bannistre of Banniske, Mr. Anderton of Bardesea, Mr. Layborne of Nentebie, Mr. Stanley of Excleston, Mr. Henry Butler, Mr. Brabon of Whitington, Mr. Husband, Mr. Wentworth or young Sherburne." Put out; Mr. Parker of Bradkerk, Mr. William Kerby, Captain Longworth, Mr. Wilson of Parkhouse, Mr. Kuipe, Mr. Lightburne.

(3120.) July 12, 1687.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. "We have no public news at all, nor do we scarce at any time know ought til it be in point. The late proclamation for the dissolving of the Parliament was out before we heard of it. A month or two before it was talked off, but fel again. When we shall have a new one none can guess, it may be a long time first, perhaps very soon, but whenever it is I shall not be wanting to tender my services." Sir Thomas Strickland in town might have been governor of Carlisle, but expects something more suitable. It is said Mr. Howard of Corby, or Mr. Robert Strickland will have it.

(3121.) July 28, 1687. Hutton.—Henry Fletcher to Sir D. F. Lord Coleraine has got a good woman and a good fortune for his son, which I heard him say would be worth to him 30,000*l.* Her father's name is

Carleton, a merchaut in London, that my father has bound my brother Thomas to for eight years. My brother is gone to Hamburgh, and is to stay there most of his time. My father gives with him 300*l.* "I doubt not but you have heard of the narrow escape my father, Sir Christopher Musgrave, my brother George, and myself had in my brother James' coach goeing to his house. We were set upon by two robers in Winsor forest, some three miles from James' house, having sent our men before us not suspecting any danger. The first came to the coachman and bid him stand, but he answered he would not and spoak to the postillion to drive away, after which the robber shot twice att him and mist him, but the other came up to the postilion and shot him dead, but the horses being in a full gallop carried him on about a hundred yards before he fell, but the rogue, I imagen, not knowing he had killed him, and being pretty nigh a house, rod away as fast as he could, and so said not one word to us." I have been staying at Cockermouth, my father wishing me to stand for Parliament for that place.

(3122.) July 28, 1687. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. I send some books, one of them Dr. Burnet's *Travels*, a book which is prohibited, and of which whole impressions has been seazed, so that they are now not to be met withall." The Fellows of Magdalen are to appear before the Commissioners tomorrow to justify themselves. About three weeks since the Commissioners sent for a copy of the Statutes of the University, but there not being a copy which can be spared, there is one to be written out, which will require a great time.

(3124.) August 8, 1687. Welbeck.—Edmund Whitfield, chaplain to the Earl of Thanet, to Sir D. F. Urging him to stand for Parliament. Lord Thanet will support him for Appleby if his old seat is unsafe. "Great interests are already making in many places, and if the fittest men do desert their stations, it is much to be feared that their places will be soon supplied by those of another kind."

(3125-6.) August 24, 1687.-- Two letters from the two Sir John Lowthers to Sir D. F., and Sir D. F.'s answer. Old differences reconciled.

(3129.) September 9, 1687. Hothfield.—Edmund Whitfield to Sir D. F. Repeating the offer of Lord Thanet's support at Appleby.

(3132.) September 17, 1687.--Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. I do not give an account of the King's reception at Oxford, because it is so well described in the *Gazette*. When the Fellows of Magdalen had been reproved by the King and commanded to go immediately to their chapel and admit the Bishop of Oxford as their President, "only one or two at the most of the Fellows then present were for obeying in this."

(3134.) September 19, 1687.—Sir D. F. to the Earl of Thanet at Hothfield. Has found that absence from home in London is very prejudicial to his large family of young children, and therefore declines to stand for Appleby. *Copy.*

(3138.) October 4, 1678.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. The Gazetteer is Mr. Vernon, once Secretary to the Duke of Monmouth, and now deputy to Mr. Yard, who is gone Secretary to the Duke of Grafton.

(3140.) October 31, 1678. Duchy Lane near Somerset House.—Richard Blome to Sir D. F. An answer to his complaint that his copy

of his works is imperfect. He now sends a Table of Contents, and List of Plates, that it may be proved if it is so.

(3143.) November 23, 1687. Kendal.—Thomas Brathwaite to Sir D. F. "On Monday morning I went to Lancaster, where I found the Lord Lieutenant in the Towne Hall, accompanied by several gentlemen, the Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council, &c. present upon my Lord his summons. The King's orders and instructions to the Lord Lieutenant being first read they fell into hand with the Maior and Aldermen, &c. to examine; the question put by my Lord's Secretary was to this effect. Will you give your vote for chooseing such members—when his Majesty shall think fitt to call a Parliament—as will take off the penal laws and Test; are you consenting or no? The Mayor declared he was for taking away the penal laws, but as to the Test he was doubtfull, and therefore was set down doubtfull." . . . Some were consenting, some doubtful, "but the major parte were not consenting. All that belonged to the Corporation were examined, none else. Then proclamation was made for all the gentlemen to appear before his Majesty's Lord Lieutenant at 2 of the clock in the afternoon, which was accordingly observed." The King's orders to the Lord Lieutenants were read. "The first that was asked the question was honest John Girlington, whose suddain answer was that he would have those laws damned with the contrivers of them. Several others were plainly consenting, as trusty Captaine Kirby, who waited on my Lord in Preston and there declared himself freely. He reached Lancaster late that night, and next morning went to wait on my Lord att Thurnham to have his name set down consenting, which had been done, however, Mr. Christopher Carus, Cousin William Kirby, with many others were consenting. Colonel Sawrey, Mr. West, with others, who are reputed Presbyterians, declared themselves very loyally, charitabely, and gentily consenting. Justice Gabriel Croffts was consenting, Mr. Preston of Howker distinguished in his answer, viz., he was for takeing off the sanguinary laws, and had a desire to be put down dubious, but his logic did not prevail, for my Lord telled him plainly, his Majesty's positive orders were that every one should consent or denye, so he was set down not consenting, and with him Justice Curwen Rawlinson, Mr. William Knipe, your son Wilson, whose answer to my Lord was much taken notice of, ill resented, and looked upon as very bould by most present; which was this, that he durst not give his answer but by the representatives in Parliament. Sir Robert Byndlose, who was so lame in the gout that he could not stirr, writt a very loyal and gentile letter to my Lord most freely consenting, which was mighty well relished by my Lord, and much applauded by most of the gentlemen. He is certain to continue in his imployments, which also Colonel Rigby had most certainly done in all his would he have complyed with the King, my Lord kindly admonishing him and telling him how well he stood in the King's favour, but he appeared as generally he is, and gave an answer as such, he had a Church with him, and such like stuff. It is believed that not one who does not complye with the King will bear any office in Corporation or country. In Preston theye were for a negative with *nemine contradicente*, and in loyal Wiggon but one consenting, Lancaster and Leverpoole came off best." *Postscript.* "I forgot to tell you that my Lord received new orders at Preston not to examine freeholders lower than gentlemen until further orders, so he ended with the gentlemen. It is certaine that the Queen is with child."

(3144.) November 25, 1687.—Edward Wilson to his father[-in-law], Sir D. F. "God be thanked my Lancaster journey is over. I doubt it

will now be late for me to give you an account of what happened there, but if I can add anything to the intelligence you have already received I shall not neglect it. We got into Lancaster a little after 11 o'clock, and just met the Lord Lieutenant and gentlemen going along with the Mayor to the Town Hall." The Corporation are 36 in all, 31 appeared. 18 were negative, 6 or 7 dubious, the rest affirmatives. About 1 o'clock the gentlemen attended my Lord at the Stoop Hall at his Chamber, where, after reading a very short note signifying that it was the King's pleasure these queries should be proposed, my Lord called Mr. Girlington. I did not myself hear the answer but was told it was as related in the last. Mr. Preston agreed to take away the sanguinary laws only. Cousin Rawlinson very resolutely No. Uncle Kirby was affirmative; Mr. Cole, No. Mr. Braddel, No. Cousin Knipe, No, "of which my cousin Brathwaite made some remarks, as also of my answer" but "that was all that was said in that kind by any of the Roman Catholics." Mr. Copley and Mr. J. Fisher, No. The latter being asked if he were a Justice of the Peace, answered, no, nor ever intended to be. Captain Kirby and Uncle Richardson appeared not. Sir Robert Bindlos wrote an answer, which I presume was to the same effect as my answer, for I hear that he laments that the King's pleasure and the laws should differ. My own private opinion is that I would not have any man suffer on account of his religion. "Mr. Sawry of Plumpton, No; Mr. Sowry of B. Tower, affirmative. Mr. Henry West of Middleton, affirmative, with a speech longer than mine, I think, but that I added my complyance with the third question heartily." Lord Morley was in the room but was not asked, for the nobility have already been tried, and have answered, 88 negative, 27 affirmative, 19 dubious.

"The Roman Catholics were asked, several of them I think while I was by, but I did not hear their answers. There were Mr. Dalton, Mr. Tildesley, Mr. Sherburne, Cousin G. Leighburne, Mr. Butler, Mr. Stephen Husband, not many more. The able yeomen, viz. of 20*l.*, did not appear in the chamber with us, but the constables made their returns to my Lords and Mr. Dalton's clerks, for which they paid 6*d.* apeice, and tis talked they are like to be called before the next Justice of Peace, and the clergy before the Bishop or Ordinary." I enclose a copy of the Lord Lieutenant's speech at Liverpool, where "4 or 5 Customs Officers—as they did at Lancaster—affirm, 2 at Wigan, and 1 or 2 at Preston, where Colonel cousin Rigby and about 10 gentlemen with him, as Col. Rawstone, &c. were all negatives. Other townes generally negatives all, as Clitheroe without exception. My Lord has had but little satisfaction in this journey it is said, but that is not fit to mention in this paper. The constable of Ribleton, being the only man apeared in his constablewick, answered or interrupted my Lord with 'Na, na, yoe ma spare your questions, its not for yoe, sir.' I am told the Presbyterians in the other end of this countrie have proved generally negatives. Twere endless to repeat more particulars for some, and those the most considerable, I must leave till a fitter opportunity. In what column I am placed I know not, nor I hope shall ever trouble me, for I have satisfied my conscience in my answer." We hear Cousin Richard Kirby has lately unfortunately killed a man, one Crofts, whose father is now living at Hornby, Captain Lieutenant to the Duke of Berwick.

(3146.) November 27, 1687.—Roger Fleming to Sir D. F. Another description of the same events. Lord Molyneux went to the Earl of Derby. His answer is not known, but is thought to be negative. Then he went to "Cledearey," where all the Protestants were negative. At

Preston he got only two. "Mr. Fleetwood did talk very briskly to my Lord. All the pennmen was for the negative that was there. Kellet and Mr. Winkley were absent. Absentees were put down as negatives. My Lord came on Sunday night from Mr. Dalton's, and on Monday to Lancaster, where the Protestant gentlemen met him at the town's end, and so to Foxcroft, where he dined, and no Protestant with him but cosen William K." He invited Mr. Preston, but the Protestant gentlemen all appointing to dine together at Dr. Carleton's, they kept cousin William and Mr. Preston so long that when they went, my Lord's table was full, so Mr. Preston came back and dined with the gentlemen, and the other stayed. After dinner the gentlemen were called. The first was Mr. Girlington. Describes the scene as in the last two letters, but with additional names. Lord Morley was asked privately, his answer is not known, but he seemed very much troubled and went to bed in the afternoon. My Lord Molyneux went away about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and left his man to call the constables over and to receive their returns, and demanded 6*d.* for every return. The constables demanded by what law, upon which he took a constable by his wigg and tore it, which was the town's talk. Cousin Thomas Brathwaite was there and took in writing every one's answer, and gave a character of each gentleman. Young Sawry of Plumpton lost him a bottle of wine for not answering as his uncle Cole did. The Quakers beyond Sands was for the negative. The Quakers of this side and Lancaster were drawing up an address to send to my Lord. The country fellows did inquire of each, as they came from my Lord, how they voted. If for the negative then they prayed for them, if otherwise they had no good word for them.

(3147.) November, 1687.—Lord Molyneux's speech at Liverpool, the three questions. *Copy. A note at the end, with copy of the King's order of Nov. 6th, that Edward Brooks, Henry Jefferson, Joseph Tomlinson, Quakers, who had been put into office as constables by Mr. Barker, Steward of Southwark, which they were willing to serve, but were threatened with fines because they would not take the oath, being exempted by the King's declaration for liberty of conscience, are not to be obliged to take the oath.*

(3149.) December 2, 1687.—Sir D. F. to Sir John Lowther. Reporting the proceedings in Lancashire, and letting him know that there was a report that he had been "closeted," and of his being an "Affirmative man." He must judge for himself what influence this will have at an election. *Copy.*

(3150.) December 5, 1687.—Sir D. F. to Lord . . . . A very long letter, chiefly taken up with an account of the patronage of Beckermet. Encloses three letters with the Lancashire news. *Copy.*

(3152.) December 8, 1687. Musgrave.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. Since my last the Governor of Carlisle has, under orders, put the questions to the Corporation of Carlisle. Their answer is not known.

(3154.) December 23, 1687. Carlisle.— ——— to Richard Lowry, at Crosthwaite. I only know that when Mr. Howard, the governor, put the questions to Mr. Howe he desired time for consideration. Then Sir John Hanmer requested Mr. Mayor that he would make him and all the rest of the officers in the garrison freemen, that they might be capable to serve the King in electing Parliament men for the city as in serving

in the army. The Mayor told him it was not in his power without the consent of the whole or major part of Council. At a convenient time the question was brought before the Council and negatived *nemine contradicente.*

(3155.) December 22, 1687.—York. Francis Bowes to Sir D. F. Enclosing a copy of the questions put to the Deputy Lieutenants of the East Riding, and of the answers given almost unanimously by them. Only four Romanists would not reveal their answers. The gentlemen "could not be made acquainted with it the night before, tho' Lord Langdale lay at Mr. Warton's house. One of them yet guessing at it by what they heard; four or five of them together—one of which I have this from—drew up this answer, which next day every man being severally asked gave the same answer subscribed with his name. Mr. Lawson and severall other Benedictines are come to this town, and have the mannor—antiently St. Mary's Abbey—resigned to them by the governor. Whether the mansion house, without the large appurtenances of a mitred abbot, will satisfy them you that are a far seing and skilfull man can best tell."

The answers, 1. "If I shall be chosen a Member of Parliament I conceive myself obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the house and not otherwise."

"2. If I shall concern myself in the election of any to serve as a Member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such as to the best of my judgment will serve the King and Kingdome faithfully and honestly."

"3. I think it my duty to live friendlily and peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a loyal subject."

(3159.) [1687.]—A political poem of twelve verses called *The Advice.* The first line "*Would you be famous and renowned in story.*" The last "*Make subjects love and enemies to quake. This is the time.*"

(3160.) [January 1687–8.]—Viscount Preston to Sir Christopher Philipson. Not having met you with the rest of the gentlemen at Penrith, I now send in writing the three questions which the King has ordered me to put and to which he desires an answer. 1. If elected to Parliament will you be for taking off the penal laws. 2. If you will promote the election of such men as will do so. 3. If you will support the King's declaration for liberty of conscience by living friendly with men of all denominations as good Christians ought to do. *Signed.*

(3164.) January 11, 1687–8. Nunnington.—Viscount Preston to Sir D. F. A formal summons to meet him at Penrith on January 24th, to receive the King's commands. *Signed.*

(3165.) January 14, 1687[–8].—Richard Lowry to Sir D. F. The news at Sessions was that Lord Preston is on his way to treat with the Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of Cumberland and Westmoreland "about the great affair." It is said that Sir W. Pen[nington], Mr. Patrickson, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Senhouse, have declared for taking away all penal laws which occasioned much discourse here. There was a new Commission of Peace, with an additional clause of dispensing with all that refused the usual oaths and tests, and not any other alteration that I heard of. There was much discourse whether there would be a Parliament in April or not. The greater part, and in my judgment the wiser, were of opinion that in regard of the small satisfaction the several Lord Lieutenants received in their respective counties, that there would be none.

(3168.) January 20, 1687[-8].—Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle to Sir D. F. I have read and approve of your answer as both honest and prudent. I believe that most of the gentlemen will agree upon one and the same answer though given on distinct papers, as they have done in other counties. I advise you to meet Lord Preston at Hutton and accompany him to Penrith. I am most anxious that no one should know that I have seen the proposed answer.

(3169.) January 21, 1687-8. Duchy Lane.—Richard Blome to Sir D. F. Assuring him that he has never sold his book to any at a less price than is charged to him. If there have been any cheaper copies in the market, they must be either second hand, or those allowed to the printer's men.

(3170.) January 23, 1687[-8]. Ribton.—R. Lamplugh to Sir D. F. Informing him that he is laid up with gout and cannot go to Penrith to meet Lord Preston. If the matter is as he guesses, about the removal of the penal laws, begs that he will reply for him that he is against repeal.

(3171.) January 24, [16]87[-8].—Sir D. F.'s answer to the three questions. The usual form. *Copy.*

(3177.) March 3, 1687[-8]. London.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. Lord Preston has returned, the Catholics say he has had good success. I hear that all the Aldermen of Carlisle are to be changed save Mr. Warwick, and Basil Fielding. The reformation of Corporations goes on very vigorously.

(3178.) March 15, 1687[-8].—Henry Fletcher to Sir D. F. Brother Fargus it is said is on his way to Cumberland about buying Bellingham's estate for Lady Dorchester.

(3179.) March 16, 1687[-8].—Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle to Sir D. F. Four of the Carlisle Aldermen have been displaced, viz. Sir Christopher and Sir George and the two Nicholsons. In their place are put Sir Francis Salkeld, Mr. William Howard, Ralph Crofts, and Joseph Reed, this last being made Mayor in the room of William Nicholson. We hear by the last post that at Hertford, in the Home Circuit, after the Lord Chief Justice had said in his charge there would be a parliament speedily, and whilst the two Judges went to church, a pulpit was brought into the Town hall, where Father B. a Jesuit preached before the Earl of Salisbury, Mr. Lacy, the High Sheriff, and others. The Duke of Newcastle has surrendered his Commission as Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland.

(3180.) March 17, 1687[-8]. Kensington.—Sir Thomas Strickland to Sir D. F. The only question here now is, What news from the country? A gentleman at Whitehall had showed me Sir John Lowther's answer to Lord Preston. The comment he made upon it was that it was a civil, politic, denial. I do not agree myself with the answers given. I send down some pamphlets. I have a true affection for Sir John Lowther and yourself, and would have you consider if the best way to preserve the Protestant religion is not to comply with the King.

(3183.) March 23, 1687-8.—Sir D. F. to [Sir Thomas Strickland]. A friendly answer, and telling him he hears that he has now a place at Court. *Copy*

(3189.) April 16, 1688.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. I am glad to hear that in London our answer is taken as neither foolish nor unmannerly. To all arguments I hope we shall answer as a Protestant of France to the Queen when asked what they had to reply to her learned orator's arguments, persuading them to lay down their arms; "Madam it is true your orator hath made a learned and elaborate speech, but we do not think it reasonable to pay his pains with our heads." And they must be arguments of another operation than any have yet been produced that will perswade men to part with the only title they have. And tis no ill sign of the value of it when we see it so much coveted."

(3190.) April 16, 1688. Peele.—Roger Kenyon to Sir D. F. Enclosing the revised list of the Commission of the Peace for Lancashire. He and forty-two others are omitted, and fifteen new names inserted.

(3198.) May 14, 1688.—Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle to Sir D. F. The news of the Lancashire Justices' changes is great indeed. The Bench at Carlisle, particularly the Governor, Mr. Howard, would not believe it until confirmation came. Six of the prime Justices of Durham have been omitted, "Sir Christopher Musgrave, Sir Robert Eden, Mr. Henry Lambton, Mr. Cuthbert Carr, Mr. Bierly, and Mr. George Morland. The old gentleman, Mr. Lambton, I hear, made his exit very pleasantly; he was sitting upon the Bench when the Commission was read, and observing that his name was left out, he rose up, made a bow to the Bishop, and so made way to be gone. The Bishop called to him and desired him to keep his place. 'No my Lord,' said he, 'I find you have left no place for me here, so God be with you all gentlemen,' and away he went." No others have yet been appointed. There has been a second regulation at Carlisle, four more have been turned out and Mr. Curwen of Workington, Mr. Fletcher of Moresby, and the two Aglionbys put in their places. They have drawn up an Address beyond all that I have yet seen, but have great difficulty in getting signatures to it. The Bishop of Durham is much annoyed at the report which every one believed that he had put three questions to his clergy. It is quite untrue. "But the Dean it seems having framed them and sent them to his friend Sir Roger L'Estrange—with whom he hath long held an intimate correspondence—merely for the satisfaction of his own private conscience, these idle questions of his were by mistake generally believed to have proceeded from the Bishop, who utterly disclaims them, and the Dean I suppose by this time is much ashamed of them, having thereby given occasion of no little disturbance to the whole nation."

(3203.) June 2, 1688.—[The Same] to the Same. "I should be glad to hear what orders the clergy about you have received from your Bishop. As to the reading of the Declaration, I believe it will scarce be read by any in this diocese, for I am resolved to concurr with my brethren above in the matter of their late Petition, and so—it is believed—will all the rest of the Bishops except a very few. Sixteen or seventeen of the twenty-four they reckon upon. Lincoln and Hereford they look upon as doubtful, the remaining five, viz., Durham, Rochester, Chester, St. David's, and Lichfield, they despair of." The Archbishop of Canterbury did not go in person to the King but wrote the Petition with his own hand. "I know not what to say more, unless it be to tell you that at Whitehall the Declaration was read by one of the *singing men*—by special order from the Lord Chamberlain—and by *another* at Westminster where the Bishop of Rochester imposed it."

(3204.) June 9, 1688.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. The Warrant for the Committal of the Bishops was signed by every Privy Councillor present except Father Peters. The novelty of the thing makes a great noise.

(3205.) The Lords of the Council to Viscount Preston. Announcing the birth of a Prince. *Copy.*

(3206.) June 12, 1688. Edenhall.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. "Great apprehensions of some fatall sentence upon our poor Bishops by this day's post. I suppose you have seen a letter diswading reading the Declaration in churches."

(3207.) June 15, [16]88.—Sir D. F. to [Sir J. Lowther of Stockbridge]. The barometer has gained great credit in the country. A friend asks for one with quicksilver. *Copy.*

(3209.) June 19, 1688.— ——— to the Constable of Leek. Ordering him to cause a bonfire to be made in the township as a rejoicing for the birth of the Prince of Wales and to bestow such sum as shall seem convenient, upon those who come thither to rejoice and drink the health of the Prince and all the royal family.

(3210.) June 22, 1688.—Edward Wilson to his father[-in-law], Sir D. F. I "send you the enclosed as a noveltie, it was sealed, and signed, and devised by the clerk in the master's absence who is now at Rutcliffe, but the constable was so officious as to call out all people to the bonefire. Mr. Carus and Mr. Braban had one at Whittington—who went both for London yesterday to answer Lord Morley—and Mr. Husband had one at Bentham. These are all I hear of, but only by a certain spy that came to see the apearances at the bonefires. I heard that at Lancaster Mr. Foster the customer, upon sight of Gazette went for the parson, after that for the curate, who were new gone, and little appearance, but at last a bonefire was made, and how it happed is not yet known, but gunpowder in great quantity was thrown in so that Mr. Mayor came and cut one of the drummes, and broke the drummer's head, and soe it ended, which was very ill resented, and 'tis said the King and Council will be acquainted with it. I have a curiosltie to here what solemnitie you have had on that side."

(3211.) June 25, 1688.—Sir D. F. to Sir Christopher Musgrave. Giving him the names of the Acts relating to the fisheries in the Eden. *Copy.*

(3214.) June 30, 1688. Suffolk Street.—The Earl of Carlisle to the Deputy Lieutenants of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The Dutch with 80 sail and 4,000 or 5,000 men on board are now off Dunkirk. The Militia of the inland counties are to rendezvous to assist the maritime counties.

(3216.) June 30, 1688.—List of the books and clothes taken by George Fleming to Oxford.

(3217.) July 2, 1688.—Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle to Sir D. F. We are impatiently expecting what the next post will bring. I expect that the Bishops will be found guilty and fined, right or wrong, otherwise it would be like a "baffle upon the ——— which must not be." If the fines are moderate, it is as much as can be hoped for; however they will have no cause to repent of anything they have done, the whole nation applauding them for it. The Duke of Somerset came to Cockermouth on Wednesday last.

(3219.) July 2, 1688.—Ferdinand Hudleston to Sir D. F. My friends think that an eighth is too high, they offer a tenth for the right of working the mines.

(3220.) July 4, 1688.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to Sir D. F. "I write this in a very good humour, this day's news of the acquittal of the Bishops having disposed us to mirth."

(3221.) July 6, 1688.—Information upon oath of John Cayster of Kirkland, butcher, of the names of those who were ringing the church bells of Kendal on Wednesday last, and of those who assaulted and knocked him down in the churchyard. Also the information at the same time of Henry Hunter that he had been sent by Mr. Brathwaite and the Mayor to stop the ringing, and had been assaulted by the crowd. *Copy.*

(3228.) July 19, [1688].—[The Bishop of Carlisle] to Sir D. F. One special piece of news which came yesterday I cannot omit. Your neighbour and friend Sir Thomas Strickland was on Friday night last sworn of the Privy Council, and took his place accordingly. Notwithstanding my Lady Mary's being in London, Sir George is disjusticed, and so are all the old Justices of this county excepting eight whose names here follow; Sir Wilfred Lawson, Sir William Penington, Mr. Charles Orfeur, Lawyer Aglionby, Mr. Warwick, Squire Dacre, Mr. Thomas Dalston, and Mr. William Christian."

(3232.) July 24, 1688.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. Wishing that the Mayor of Kendal had been as successful in preventing bonfires as he had been. They provoke people, and may make some suffer for their imprudent zeal.

(3237.) July 28, 1688.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. I have just arrived at Oxford, and am entered a Commoner of St. Edmund's Hall. I have a very good chamber-fellow, one of those who were turned forth from Magdaen.

(3238.) July 29, 1688. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. I had my brother George matriculated last Saturday and so just kept that term which ended that day. Dr. Gifford, President of Magdalen, confirmed a great many last week in the College Chapel, where they have Mass daily, and sermons on Sundays. The report of the breaking of the brass eagle in that Chapel is false. That College is pretty full, and all Papists but two or three. This morning the Judges were both at St. Mary's for sermon, but in the afternoon Rotherham was at a Presbyterian meeting, and the Sheriff was at Mass.

(3246.) August 20, 1688.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. Announcing his intention to stand for Parliament and asking for his interest.

(3262.) September 25, 1688.—Newsletter. The Dutch fleet is hovering about Burlington Bay. What their designs are God knows. The King expects every hour to hear of them from the northern coast. Great preparations are made to resist if they land. The soldiers have two months pay in advance without poundage.

(3268.) October 2, 1688.—Newsletter. I cannot get any authority for what passed between the King and the Bishops on Friday, beyond what is in the *Gazette*. The royal standard is preparing.

(3269.) October 3, 1688.—Sir G. F[letcher] to Sir D. F. I have received a letter from Lord Preston desiring to have a list of those who

have been turned out of the Commission in the county. It is said the King intends to command his army in person. The Queen goes to Portsmouth with the Prince.

(3270.) October 4, 1688.—Sir C[hristopher] M[usgrave] to Sir D. F. The meeting of a Parliament is at an end. There is promise of a great distraction. May God turn it to good.

(3271.) October 4, 1688.—Newsletter.

(3273.) October 6, 1688.—Newsletter. We have been two days without magistrates in the City, because Sir William Pritchard would not accept the Mayoralty on the King's instrument, saying that if the old charters were restored he ought to be elected by a Common Council. The Bishops, when they attended his Majesty, desired to know the meaning of the words in the Proclamation for calling a Parliament, about repealing the clauses which inflict penalties on persons promoted to benefices for non-conformity, they conceiving that, if those clauses are repealed, the Act of Uniformity will be made void. The King gave them great satisfaction, I am told, saying that it was never his intention to do that. The Proclamation was intended to be drawn in favour of the Church of England as full as she could wish. "Great sums of money are called out of bankers' hands daily, insomuch that Mr. Rent and Duncomb were forced to deny payment of 140,000*l.* for his Majesty's use, upon which the King was very angry, and they alledged his Majesty owed them a great summ, and they have noe money left." A warrant is out against Lord Lovelace as an abettor of the Prince of Orange, but he cannot be found. The accuser is a Roman Catholic who pretends to make a great discovery of those affairs, and is to have his pardon. His Majesty has an account from Burlington Bay that some ships came to shore and landed some persons of quality, who, after viewing the place went to sea again.

(3274.) October 8, 1688.—Thomas Preston to Colonel Fleming, at Coniston in Furnes Fells. I have just returned from Knowsley where were also most of the gentlemen that were Deputy-Lieutenants before Lord Derby was turned out of the Lieutenancy, and also all the mayors. Our chief business was to ascertain what vacancies had occurred by death, and to send up a list to the King of these, and of Deputy-Lieutenants to be added. The Militia is to be called up as soon as the list has received the King's approval. Lord Derby is to settle the Militia both in Cheshire and Lancashire, and has already had orders to call up the Horse and such part of the Foot as he thought convenient for the preservation of the peace.

(3275.) October 8, 1688.—Mr. Spencer to the Gentlemen of Lonsdale Hundred. A summons to meet the Lord Lieutenant at Preston on October 16th.

(3276.) October 11, 1688. — Newsletter. 9th, The King reviewed his troops yesterday. The army is now increased to 25,000 men. 2,000 more Irish are landed at Chester. "From Portsmouth we hear great complaints of the rude Irish who have caused many families to leave that place, having committed many robberies, particularly their own Mayor goeing in the night to see if their sentinell kept their post, five of them fell upon him and robbed him. "The Bishop of Oxford was consecrated on Sunday at Lambeth. The Jesuits' school at the Savoy is shut up, one of the masters having taken with him twenty scholars for Dover, in order to goe

beyond sea. Sunday Mr. Peters preached again in Lime Street, reflecting on our English Bible, which occasioned a greater disturbance then the former, the mobille pulling down the Pulpit, breaking the Altar, &c., insomuch that my Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were forced to come and appease them. Its said the King has sent a messenger to Earl of Devon to restore his Lordshipp his bond which he had given him to pay 30,000*l.* for strikeing Colonel Culpepper, and as soon as his Lordship received it, he put it into the fire, and bid the messenger present his humble duty to the King and thank his Majesty for doeing him that justice. Last night Dr. Hough and the other fellows of Magdalen College Oxford were restored. The *Quo Warranto* against the University ordered to be stopped and the old charter of the City to be restored. An order is made that no Coffee or Public House keep any written or any other news, save the Gazette, that Care's *Occurrences* are to be no more printed. Yesterday morning the Lord Chancellor sent for the Justices of Middlesex and Westminster, and told them they must take care herein to punish offenders, and not to suffer any person whatsoever to talk of State affaires. Sir William Williams the Sollicitor General is much wanted at Court, being not yet returned out of the country." The Duke of Beaufort will raise his Majesty 10,000 men in Wales, and Col. Kern is to raise a Welsh regiment to be called the Prince of Wales's regiment. "Its said the Earl of Darby is to command all the forces in Lancashire, and Cheshire, Darbyshire, and Staffordshire; the Duke of Norfolk, that county and Suffolk; and the Earl of Bath, Devon, and Cornwall. Yesterday 500 land and sea men were prest about this city, and many others to day. This evening the City Train bands went out to guard." 11th, "Yesterday his Majesty went to Mileend to see the Lord Barcles regiment of dragoons, and afterwards saw one of the new troops mustered in the Park. There is a discourse as if the Duke of Newcastle had seized on a great number, some say 500, horses in Yorkshire, which belonged to the Lord Wiltshire, and were prepared for the Prince of Orange, and that some persons had got commissions from the said Prince, but I cannot learn any greater certanty thereof, only this, that we are told orders will be given to secure all the horses near any of the ports, from Harwich to Berwick, to prevent them, some being taken for the Prince of Orange's service, which probably is the ground of all these reports. Mr. Goodwin Wharton is not in the Tower but in the Messenger's custody, and said he went to Portsmouth only out of curiosity to see the new fortifications. Lord Dartmouth is with the fleet at the boy of the Nore." Orders are sent to all the Train bands of the City to be ready at an hour's warning. All the women and children that lodged in the Tower have fresh notice to depart in a day's warning; and all the officers of the King's family and household are ordered to equip themselves with men and arms to attend his Majesty according to their equalities and abilities. "Habbort Burch, an Ireish man and formerly an evidence in Oates his plot, was taken up in the Park and committed on Sunday to the Gatehouse, on suspicion of encouraging the invasion, and tis said he will be sent into Ireland to be tryed. A souldier and corporal of the Guards beating up for voluntiers, and understanding that the Captain was newly converted to the Roman Catholic faith, threw down their drume and habbert and swore they would not serve under such an officer, but returned to their own duty of the Guards. We hear from Portsmouth that some Irish men breaking open an alehouse for drink were reprimanded by some English officers, for which they set upon the English, beat and abused them, and beat of two files of English musketeers, in which quarrel its said four or five were killed and

several wounded, and that two officers are run through the body. This day was held a Common-hall at Gildhall, and had a very great appearance of Leverymen, &c. "Sir John Chapman was elected Lord Mayor." Its said the Irishmen last come over are to march hither to join his Majesty's army, and that some of them will be garrisoned in the Tower. Its said a party of horse is sent for the Lord Lovelace, and that warrants are issued forth to take into custody several suspicious persons. The King has forbid the Mass Chapells to [be] opened any more in the City, and, since Sir George Treby refuses the Recordership, his Majesty recommends Sir Bartholomew Shoar. Mr. Skelton the Envoy is out of the Tower, and is to raise a regiment against the Prince of Orange."

(3278.) October 11, 1688. Crosthwaite Church.—Richard Lowry to Sir D. F. This morning I met and heard from Lawyer Christian that "2,000 of the Scottish army came yesterday towards Carlisle; at the comming in of the officers the cannon went off. We are much afraid here that a considerable body of the Irish army may [be] ordered to land at Whitehaven, as the vessels of that port, as I am certainly informed, are being staid at Dublin in order to their transportation, at which port, whether Chester, &c. we cannot yet know."

(3279.) October 11, 1688.—Sir C. Musgrave to Sir D. F. The Commission is passing for the restoration of all the Justices of this County. I hear that yesterday the Scotch troops, and twenty-nine companies of foot, came into Carlisle.

(3280.) October 11, 1688.—Newsletter. Most of the Livery of the Church of England appeared at the election of the Lord Mayor, because it was reported that the Dissenters intended to put in Sir John Stamp; and without leaving doubt unanimously chose Sir John Chapman.

(3281.) October 12, 1688.—E. W[ilson] to his father [-in-law], Sir D. F. I will give you some of the talk of these talkative times about Yorkshire. I have it from Mr. Lambert of Cawton that "the city of York denies to be reformed, the Mayor and five Aldermen being turned out, none takes up their gownes yet. At the election which should have been last Monday was seven night, seventy gentlemen subscribed a petition to the King, telling him that some of the Ridings wanted a Lord Lieutenant, and those that had they could not in conscience obey." The King's answer, signified to Sir Henry Goodrick, was that he had appointed the Duke of Newcastle for the whole county and had ordered him to repair thither. Our letters are full of news. Cousin Hodgson has brought many things from London which the newsletters are silent about. Guns were heard yesterday; I think it may be a volley from the Scotch at Shap. Sir Samuel Gerard has really got twenty horse. The drum beat for ten days at Durham for volunteers, but got none.

(3282.) October 13, 1688.—Newsletter. On Thursday last a cart load of seditious books were burnt at Grocers Hall Yard. To day the Archbishop's prayers relating to the Dutch invasion were published. A French man of war reports that all the coasts of Normandy and Brittany are filled with soldiers lest the Dutch should land there.

(3283.) October 13, 1688.—A roll of the Scotch at Kendal, consisting of Colonel Buck's regiment, the regiments of Guards, of Foot Guards, and Colonel Warhope's regiment.

(3284.) October 15, 1688. Whitehaven. — William Fletcher and John Aglionby to Sir D. F. Stormy weather having forced two companies of the Irish army into Whitehaven, which were designed for Chester, we thought it our duty to give them our best assistance, in their march towards Westmoreland pursuant to my Lord Lieutenant's injunctions, and to give you advice of this.

(3286.) October 19, 1688.—Edward Wilson to his father[-in-law], Sir D. F. I have heard for certain that several horsemen landed from Ireland at Peel and came to Lancaster. We are quiet still. I rejoice in the news from London of the downfall of the Papists. A carrier from Bristol to London was taken off his horse so tired that he could not speak, his errand will be told in the next letters. Fifty pressed seamen, being sent down the river under charge of a file of musketeers in a hoy, threw them overboard and escaped.

(3288.) October 20, 1688. — Newsletter. It was observed at Whitehall some few days since that several of the Church of England Bishops, amongst them the Bishop of Ely, were in private with his Majesty for a considerable time, and at their coming away that his Majesty expressed himself to them in a very affectionate manner. It is further observed that his Majesty hath of late sent for some of the most noted preachers of the Dissenters, that pursuant thereto on Sunday last four eminent Presbyterian ministers attended him, on Monday six of the Independent persuasion, and on Tuesday some also of the preachers of the Anabaptists, to whom his Majesty imparting several things concerning the present juncture of affairs, it is said he declared to them his further pleasure in favour of the Church of England, and likewise in relation to themselves and those of their respective persuasions, that he continued firm to his first resolutions and promises of maintaining liberty of conscience. A battalion of the Irish soldiers which lately landed in Chester arrived at this town last night and are for the present quartered in the outparts. Our citizens have lent his Majesty the barges of several of their companies for conveying soldiers.

(3289.) October 20, 1688.—Newsletter to Daniel Cooper in Ulverston. To-day the Earl of Craven's regiment removed from Holborn and St. Giles's to their quarters at Westminster, and a battalion of Irish have taken their place.

(3289*a*.) October 21, 1688. Kendal. — Alexander Farington of Kendal to Sir D. F. Enclosing copies of letters from his mother and Kitt. Rodman of October 16th and 18th, giving the following information. Expresses come in every day, but their news is kept very close. Many rumours are spread abroad. "The Mayor of Cambridge—a new convert—has brought up an abhorrence of the invasion, and had like to have been robbed of it and his cloaths if some gentlemen had not come into his relief." The King has all things ready for a march, yesterday (17th) he viewed his sumpter horses in St. James' Park. Foreign news.

(3292.) October 23, 1688.—Newsletter to Sir G. Fletcher. Foreign news. Last Sunday two Irish soldiers came to Lime Street Chapel, which was that day shut up. The boys mocking them they ran upon the boys with their naked swords, which caused a great disturbance. The rabble increasing, the soldiers ran into St. Nicholas' Church, whereupon some of the congregation cried out massacre, and hundreds ran out, and a great many leaping out of a window, one broke his leg. The noise

caused a panic in the next church, St. Peter's, but it was quieted by the constables. A full account of the Council held on the 20th, with the evidence of several of the witnesses.

(3294.) October 25, 1688.—Newslettor to Sir Christopher Musgrave. Foreign news, and news of the Dutch fleet.

(3295.) October 25, 1688.—Newsletter to Daniel Cooper. The Courts of Westminster Hall are very thin and empty of business. The Duke of Norfolk is to restore all the Church of England, and dismiss all the Roman Catholic and Dissenting officers of the Norfolk Militia.

(3297.) October 27, 1688.—Newsletter to the same. The Irish have new arms given them, and were exercised before the King in the park. The Earl of Salisbury's troop being fifty-four besides officers, having red cloaks lined with orange, exercised before the King; to whom the Earl presented them as raised and clothed at his own charge.

(3298.) October 27, 1688.—Newsletter.

(3299.) October 27, 1688.—Newsletter to Sir George Fletcher. A ship of 150 tons has come from Pennsylvania with forty passengers, tobacco, furs, oils, and some iron, an iron mine having been found in that Colony which proves of an excellent sort. They have this year made about 800 barrels of whale oil, but spoiled about half for want of skill. Mr. Hugh Wickstead was only committed into the custody of a messenger, from whom he made his escape by tying his sheets together and letting himself out at a window, leaving a scurrilous letter behind him. 20 guineas reward are offered for his capture. The Irish soldiers lately come are seven companies of 100 men each of the Duke of Ormonde's regiment. These are tall sprightly young men, their clothes also very fresh and fashionably made, each man having a frock to keep him clean. The King reviews some troops every day. There is much difference in the reports of the Dutch fleet, for they allow none to come on board, and embark their men at night.

(3302.) [October 29, 1688].—Sir G. F[letcher] to Sir D. F. On Thursday and Friday last I was at Carlisle with Sir Christopher Musgrave, taking over the government from the lately appointed officials.

(3303.) October 29, 1688. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. The Bishop of Winchester has ejected all the Popish Fellows and Demys of Magdalen and restored Dr. Hough, and all the old Fellows, Demys, Chaplains, Clerks and "Quiristers." Two who had been Demys formerly and got Fellowships lately, being Protestants, are made Demys again, but Charnock who was formerly a Fellow and left his religion is turned out of all, and suffers with those of his own persuasion. And though the College has been restored these four days, yet it is in almost as good order as it was a year ago, few of the House being absent. The City is likewise brought to its primitive state.

(3305.) October 30, 1688.—Newsletter.

(3306.) October 30, 1688.—Newsletter. A French privateer having for several days watched the *Waterman* lying in Plymouth, a Dutch merchantman from Lisbon with a cargo worth 25,000*l*., on the night of the 25th attacked her in two small fishing boats which they had seized, killed some of the crew, and carried her off. The Lord Mayor's day was kept with as much splendour as the shortness of the time

would allow. The Judges and many of the nobility attended him to Grocers' Hall, where they were entertained with a splendid dinner. Foreign news. Lord Dartmouth has sailed. It is believed he may spoil the unnatural invasion. A Rotterdam ship brings news that the Dutch fleet has sailed.

(3307.) November 1, 1688. — Newsletter. Capt. Lanham of Sir Henry Bellasis's regiment is committed to Newgate. Yesterday the King reviewed the Duke of Ormond's regiment, being most of them six feet high, and performing to his great satisfaction. This morning guns were heard at sea, it is supposed from our fleet and the Dutch. Mr. Skelton has raised five companies, and Lord Brandon Gerard's regiment is complete. At Hull the river is chained, and the sluices opened to flood the country for three miles to prevent the Dutch from coming there. A regiment of fusiliers marched for the north this morning.

(3309.) November 2, 1688. Pike.—Edward Wilson to Sir D. F. I hear that there has been a riot at Portsmouth between the English and Irish soldiers, about fifty killed on each side. The occasion was that an Irishman fired a bullet into a Protestant place of worship.

(3311.) November 6, 1688. London.—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. "Yesterday at 12 came an expresse from Dartmouth which arrived here at 4 this afternoon, acquainting us that the Dutch fleet were then landing at Dartmouth, Torbay, and Exmouth. Our men that were about Colchester, Harwich, &c. are returned, and now going westward. Where our fleet is we know not, but on Sunday at 3 in the afternoon they were near Dover, standing after the Dutch, who were then about the Isle of Wight."

(3312.) November 6, 1688.—Newsletter. Yesterday the Lord Mayor kept double guard in the City, "to prevent the mobile for abuseing the chapell in Lyme Street, and guards were also set at Fryers' Chappell in Lincolns Inn Fields, whose windows had been much broken before." The Earl of Peterborough, the Marquis of Halifax, the Earls of Bedford, Burlington, Abingdon, Nottingham, and Lord Weymouth were sent for to Colchester on Sunday night and questioned. Warrants are issued against the Earl of Devon, and Lord Lovelace, and others who were absent.

(3315.) November 10, 1688. London.—Newsletter. The Scotch troops came on Tuesday or Wednesday last and filled the out parts so full that the last to come could not get quarter until the next day. Lord Forbes' regiment of Irish arrived at the same time. They are as expert at their arms as the Duke of Ormond's, and behave themselves very civily. The Custom house officer who brought the first express of the landing rode 160 miles in about 20 hours. It is thought he will hardly recover, but the King's physicians have particular charge to take care of him. A Dutch fly boat with twenty-four good horses, six grooms, and much horse furniture, being behind their fleet by design or mistake, came into the river and was seized. The Prince of Orange's dispatch to the States about his landing has been taken and brought hither yesterday. Lord Dartmouth and the fleet are at present in the Downs. The King has appointed two new Lieutenant Generals, and four Brigadiers are made Major-Generals. An addition of 12*d.* a day is given to the Horse Guards, and of 12*d.* a week to the Foot Guards. Yesterday and today there is little more news. The reports are as various as those who report. It is certain the landing took up several

days, and that the number on shore are many thousands. The Prince lay the first night at Tor Abbey, the seat of one Mr. Cary, a Roman Catholic. He advanced some miles further the next night, and to Exeter on Wednesday night. He was not come to that city when the post came away on Wednesday, but an express was sent after and overtook the packet, which gave an account of his coming, without any mention of his reception.

(3316.) November 13, 1688. — Newsletter. Eight frigates are ordered to be got ready with all speed, and the King has sent to Trinity House for them to provide him 1,000 men. Western letters say that the Prince of Orange landed 16,000 foot and 5,000 horse. That the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Mansfield, and Lord Wiltshire, came to Exeter (Exton) on Wednesday, but the Prince will not come till Friday, and will lodge at the Deanery. His horse is pretty good, but his foot are but ordinary, much inferior to ours. Some of his troops have advanced to Honiton, in order to go to Bristol, and that he has sent to bespeak 7,000 pairs of shoes, and 7,000 yards of cloth there. Lord Colchester, lieutenant of the first troop of guards, Colonel Godfrey, Mr. Thomas Wharton, and four or five of that troop, with a Brigadier, are absent, and are supposed to be gone to the Prince of Orange in calashes last week.

(3317.) November 13, 1688.—Newsletter. Foreign news. News from the West is still uncertain. Not one person of quality has yet come to the Prince. The King will march on Monday next. The insolence of the rabble here was such that on Sunday and Monday they tried to pull down the Romish chapels, and were not quieted till the Guards came and shot two or three, and wounded others.

(3318.) November 13, 1688.—Newsletter. Movements of troops. The old soldiers are to go to the West. A whole regiment is to guard the City every night, while the King is in the West. He will stay there only three days for the present. It is reported that the Prince of Orange's gunner has deserted. The King is much pleased with his report.

(3319.) November 13, 1688.—An elegy on the death of Sir Robert Bindlos, Bart.

(3321.) November 15, 1688.—Petition presented by the Bishop of Durham, who "has of late been a little under a cloud for refusing to sit in Council with persons unqualified; nevertheless he is still admitted to wait upon his Majesty."

1. That the King will withdraw his protection from the Romish chapels, which are daily the occasion of so much disturbance.
2. That he will fill the Archbishopric of York, which he has offered to him, with some more worthy person.
3. That he will make another Dean of Christ Church in place of Mr. Massey, and that the Fellows of Sidney College in Cambridge, for which he has often pleaded, may have leave to elect a Master instead of Mr. Bassett.
4. That he will call a free Parliament as soon as may be, as the only means of preventing bloodshed, and preserving the Kingdom.

"I know not whether on account of the above named advice, or for what other reasons, but so it was the Bishop of Exeter this morning kist the King's hand for the Archbishoprick of York, and the Bishop of Bristol was declared Bishop of Exeter."

(3322.) November 17, 1688.—Newsletter. On Monday an express from Lord Feversham at Salisbury announced the desertion of three regiments of horse and dragoons, upon which a Parliament was resolved on forthwith, and orders were sent to bring back the army. On Friday it was said some part of the regiments had come back, and that the King would go himself to Salisbury. This morning the Prince of Wales is gone towards Portsmouth, and the King this afternoon towards Salisbury. The regiments of Lord Cornbury; that lately Lord Oxford's now the Duke of Berwick's commanded by Sir Francis Compton; the regiment formerly Lord Scarsdale's, now the Duke of St. Albans', commanded by Lieut. Col. Langston, are gone off. Mr. Howard and his son, Mr. Curwen, and Mr. Salkeld, are gone Volunteers.

(3326.) [November 18, 1688.] — Copy of the Association signed at Exeter by the Lords and gentlemen that went to the Prince of Orange.

(3329.) November 22, 1688.—News from York. Those who seized the city were the Earl of Danby, Lord Dunblaine, Lord Latimer, and Lord Fairfax. There were loud acclamations throughout the city. The gentlemen appeared to-day, all in armour. Yesterday and to-day all the chief towns in our county were secured, and it is believed all over England. "Such a riding and travelling about at such a rate as I never see in my life, they being resolved to subdue Popery, and have seized likewise of several Popish priests, and have committed them."

On the back is a list of the names of 40 *officers who came over with the Prince of Orange.*

(3330.) November 20, 1688.—Thomas Preston to Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming. Ordering him to call out the Militia.

(3331.) November 20, 1688.—Newsletter. The Prince of Orange was to leave Exeter yesterday. The Prince of Denmark went with the Prince of Wales to the Earl of Gainsborough at Itchfield, six miles from Portsmouth where he is to reside, and this day Prince George goes to Surham, and lies at Major Wintham's, where the King will be also. 17th, An account of the desertion of the three regiments. "Lord Cornbury with his dragoons leading them within sight of the enemy drew them up together, and then addressed them to go over to the Prince of Orange, which they did all but Lieutenant-Colonel Clift, Major Littleton, Cornet Compton, and about 200 soldiers, who returned back to his Majesty's service, so that his Majesty being satisfied that it was a trick contrived upon the soldiers, has altered his resolution of calling back the army, and resolves to go to them speedily in person. This day he went to Windsor. Movements of troops. "Lord Wallgraves" has gone as an envoy to France, and with him Father Peters. The Franciscan friars of Lincoln's Inn Fields are ordered to break up their fraternity to go beyond sea, and the priests and Jesuits begin here to go in women's apparel. Captain Caren's and Captain Sibley's two new raised companies have deserted, and three troops of Sir John Lanier's regiment are missing.

(3332.) November 20, 1688.—Newsletter. Yesterday news came that Lord Delamere had summoned his tenants and friends in Cheshire to meet him on Thursday last, to supply his lack of horses, and march with him to Nottingham. The King lay on Sunday night at Bazingwick.

(3333.) November 20, 1688.—Newsletter. We hear very little news out of the West. This only for certain that parties advance into Dorsetshire and Somersetshire beating up for recruits for the Prince of Orange. The Prince it is said has brought a printing press which has been used at Exeter to print papers for his purposes, and they intend to print a Gazette. The Scotch troops are escaped out of the Prince of Orange's army, and have brought Lord Feversham an account of their number. There is a report that one of Bernard Howard's officers insisting on laying down his commission on some pretended dissatisfaction, high words ensued, and they fought and Bernard Howard was killed. We have strange reports from Cheshire and Lancashire.

(3334.) November 22, 1688.—Newsletter. 20th, A list of some of the officers who came over with the Prince of Orange, and the names of those who have gone over. The King has promised his soldiers shall have all the plunder they get, and has taken with him a good sum of gold to pay them. He intends to encamp at Stonehenge. A letter from Warminster says that the troops there are in pursuit of a party of the Prince of Orange's men who it is thought were sent to rescue Lord Lovelace from Gloucester goal. 2,000*l.* was coined last week at the Tower, being most of it Lord Sunderland's plate. 22nd, The Scotch guards have gone to the West and orders have been sent to Scotland for all the troops there to march. 10,000 men are expected. The King has 38,500 men in pay, costing 230,000*l.* a month, besides the sea expenses. Lord Lovelace seems willing to make a discovery. Whitlock is dead of his wounds. Bernard Howard is not killed. We hear of an encounter between the advanced guards, but the result is so variously reported that we can make nothing of it.

(3335.) [November, 1688.]—Newsletter. "I hear at Lancaster the soldiers went all to Church upon a proclamation among themselves, all but two, and at York all that were Protestants being bid take up their arms none refused. Another proclamation for free pardon, and about foreigners. A soldier of Sir Samuel Gerrard says he and most of his men are gone to the Prince of Orange."

(3337.) November 22, 1688.—The Declaration of the Nobles, Gentry and Commons, at the Rendesvous at Nottingham. *Copy.*

(3338.) November 22, 1688.—Newsletter. News from the West is that Count Horne has arrived and landed more men. There has been a skirmish. A party of horse had been sent to break down Cainesham (Keynsham) bridge, they had had a skirmish and lost eight or nine men. The Prince of Orange threatens to burn down Badminton if Lord Lovelace is not released.

(3340.) November 22, 1688. — R[oger] F[leming] to Sir D. F. This morning my brother with several of the soldiers went towards Preston, but did not acquaint any of them with the news lest it should have discouraged them. Several of the men summoned were here yesterday seeking to be excused, but brother William answered he had no authority to do so. The news from Cheshire is astonishing. The Earl of Derby's behaviour at the meeting at Knowsley, where he was very reticent, had perplexed them. I cannot understand it unless he is as cunning as his predecessor in Crookback Richard's time.

(3341.) November 24, 1688. Lancaster.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. On Sunday last a sick soldier confessed there was a design among the new raised soldiers to kill the Lords Derby and Strange. On Thursday

night Lord Derby's house was beset with the intention of blowing it up or firing it, and he was forced to raise a guard with pitch forks and staffs to guard him to Wigan, where he and his family remain, and he sent for Colonel Rostren and his regiment to guard him, for he durst not stay at home. This was the cause of our being raised so hastily. My cousin Braithwaite has been very sick at Preston with his company. When Lord Derby sent for him and asked him what business he had there, he answered it was by the King's command. He bade him show his commands and he did, and my Lord bad him goe according to his command, for neither he nor his company should stay there, and then he marched to Chester or Liverpool, where the new raised men are. "The muster-master who came down to muster the new raised men mustered Captain Dalton's Company who was very shabby fellows and childer. He drew his company in two, one half of them being boys, he asked them if they were willing to serve the King, and they answered they were, and he said that he was glad to see that both old and young was soe reddy to doe it, but they were a little to young, soe dismissed them. My Lord Derby saith he will ease the county of papist souldiers. He had order to a stopt my Lord Dillamore and his forces, and my Lord smiled when he red the order and said the King should a given him his commission sooner that his men might a been raised and readdy." Lord Delamere has been declaring that French and Irish were to be poured into the country to massacre Protestants. He had none with him but gentlemen, and tradesmen of very great fortunes. An abundance of the ordinary sort did offer their services, but he thanked them and told them the Prince of Orange had foot enough, it was horse he wanted. He marched out with 250 horse in great equipage and well armed. My cousin Richardson is Sheriff of this county and hath given 200 guineas; all are of opinion that he will lose by it. When Lord Derby was at Preston the New Justices refused to be sworn because they were returned by Lord Molyneux. But the necessity being great he got some five of them to take the oaths. All the gentry and yeomanry are very hearty and willing to serve my Lord according to their stations.

(3342.) November 24, 1688.—Edward Wilson to his father [in-law], Sir D. F. The depositions about the Prince of Wales which we had in print, differ much from all the written accounts I have seen. Lord Lumley has gone to the Prince of Orange by sea from Hull.

(3343.) November 27, 1688.—Newsletter. 24th, Julian Johnson and some others have escaped from the King's Bench. Divers mortars are mounted on the turrets of the Tower. There is a scarcity of supplies at Salisbury and many waggons are pressed to carry provisions there. The Lord Chancellor has ordered the London companies to lay in 200,000 quarters of wheat, and the Tower is to be victualled. 27th, The mortars that were mounted on the Tower against the city are taken down by order of the Council. The King would have fallen into an ambuscade if the bleeding at the nose had not prevented his going to Warminster. The people of Gloucester will not suffer Lord Lovelace to be removed. The news from Nottingham, and from the West.

(3344.) November 24, 1688.—Newsletter. On the 21st last they write from Bruton, that about three in the afternoon the day before, a skirmish happened there between a party of horse and dragoons of the King's, and some foot of the Prince's. Of the latter nine were killed in the place, seven taken prisoners, and three wounded, one escaped, the party consisting of but twenty. Of the King's were killed

the gentleman that commanded and three others. Colonel Luttrell is raising a regiment for the Prince.

(3345.) November 24, 1688.—Newsletter.

(3346.) [November, 1688.]—An account of Lord Delamere's doings, and of those at York.

(3347.) [November 24, 1688.]—Lord Churchill to the King. Giving his reasons for deserting him. *Copy.*

(3349.) [November 25, 1688.]—Prince George to the King. To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Copy.*

(3350.) November 26, [1688].—H. F[letcher] to Sir D. F. To-day Sir J. Lowther and my father met at Edenhall to consult about raising the Militia, and whether they had power to name officers at this time when all want commissions. Sir John was for raising the Militia, my father and Sir Christopher against. So nothing was done. I would not have you mention this.

(3351.) November 27, 1688. — W. F[leming] to his brother, Roger Fleming at Coniston Hall. A soldier at Wigan confessed on his death bed that an officer had proposed to him to kill Lord Derby. Upon this news last Saturday week, Lord Derby guarded his house with about 60 of his own servants. Presently Colonel Gage of the new-raised regiment assured my Lord there was no such design, upon which my Lord ordered several companies to attend him at Wigan. On Thursday last as my Lord was going to Mr. Winstanley for the night, a little short of Wigan, a messenger from Liverpool met him with a letter advising him not to go to Winstanley or Knowsley, for it had been overheard by some of the new raised companies that their Colonel had orders to seize him. Upon this my Lord went to Wigan and sent for the Mayor and informed him, upon which the whole town did rise to guard my Lord that night in number it is thought about 3,000. My Lord then ordered his own regiment, and Colonel Nawell's, and one company of Colonel Rigby's, and all the horse, to attend him there. We have five companies at Preston and two at Lancaster of our regiment. On Sunday week Ribble was so dry in several places for 20 or 30 rood that you might go over in your stocking feet dry, and abundance of fish was got. Tell the constable the same Hearth-man is coming again. Tell him to be as kind as his conscience will permit to his neighbours, and play the fool no more. The priest and he doth not know how happy they are. They are so throng in the post office here one cannot get the newsletters for a day or two.

(3352.) November 27, 1688. — Newsletter. The Princess Ann of Denmark, Lady Churchill, and Mrs. Berkley, have gone from the Cockpit, and where they are is not known.

(3353.) November 27, 1688.—Newsletter. His Majesty gets little sleep but what is forced by opiates. The coroners jury at Gloucester have found Lord Lovelace killing Colonel Lorge and his son to be *se defendendo*, and the soldiers that killed Mr. Whitlock, guilty of murder.

(3354.) November 27, 1688.—Newsletter. We have been expecting a battle or at least a considerable scrimmage, and are surprised at his Majesty's return and that of the army without seeing the enemy. The scouts returned on Saturday morning with a blind account of the

advance of a party of 500 horse, and did believe the main body was very near.

(3355*ab*.) November 27, 1688.—Newsletters.

(3356.) November 29, 1688.—Newsletter.

(3357.) November 29, 1688. London.—Newsletter. Rumours of an intended massacre have frightened many timorous people. Several persons are in custody on suspicion of a design to fire houses, and many fire balls it is said have been taken. Sir Thomas Stradling a new convert made his retractation last Sunday and received the Sacrament in the Church of England. Many of the newly elected Common Council refuse to take the Corporation oath, and so their sitting is put off till Tuesday night. The Duke of Beaufort has written that he cannot defend Bristol.

(3358.) November 29, 1688.—Newsletter. The Prince of Orange lay at Crewkerne Monday night, having hunted in Lord Poulett's park. He was expected at Sherborne on Tuesday having designed to have lain at Lord Bristol's. His army marches by three roads, viz. Sherborne, Marlborough and Devizes. They write from Bromegam (Birmingham) on the 26th that Lord Delamere and some other Lords came there with 500 horse well armed, expecting as many more. They marched to Edgburton Hall, and there seized a great quantity of the arms. News from the Midland counties. The Duke of Albemarle is dead in Jamaica. Dr. Oates is dead. It is said that the Earl of Salisbury and Lord Milford are made grooms of the stole. Sir Nicholas Butler has laid down his places.

(3359.) November 29, 1688. Lancaster. — Lieutenant Colonel W. Fleming to his brother [Roger Fleming]. The Sheriff came to town on Tuesday night. He is very high. Yesterday he went to the Castle and told the prisoners that when the goal was turned over to him if they were not civiller than they had been he would lay them in irons. They are men of great estate, and great debts, and with "that, Mr. Sherif and Mr. Hunter, gealer was glad they got from amongst them, and with that, they bared up the gate that no one could get in, and declared they were for the Prince of Orange, and he had given a pardon to all men that was imprisoned, they being near 80 men, and then wee drew up two companies to guard the castle that they should not escape, then about five hours afterwards my Colonel and myself went to the gate to discourse them, and then they would suffer none to come in but us two. Wee went in and there wee endevered to passefie them as much as wee could, and their greifances was they had noe diskindness for the gealer, but his deputy had denied them for haveing bread from their women they used to have it on, and the new Sheriffe threatening Mr. Towneley with others to lay irons of them; and then I did inform them that if the King pleased to grant out a pardon for men in their condition, that if they were gone out of the geale it would doe them noe service for freeing of their debts, and with that they did consider, and I tould them if they would be civill and goe into their chambers that the gealer might doe his duty, they should have all the respect that the gentlemen could doe for them, and all the civill usage that the gealer could doe to them, and wee parted very good friends. The two companies wee dismist, and sent my own company to guard the geale that night. The gealer sent for the under-sherriffe yesterday to deliver the geal to the new one, but his words to the . . . . will loose him 20*l*. at the least; for I thinke hee will get noe body to undertake the geale nor under gealership, so that I think his purchase will redown but to small profitt."

(3360.) November 30, 1688.—Edward Wilson to Sir D. F. "A man told me he see Lord Fairfax of Gilling and 40 or 50 horse, Roman Catholics, goeing for Carlisle."

(3361.) November 30, 1688. — Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fleming to his brother Roger Fleming. Reports news from London that when the officer informed the King that there would be no peace in the City until the Chapels were pulled down or blown up, "the Queen up with her hand and gave him a box on the eare, and then hee went away, and she did the like to the Princes of Denmark in her chamber, which the King is troubled at. The next day all the vestments and pictures in the Chappels was taken down, and two carmen ordered to take them to Whitehall;" but the rabble met them and made a bonfire of them all. Squire "Mullinax" was going with two companies to burn Lord Delamere's house, but the country rose to the number of 4 or 5,000 men with such arms as they had to defend the house, and Mr. "Mullinax" turned home again. The Prince of Orange has hanged two of his men for stealing a chicken, and told the rest that they had money enough, and when they wanted it was soon enough to steal. His soldiers are mighty civil. The Papists begin to repent that they employed idle fellows who were Nonconformists and disgust the Church of England men.

(3362.) December 1, 1688.—Warrant from six of the Cumberland Justices to the Constables to keep watch and ward, and fire the beacons in case of any invasion or insurrection.

(3363.) December 1, 1688. — Declaration signed by twenty-two Justices of the two counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland in favour of a free Parliament.

(3364.) December 1, 1688.—Newsletter. Capt. Barly with 200 horse marched out of Oxford to join Lord Delamere, but was met and driven back by a party of dragoons. Great crowds of people flock about the Prince of Orange.

(3365.) December 1, 1688.—Newsletter. Names of those who are daily joining the Prince. The King has given up the thought of fighting and has resolved to take the advice of a Parliament.

(3366.) December 4, 1688.—Newsletter. The Prince of Orange and the Prince of Denmark lay at the Earl of Bristol's till Friday last, and went thence to Brewton to the Lord Fitzharding's, and designed for Bristol. Lord Dartmouth and his officers have signed an address of thanks to the King for the promise of a free Parliament. News of the reception of the Earl of Shrewsbury by the Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol. The people there received the soldiers very well.

(3367.) December 4, 1688.—Newsletter. The same as the last.

(3368.) December 4, 1688.—Newsletter. The Dutch fleet is at Plymouth.

(3369.) December 4, 1688.—Newsletter. The Prince of Wales is still at Portsmouth, Lord Dartmouth refusing to carry him to France. The Dutch and English fleets lie both before the town corresponding very agreeably. "Tis strange to observe what small regard is given by the King's enemies to the intended calling of a Parliament, such imagining the great business will be over in half 40 days. My Lord Chancellor is removed from his fine house into Whitehall where the writts were

sealed. I can hear very little discourse preparatory to the election, the general pardon intending to pass will not as some think be without many exceptions in it. The Barons Heath and Ingleby are suppressed. My Lord Privie Seal has quitted his station, and my Lord Bellasis and some other Lords are gone to take better security than they expect to find at home." Lord Delamere has received a slight wound in the hand in a skirmish with a party of Lord Ashton's soldiers. "On Friday last the mobile in Cambridge went to Sidney College where Father Francis used to say Mass, and breaking downe the gates and doores they carried away all the preists' robes, with the plate, &c., which they destroyed and burnt publickly, committing other acts of the like kind at Bennett's College, were one Scott a preist whom they threatened with rough usage escape their fury, hiding himself in a bogg house; they caused one papist to dance naked in a ditch till he promised to change his religion, and broke all the windowes of an Alderman's house, whose persuaded disagreed with their owne." The citizens of London are laying in large stocks of provisions, as if they either feared some siege or intend it for a freer entertainment then hoped, for guests."

Note. Coniston, December 11th.—"This news came to us this night late, and wee thinking it to be great, have sent this bearer on purpos with it, I had come myself if I had been certain you had been at home." R[oger] F[leming].

(3370.) December 4, 1688.—Newsletter of a few lines only.

(3371.) December 5, 1688.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. I had thought it absolutely necessary to call together the Militia, but Sir George [Fletcher] and Sir Christopher [Musgrave] refused their consent, I therefore thought it right to call together at Penrith several of my friends, when they determined to set a strict watch throughout the two counties, and agreed to meet upon an hour's warning of the appearance of any danger, and they also signed a petition for a free Parliament. I am dissatisfied that Sir Christopher wishes to keep the seat at Appleby, and Carlisle, and pretends to the county seat, for himself and his two sons. I proposed a compromise in vain. I have determined therefore to stand myself in concert with Lord Wharton's son, whose family have a great claim, not only on account of their great estates, but much more for their well deserving upon this great occasion from all good Protestants. "The sun doth not always shine upon the same men, some rays may fall upon me upon this change of weather. If it doe you are one of the first I would endeavour to oblige."

(3372.) December 5, 1688.—Sir John Lowther's address to the electors. Says nothing about his own principles, and only recommends Lord Wharton's son as a good Protestant.

(3373.) December 6, 1688.—Newsletter. The Commissioners have gone to the Prince of Orange. "All Papists are displeased." . . . "The Queen, the King declares, is gone great with child." Sir Thomas Jenner was robbed last Sunday of 400*l.* "They are mending the Tower night and day. The Prince of Orange has published a 3rd declaration which was openly red on the Exchange by a merchant. A copy being given to the Lord Mayor, he went to the King, but keeps it secrett from the Aldermen, the substance of it was to require all Roman Catholicks to lay down their armes, and quit all offices on pain of haveing no quarter."

A body of horse has gone northwards under Sir J. Talbot, with orders to fight and give no quarter.

Postscript.—R. Benson, the Papist who was committed for saying he hoped to wash his hands in Protestant blood, was tried at the Old Bailey and found guilty before Judge Rotheram, who sharply reflected on the Roman Catholics. Father Peters has got a red coat.

(3374.) December 6, 1688.—Newsletter. Describes the reception of the trumpeter who went for passports to the Prince of Orange. The Prince gave him 20 guineas. York fortifications are being put in order. The Mayor there has offered to lead the Apprentices.

(3375.) December 6, 1688. Coniston.—R. F[leming] to Sir D. F. There are several stories about that Carlisle has been seized by the Roman Catholics, who have disarmed the citizens. Brother William reports from Lancaster that it was said there that Lord Delamere had had an engagement in which sixty or eighty Papists were killed.

(3376.) December 8, 1688. London.—Sir J. Lowther of S[tockbridge] to Sir D. F. The new Parliament writs are sealed, but few are given out because the new Sheriffs do not come to take their patents. Among those that have, our Cumberland sheriff is one, and the writ was sent down by a messenger on Tuesday last. "We are here near a crisis, the two armies not far asunder, the Prince of Wales come back from Portsmouth, the King's Commissioners this day with the Prince of Orange."

(3377.) December 8, 1688.—Newsletter. Describes the seizure of Hull. The Prince of Orange keeps very strict discipline. One man has been hanged for stealing at Salisbury, and six more were condemned but were pardoned at the request of some of the English nobility. "The Lord Mayor has ordered precepts to be issued out to inquire what inmates are in London, and the Roman Catholics will be all disarmed, and the number of them taken to quiet the minds of the people." December 6. Lord Herbert and Sir John Morgan with 300 horse stayed one night at Leominster and then marched for Hereford. Lord Dunblane brought into Doncaster a considerable number of arms which he had taken from the Duke of Newcastle.

(3378.) December 8, 1688.—The Commissioners' proposals to the Prince of Orange, and his answer. *Copy.*

(3379.) December 8, 1688.—Newsletter. "His Majesty hath given leave to have all Prince George's equipage to bee sent him; his coach and horses and all his servants went to him yesterday."

(3380.) December 10, 1688.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to [the Chief Constable] of Westmoreland. Warrant to summon the Militia to meet at Penrith on the 19th of December, 1688.

(3381.) December 10, 1688.—Newsletter. Rejoicings at Leicester and Nottingham at the coming of the Princess. Rumours of an engagement between the fleets at Portsmouth arose from salute firing.

(3382.) December 11, 1688. — Newsletter. Description of the flight of the Queen. The Secretaries of State are very much busied in signing passes. The Lord Chief Justice has written a book which will appear to-day in vindication of his judgment concerning the King's dispensing power. It is said the Bishop of Chester, Dr. Obadiah Walker, Dean Musby, and some others, fearing

a storm, have retired," "but they have not left us notes in their doors to direct us to find them." A description of the skirmish in Reading. "But the news that strikes amazement in all is that the King this morning left his royal palace of Whitehall and went down the Thames in a four-oared barge to Greenich where he went on board a yacht, in order it is thought to follow the Queen to Dunkirk. It is said not above three or four accompanied his Majesty, of which the Lord Chancellor was one. Wee hear his Majesty has taken with him his crowne and jewells, and what money as was in the Treasury. In a word I never saw a more disconsullate house than Whitehall, all pulling and destroying, some one thing and some another, and the souldiers stand looking one at another with their hands in their pocketts without a head or commander. The most zealous Protestants relent for the King, but all exclaim against his wicked, pernicious, and Jesuitical course. The Papists' forces are disbanded and are drawing up an address or petition to his Highness, laying down their arms. They may have free leave to depart to their countries and habitations, and accordingly they are drawing towards Hounsley Heath where they are to lay them downe. This morning about four, the Lord Griffin and his sonne posted to meet the Prince of Orange and to acquaint him with the King's departure." At this instant the Sheriff of Middlesex is searching for arms at the Lord Salisbury's and other great Romanist houses.

(3383.) December 11, 1688.—Newsletter. Very short.

(3384.) December 13, 1688.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. The town of Newcastle has refused the assistance offered by Lord Widdrington from Berwick. On Wednesday Lord Lumley sent word that he would be in the town at two in the afternoon, but they answered that having refused Lord Widdrington he need not fear they would accept Papist's assistance, that they would take care of their own town for the King, their religion, their laws and liberties, and that he need not trouble them. The gentlemen of the Bishopric of Durham have all signed a petition for a free Parliament.

(3385.) December 13, 1688. London.—T. M. junior, to James Simpson of Kendal. *Written on the back of the Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of December* 11.

(3386.) December 13, 1688.—Newsletter. An account of the riots in London and of the capture of the Lord Chancellor and other fugitives. The Lord Mayor was so concerned, it is said, for the Lord Chancellor, that he fell into a fit of the dead palsy. "The streets were soe full of the rabble who threatened to dissert him, saying 'now we have the great rouge of all,' that he was forced to be strongly guarded. His Lordship said he knew he was a dead man and cared not though [the] rabble should pull him in pieces at that minet bein much distracted." 15th. An account of the capture of the King.

(3388.) December 15, 1688.—Newsletter. From Feversham we hear that the rabble being up there as well as in most parts of the county, pulled down Sir Edward Hales' house, and having taken one of his servants they proceeded in search of him, and hearing of a boat going off from a creek by Feversham with money, they, headed by some seamen and Captain Amos, went aboard and found Sir Edward and the King. The drunken trooper who fired at the Duke of Grafton was immediately shot.

(3389.) December 15, 1688.—Newsletter.

(3391.) December 15, 1688. Lancaster.—The Mayor of Wigan to the Mayor of Preston. At five this morning an express came from Warrington with letters from Newcastle, Chester, and four other towns, that 8,000 or more Irish and Scotch had committed a massacre at Birmingham, and were marching northwards. They burned Stafford on Thursday night, and it was feared they would come against Newcastle on Friday night. All Cheshire is in consternation and so are we here. Warrington bridge is barricaded and guarded with all the strength they can get. They desire aid from the county.

(3393.) December 15, 1688.—Sir D. F. to Sir George Fletcher. Sending on the news desiring him to consult with Sir Christopher Musgrave and Sir John Lowther about raising the *posse comitatus* at once. A footman carries the letter, for Kirkstone is not passable for a horseman. *Copy.*

(3392.) December 16, [1688]. — Thomas Preston and Curwen Rawlinson to [Colonel William Fleming]. Order to summon all soldiers, and all Protestants between the ages of 16 and 60 to appear with what arms they can get at Lancaster forthwith, and that all Papists be seized.

(3394.) December 16, 1688. Carlisle.—Sir G. Fletcher to Sir D. F. Rather thinks there is some exaggeration in the news. Will see Sir J. Lowther.

(3395.) December 17, 1688.—Edward Wilson to Sir D. F. I have heard that the Irish and Scotch have been overtaken and routed. A good guard is kept at Kirkby and at Cowen Bridge. Warrants and notices are out every where. Our soldiers are going this morning to Lancaster again.

(3396.) December 17, 1688. Carlisle.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. The departure of the Popish officers makes some vacancies, I therefore wish to know if your son desires a commission.

(3397.) December 18, 1688. Lancaster.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. Yesterday there was an appearance of the country of above 4,600 men upon the "green-aire." I think there was little in the story of massacre at Birmingham. Martin was at dinner with me yesterday and tells me that Colonel Gage got on an old grey coat and went out a back door and so escaped; the rest of the officers and soldiers were all disbanded. There was like to be a great disturbance between the governor of Chester and the Mayor, which of them should have the soldiers arms, but the Mayor overcame and had them sent to the Town Hall. "The boys in the town when they met any of the officers in the streets after they were disbanded, went into their pockets and took what as they had, and they never resisted, and all of them that was Papishes was taken in the city or country and committed." Tell our neighbours and they of Torver that they have shamed themselves, for all the country appeared indifferent well but they.

(3398.) December 18, 1688.—James Simpson to Sir D. F. Rumours about the Irish and Scotch. Lancashire is ready. It was proclaimed in Settle market this day that the Irish and Scotch had burned Halifax yesterday, and were expected at Skipton. We therefore desire your speedy presence.

(3399.) December 18, 1688.—Newsletter. The Prince of Denmark with about 5,000 horse came through Banbury to Oxford, where he

was received with all joy and conducted to Christ Church. The Bishop of London being at the head of his troop in a purple cloak with his sword drawn, and in the colours was this motto "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare.*" The King came to London in his own coach and was received with great acclamations by the people. Some are of opinion that the King left last night because the Prince wrote to the Lord Mayor that he was coming without his approbation and that he had writ to him to desist coming nearer than Rochester. The King's coaches went this day to Kent.

(3400.) December 18, 1688. London.—Newsletter. The King was welcomed with all the usual demonstrations of loyalty, bonfires, bell-ringing, the people shouting 'God bless your Majesty' &c. "Of which his Majesty has since in his discourse taken particular notice, and commended the affections of the citizens." Our Irish letters contradict the last, and say the Earl of Tyrconnel is at the head of 30,000 men. I am credibly informed that before now writs are issued for a Parliament a declaration will be issued to prevent the voting of honorary freemen, and other illegal practices for some years made use of in most corporations in the realm. The departure of the King from Whitehall. Names of many who have been arrested.

(3401.) December 19, 1688.—The speech of Sir George Treby, Recorder of London.

(3402.) December 20, 1688.—Newsletter. Yesterday 12 companies of Lord Craven's regiment were drawn up at Manesfield and ordered to march to Rochester, but half of them refused and laid down their arms, and Captain Chumley's company left their colours and dispersed. They were apprehensive of being sent to France and their arrears had not been paid. Yesterday the Prince paid a visit to the Queen Dowager and assured her she should enjoy her religion without molestation. The rabble in Cambridge have taken the Bishop of St. David's thither with a halter round his neck. 22nd. On Thursday the Prince of Orange dined in public with about fifteen Knights of the Garter and several other Lords. Letters from Northampton say that some days since the mob spoiled the Earl of Peterborough's chapel and furniture, after which they searched every corn mow and hay rick for arms but could find none, at which being enraged they took the steward and tied him to a stake, and piled faggots and other combustible matter about him to burn him if he would not confess where the arms were hid. But he continued obstinate a long time till the fire was put to the fuel about him, "of which he scirmishing out" declared they were thrown into the fish pond, "the which at their coming away the pond was drawen and arms found in it for 200 men, also there was 200 weight of gunpowder and several sorts of fireworks, and they were going to search the other ponds." Irish officers are to be taken into custody as hostages for the Protestants in Ireland.

(3403.) December 22, 1688.—Newsletter. The Prince's soldiers keep guard everywhere while the English go into country quarters, which displeases the latter.

(3404.) December 22, 1688. Rochester. — The King to ——. *Copy.*

(3405.) December 22, 1688. London.—Sir J. Lowther of S[tockbridge] to Sir D. F. How to come at a Parliament is now the great concern. The Lords met about it yesterday at St. James', to-day in the Lords' House.

(3406.) December 23, 1688. — Declaration made by the Lord Lieutenant, the Sheriff, and all those on the Commission in Lancashire of their readiness to assist the Prince of Orange. *Copy.*

(3407.) December 25, 1688.—Newsletter. "Some few days since Secretary Peepes received a letter from an ingenious gentleman in French, who gives an account that the French are setting out 50 saile of men-of-war in their yards in Brittany, and that great numbers of landsmen were drawing down towards the coasts." It is generally thought that this is with the intention of helping the King of England. The letter was immediately shown to the Prince. We hear that the King's ship *Sedgemore* has put into Plymouth with the King's natural son Mr. Fitz-James, who is in orders, and a Knight of Malta, and 12 priests on board. It is thought they have come to a bad market. The French Ambassador having delivered to the Prince a letter from his master in high and insulting terms; his Highness and the Peers so little valued it that they ordered the Ambassador to depart the kingdom in 24 hours. Yesterday he passed through the city for Dover.

(3409.) December 25, 1688.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. I will recommend his son for an ensign's commission. Your false alarm made Sir George and myself at the head of 3,000 men. We dismissed them when we had Sir John's letter.

(3410.) December 27, 1688. Coniston.—R. F[leming] to Sir D. F. Giving the names of many who have given their bonds from 200*l.* each. All the officers of Gage's regiment are taken but Captain Dalton, who went into Wales, and Captain Standish who is not heard of, and Captain Brathwaite. None of the commission officers of the regiment had given bail when William came from Lancaster on Sunday morning. "The gentlewomen in the fields and countrie thereabouts are very angry with the priests and tells them but for them they had leived very happily, but now must they and theires be undonne. The yeomandrie of the countrie of that perswasion several of them haveing formerly moneys lying by them and did furnish theire neighbours from 10*l.* to a 100*l.*, the same men hath not now money to suplie their owne necessities, and gives out was by reason of the charge of building of chaples, mentaining of priests and other charges which they put on them." Mr. Braband took the oath last week, not as he said for the sake of his employment but for conscience sake.

(3411.) December 27, 1688.—Newsletter. About 300 Irish soldiers without arms or money came into Coventry this week. Great care was taken of them, 200 weight. of beef supplied, and next day they were to march back to their regiments.

(3413.) December 29, 1688.—Newsletter. Troops are to be sent to Ireland. The Protestants there are in great fear.

(3414.) December 30, 1688.—S. Buckett to Sir D. F. At 10 o'clock this forenoon came an express from Sir John Lowther to Mr. Mayor to desire him forthwith to send 150 muskets to Whitehaven and what bandeleers and bayonets could be got in an hour's time. They are sent. Sir John writes that the business is of great importance.

(3415.) December 31, 1688. Coniston.—R. F[leming] to Sir D. F. Little has been burned for all the great reports about us. We hear by a Seathwaite man that the house of one Porter, neighbour to John Nicholson in Eastdale, was burned by the rabble. He was a Papist,

It was a very good old house and well furnished, with wainscott in several rooms. Sir William Pennington having notice, came with all speed, but was too late; the roof of the house fell down at his coming. Upon the alarm in that country Sir William sent to all his tenants and promised that whoever was killed his heir and widdow should pay neither fine nor heriot. It is too "slape" for the horses to travel.

(3418.) January 10, 1688[-9]. — Newsletter. On the 1st, 250 dragoons belonging to Captain Butler being discharged came into Portsmouth with sticks in their hands guarded by a troop of horse. The Duke of Grafton who is expected at Portsmouth on the 8th will send them to the Isle of Wight. Yesterday pursuant to the Prince of Orange's letter, members were elected in the city to serve in the Convention, viz., Mr. Lane, Mr. Pelkenton, Sir Robert Clayton and Sir Patrick Storde. A list of the regiments ordered to Ireland. This day the Bishop of Ely being desired by Sir E. Hailes to come to him, went to him to the Tower where he stayed some time with him. Some private persons in the city lent the Prince of Orange 10,000*l.*, and several lent him 1,000*l.*

(3419.) January 11, 1688-9.—Sir D. F. to Sir John Lowther of Lowther. In order to prevent the heat and animosities which a contest would occasion at this unseasonable time, Sir Christopher Musgrave retires from his candidature for the county. *Copy.*

(3419*a*.) January 12, 1688[-9].—D. F. to Sir J. Lowther of Stockbridge. The great frost and snow have made our mountains impassable for horsemen, and dangerous for foot men. Election news of the county.

(3421.) January 12, 1688[-9].—Newsletter. "The elections for the ensuing Convention go on with great unanimity. That for London was mentioned in the last, and as it seems a leading card to others, so it affords matter for many reflections. That for the county of Middlesex was performed yesterday at Brantford where Sir Charles Gerrard and Mr. Hawtery carried the day from Sir Robert Paton and Mr. Jonson." Other elections. "In answer to the account of the Christian King's minister being sent hence by the Prince an Italian writes pleasantly that your French Ambassador has ended like one of our Italian playes. Its hardly to be imagined with what alacrity this city endeavours to gratify the Prince in his proposal of a loan of money, for in pursuance of the Common Council's resolve, the Lord Mayor precepts being issued out to their respective wards and Common Council of each presentment. The course is almost rendered needless by people thronging in to make subscriptions, none of which are to be under 50*l.* Gildhall hath not hands enough to receive the summes of money that flowes in. Some individualls having brought 10,000*l.* so that a few days will raise such a summ as will be more than sufficient to supply the Princes occasion." To-morrow the famous Mr. Wake of St. Ann's is to preach before the Prince at St. James'. We have already intimated an Assembly of the Scotch Nobility to consult the good of that nation, we are now to add that they agreed upon it and presented an address to the Prince beseeching him to call a Convention for March 14. The Lord Arran did, but in vain, interpose for an address to the King to beg his Majesty's return. Naples is again in consternation upon the late fire and frequent renewing of the earthquakes, and the more for the subterranean noises of Vesuvius do augment. As the seizing of our mails by the French makes our merchants at no small loss so it renders the foreign ministers uneasy. A post thence yesterday informed us of one our packet boats being seized at Ambleteuse. But men-of-war are now

making for Dover and Harwich to secure their passage henceforward to Holland and Flanders. "In the mean while our yesterday's French letter revailes but a scurvy idea of the King of England's entertainment by the Cort of France, the King receiveing his Majesty onely at his owne house at St. Germans en Lay at his guards rooms doare, and when the King of England visited him at Versallis he received him but at the top of the staircase nor conducted him any further. Whereas King Charles the first, when but Prince of Wales being in Spaine was mett out of Madrid by his Catholic Majesty, had the hand given him, and all other respects paid due to the Blood of England, though in the bottom noe friend to it. Whereas the present King James after haveing been an hower with the French King in his closett, visits first the Dauphiness [and] the Dauphin before he had been visited by him in his owne country, and was received but at his guard room door, and re-conducted, in like manner. He visited the Duke of Burgundy and then children of France in their owne appartments. They have the insolence to publish by authority a thing so opposite the honnour due to the Majesty of Great Brittaine which is thus furnisht by such as had beene soe often the subjects of our conquests, and who have onely boyd up and sopported by the weak and fatall conduct of late Princes. They are now powling in Southwarke, Bowyer and Smith standing candidates." The Prince has dispersed his charity very liberally not only to prisoners, but also to the poor this cold weather.

(3422.) January 15, 1688[-9].—Newsletter. French letters still report courtesies between the royal families, "but many question whether due honour has been paid according to the rules of any ceremonial whatsoever." Further details of the proceedings in the French Court. The want of Judges here will probably prolong the Sessions considerably.

(3423.) January 15, 1688[-9]. Newsletter.—The Queen Dowager has sent over sea all her priests except three, and her master of music, and the rest of her officers. Her goods are packing up and she will shortly follow. "The design of her going out of the kingdom is not known but if true what's reported is not fit here to be mentioned." Dr. Oates has been introduced to his Highness who received him very kindly. The Bishops had a meeting at Court House about settling church affairs. This night a man informed the Lord Mayor that several persons were at Mass in Cock Lane and desired a warrant against them, but his Lordship bade him go about his business. He then went and informed an officer of the hamlet who immediately beset the house and took eighteen, the rest escaped, the informant not giving it upon oath that they were really at Mass, but known Papists were let go upon bail. The next day the Lord Mayor was sent for by the Prince but his indisposition excused him. Reports from Ireland.

(3424.) January 19, 1688[-9].—Newsletter. The Prince of Wales we hear has received valuable presents from the French Court. The Scotch continue very insolent and have pulled down Popish houses and Quakers meeting houses. It is said that the Bishop of London's nephew has tried to poison his uncle. He is arrested. 22nd. From France Mr. Skelton and Mr. Laban came for his Majesty's coaches and horses and domestic "serjeants" which are in preparation for their journey, and it is further said that they have brought writs over for the election of a Parliament. Last Sunday Dr. Patrick preached before the Prince upon the union of Protestant churches. His text was "the lion and the lamb shall lie down together." The Prince ordered it to be printed. Newcastle

which at first resisted the Prince's circular letters did so continue to the end, and would not proceed to an election. But as Sir Ralph Carr, Bart., and Sir — Blackett, Bart., stood as burgesses, there being no competitors these worthy gentlemen were returned, but they still persist in their obstinacy and will not pray for the Prince and Princess of Orange, but with poisoned and inveterate words declare an abhorrence of their association. One Russell who was warder of the Earl of Essex at the time of his death has been committed to the Tower. Proceedings in Parliament.

(3426.) January 19, 1688–9. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. We are now pretty quiet again here being not so much troubled with the noise of drums and trumpets, nor with daily false reports of outrages committed by the Irish Papists, followed by frequent alarms, as of late we have been. This place has had its full proportion of soldiers, constantly quartering between 2 and 3,000, ever since it was first taken by my Lord Lovelace, who was met at the east gate of the city by the Mayor and Aldermen in their formalities, and complimented by the Recorder with a speech. Shortly after his entry he commanded two bridges to be broke down, viz. on the east and west sides of the town, and secured the north and south sides with strong guards. The Prince of Orange was within six miles in his march to this town where he designed to stay some considerable time, being before invited by the Vice-Chancellor with the promise of all the University plate, but receiving an express of the King's departure, he went directly to London. The Prince of Denmark came and stayed five or six days and was met here by the Princess. They and their retinue were entertained by the University at a cost of 1,000*l.* at the least. Dr. Obadiah Walker's books which he lately printed, are all seized by the soldiers and are to be burned shortly. The Fellows of his College desire him to resign, but he refuses. Mr. Massey fled on the Prince's landing.

(3427.) January 22, 1688[–9]. Hutton.—Lady M[ary] Fletcher to Sir D. F. Sir George has passed York on his way to London. The news from Ireland is serious. The Protestants there are in great danger. "They are dayly coming over wemen and children that Whithaven and Cockermouth grows full of them." The times are full of trouble.

(3431.) January 26, 1688[–9].—Newsletter. From Ireland we hear that the Protestants have raised 6,000 men in Enniskillen, that the Earl of Mount Alexander and Sir Ralph Radnes have raised 7,000 men in the county of Down, and that several thousands more in the north are ready to join the Prince. The Earl of Tyrconnel's army looks like a rabble, it expects aid from France, but the Dutch fleet is likely to prevent that. Parliamentary proceedings. The Bishop of Oxford reading prayers read those for the King, but the Lord Bristol on Wednesday reading them, overpassed the same. It is whispered that the Prince and Princess will next week be crowned King and Queen of England. The Presbyterians in Scotland continue very insolent. They took the Mayor of Aberdeen and put a cape about his neck, led him about the town and afterwards caused him to hang two dogs, one of which he called 'Presbyter' and the other 'Quaker,' and after committed him to prison. 24th. Parliamentary proceedings and Irish news.

(3432.) January 28, 1688–9.—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament.

(3433.) [January 29, 1689.]—Newsletter. Proceedings in Parliament, and a report that a French man of war has come to Cork with the King and troops and money on board.

(3434.) January 31, 1688[-9].—Newsletter. The Commons went to St. Margaret's where Dr. Sharp preached, and prayed in his own voluntary prayers for the King, and in his sermon said that the deposing of kings was a popish doctrine. It was moved to commit him, but at last it was agreed he should have no thanks for his sermon. Further Parliamentary proceedings.

(3435.) January 31, 1688[-9].—Sir C. Musgrave to Sir D. F. "Exception was taken that Dr. Sharp in his prayer before sermon—preached before us—prayed for the King, by which you may guess at our temper. God grant we doe what may be for the honour of our religion and establishing peace."

(3438.) February 1, 1688[-9].—Newsletter. News that the King is raising an army in France, and news from Ireland. On Jan. 25 Sir Vere Fane, Sir John Knatchbull, Sir Basil Dixwell, Sir Edward Deering, Sir James Oxenden, with many more of the gentlemen of Kent presented an address with nearly 20,000 names of subscribers in that county.

(3439.) February 4, 1688[-9].—Newsletter. Parliamentary proceedings.

(3440.) February 5, 1688[-9].—Newsletter. Parliamentary proceedings.

(3444.) [February 7, 1689.]—Copy of the Heads of Grievances drawn by the House of Commons, and Parliamentary proceedings.

(3445.) February 11, 1688-9.—Newsletter. It is reported that the Earl of Sunderland has been taken at Rotterdam in woman's clothes, and King James by a Dutch man of war. This day about five o'clock the Princess of Orange arrived at Whitehall and was conducted by the Prince and nobility to her apartments.

(3446.) February 12, 1688[-9].—Newsletter.

(3447.) February 12, 1688-9.—Newsletter.

(3448.) Febuary 14, 1688[-9].—A short list of the new Ministers and Officers.

(3450.) February 15, 1688[-9].—Copy of his Majesty's Speech to both Houses.

(3453.) February 16, 1688[-9].—Proceedings in Parliament. When it was ordered that the Members who are of the Privy Council give their Majesties the thanks of the House, "Mr. Seamour desired to know these members, and it was retorted that he be added to them to wait upon their Majesties, and then he would be sure to know his company since he pleaded so much ignorance in the matter." Foreign, Irish, and Domestic news.

(3454.) February 16, 1688[-9].—Newsletter. A great multitude of people who were got together at Whitehall to see his Majesty in his robes were surprised at his not coming. He sent a message by Mr. Hampden to the House of Lords that he could not be in the House because the robes were taken out of the wardrobe. The same message was carried to the Commons and they were ordered to adjourn to 10 on Monday, at which time his Majesty will be present in the House in new robes. The greatest and most splendid court is now at Whitehall, but

it is attributed to persons of quality who are there and expecting some great places of profit. The Pope is much affected at the news from England. Most terrible earthquakes have been there and a mountain near unto the town of Rivo de Utri split asunder; from whence such inundations of water issued that the town was drowned and became uninhabitable. News from France and Ireland.

(3455.) February 18, 1688[-9].—Newsletter. "This day the King came by water to the House of Peers, where being seated on the throne in his regall robes, with the imperial crown on his head, and attended by his Officers of State, the Lords being also in their robes, the Usher of the Black Rod was sent for the Commons to attend him at the bar of the Lords' House." 19th. Proceedings in Parliament.

(3456.) February 19, 1688[-9]. Oxford.—George Fleming to his father, Sir D. F. On the 14th was the solemn thanksgiving for our great deliverance from the danger we were in from Popery. Upon the 16th the proclamation of the King and Queen was made at several places in the City, the Mayor and all the chiefs of the City being mounted upon horseback. Both this day and the former were concluded with ringing of bells, making of bonfires, and with great expressions of joy. The Fellows of University College have chosen Mr. Farrer, the Senior Fellow, to be their Master.

(3462.) March 28, 1689.—Edmund Sawtell to Sir D. F. As to the *Orange Gazette*, they have been forbidden by authority, so I durst not venture to send it to you.

(3464.) April 4, 1689.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to Sir D. F. In answer to congratulations on his appointments as Vice Chamberlain of the Household, a Member of the Privy Council, Governor of Carlisle, and Lieutenant of the County.

(3466.) April 6, 1689.—Sir George F[letcher] to Sir D. F. There are great preparations for the Coronation. The King told the Speaker that he had ordered places for us in the Abbey and Westminster Hall, and that we were to dine in the Exchequer Chamber, and to have medals of about 50 shillings or 3*l.* value.

(3467.) April 6, 1689.—Newsletter. Divers eminent citizens have formed a force of 1,000 horse well accoutred, at their own charges clothed in blue as a guard for the King's person, and to march upon any "imergent" occasion. Letters from Scotland say that on the 30th the Castle still held out, only small shot had been exchanged, and about eight killed on both sides.

(3468.) April 9, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary. Letters from Scotland say that Sir John Levett of Edinburgh, the famous Attorney, worth 100,000*l.*, was shot on Sunday week as he was going to the church by a person who was next day carried to the Market Cross, had his right hand cut off, and afterwards was executed.

(3469.) April 9, 1689.—Newsletter. The person shot in Edinburgh was Sir George Lockbert, President of the Sessions. The murderer's name is Chilsey; the motive private revenge. News from Ireland. A rumour that Londonderry has fallen.

(3471.) April 11, 1689.—Newsletter. King James is at Dublin. At Galloway assizes 200 persons were tried and condemned for being in arms, of whom one Foley a clergyman and Mr. Carleton were hanged on a sign-post at Phillipstown, Sir Lawrence Pesons and two more were condemned at Maryborough. News from Scotland. It is

said at Whitehall that after the Coronation their Majesties will go into Scotland and settle the government, and be crowned.

(3473.) April, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary, and reports from Ireland.

(3474.) April 13, 1689.—Henry Fletcher to Sir D. F. A short account of the Coronation.

(3475.) April 13, 1689. — Newsletter. From Ireland we are informed that his late Majesty the 24th of the last month entered Dublin with several noblemen, where he created Tyrconnel Duke and Marquis, and took into his hands the Duke of Ormond's estate and gave it to the Earl of "Tormay," and the Duke of Cork's estate he gave to the Duke of Berwick, and has disposed of several other protestants estates at his pleasure, and has caused several protestants to be hanged without having their trials, and that he has by the advice of the French ambassador with him, turned all Protestants out of Council who were of Tyrconnel's. Our Paris letters tell us that his late Majesty has laid an embargo upon all vessels about Belfast to carry over his army, as he pretends, into Scotland. We have an account that the city of Londonderry is in very good heart, strong, and it is hoped, is able to keep their ground till further aid. From Coleraine we are informed that the Protestants being in number about 6,000, the Irish forces marched against them commanded by Mr. Hamilton, but the Protestants totally routed them and caused the Major to leave both bag and baggage together with his articles, and that now the Protestants there are 18,000 strong and able to maintain their ground till further assistance come. A week ago Colonels Richard's and Cuningham's regiments were shipped at Liverpool, guarded by a frigate of 50 guns, but were stopped at the Isle of Man where they were to receive 6,000 and wait for as many at Whitehaven, and it is said they are since gone. All the royal regiments are clad in blue, armed, and ready to march. In Scotland they have voted the crown vacant; only seven Bishops and five more being against the whole convention and declared for King William and Queen Mary. The Bishop of Glasgow made a long discourse of passive obedience. From Vienna we have this certain account that his late Majesty sent Mr. Skelton to the Emperor to pray his aid to settle him in this throne, but he answered that he could not, and that the King might thank himself, for he never kept his word during the time of his reign, and further that his alliance is otherwise. The Bishop of London set the crown upon their Majesties heads, being assisted by several others. Bishop Burnet preached the Coronation sermon; the 23rd of the 2nd of *Samuel* the 3rd and 4th verses were his text. The medals scattered at the coronation were about 55*s*. apiece. The Earl of Oxford's regiment is going for Holland.

(3476.) April 14, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary and general Scotch and Irish news.

(3477.) April 16, 1689. — Newsletter. This day we received eight mails from Ireland, the last is dated the 7th instant which gives this account that his late Majesty and Marquis Powis designed on the 8th to go from Dublin to Drogheda, the next day from there to Dundalk and so to Armagh, being guarded thither by some troops, and so designs to be at the head of his army. The same mail adds that the Protestants are very strong and "numerary" and have beat the Papists at a town called Ballymoney within six miles of Coleraine. The regiments of Colonels Cuninghame and Richards were

met at sea, and ere this are landed at Londonderry. The House addressed his Majesty that seeing that his late Majesty had given the papists the Protestants' estates in Ireland that his Majesty would be pleased to settle all the Papists' estates who were with the late King, upon the Duke of Ormond and other Protestants who had their estates taken from them in Ireland, which his Majesty looked upon to be very considerable.

(3478.) April 18, 1689.—Newsletter. Scotch letters say that the Convention of the 11th was extraordinary full, "diverse absent members being there" and proclaiming King William and Queen Mary. "They all came in the evening in a body to the Market Cross where the heralds after the usual manner proclaimed them, that expresses were sent that night to have the like done in all the parts of that kingdome." A messenger of the late King's had been seized there with above twenty letters and fifty-three commissions. The late King has pardoned all those in prison in Cork and is marching northwards. The Lord Chancellor died this morning at three o'clock, in the Tower.

(3479.) April 23, 1689.—Newsletter. The letters from Scotland yesterday say that the States, for the security of that kingdom, had appointed a day for the rendezvous of the fourth part of the militia of horse. A motion was made in the Assembly and agreed to that no Papist should keep a horse above 8*l.* price and all above should be rated and brought into the service of the States, that orders were sent to all the shires of the coasts to secure all vessels and boats that may be of use to transport men from Ireland. They conclude that the letters seized from the late King gives great inspection into affairs, that above 100 persons were seized. Three troops of the Lord of Oxford's regiment were yesterday shipped for Holland and the rest go this week. 15 fire ships are ordered to be got ready with all speed to sail to Admiral Herbert. On Saturday 40 pioneers went for Scotland, each having 8*l.* advance money. Yesterday 20 great canons and 5 mortars were shipped off from Tower wharf. Last week the Lord Stocks son to the Earl of Granard was taken into the custody of a messenger. The King received an express from Ireland and another from Admiral Herbert. The first says that the Protestants have quitted Coleraine upon advice of the King; the other from Admiral Herbert who says he has taken on board 6 companies of Sir Robert Payton's regiment and is on the Irish coasts. The French letters say that the King has sent to hasten the convoy from Brest to Ireland, which are 36 men of-war and frigates and 10 fire ships.

(3480.) April 23, 1689.—Newsletter. From Scotland we hear that no horse is admitted into any troop unless he be of the value of 13*l.*, and that all Romanists' horses of the value of 8*l.* and upwards are taken for the militia. General Mackay has planted his cannon and given notice to the inhabitants of Edinburgh to keep within doors for four days; if the Castle is not then reduced he is resolved to use the bombs which he has ready. Irish news.

(3483.) April 25, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary and Irish news.

(3488.) April 30, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary. Last week 18 brass pieces of artillery were sent to the north, and 50,000*l.* to Scotland. The Convention is gathering provisions for the English army and has rated the prices of oats and straw.

(3489.) April 30, 1689. — Newsletter. Parliamentary. General Mackay having set on labourers to draw off the water of the wells

in Edinburgh Castle the Duke beat a parley and threatened if the men were not removed he would fire on the town, but his threats were not regarded.

Irish news and reports. The Prince of Wales—as called—is sick if not dead of the small-pox. Monday we received this by way of Scotland, the doleful and sad condition of the Protestants in Ireland, and that of Derry for want of provision, but it yet holds out. We have in that kingdom a flying report as if his late Majesty was arrived in Argyleshire with 8,000 men, but this does not deserve any credit. That the Earl of Dundee though followed by 200 horse it is thought that he has taken shipping and made his escape for Ireland with a matter of 80 horse from Scotland. Several gunners and engineers were shipped from hence with 25,000 horse and foot, and it is hoped they will put an end to the dispute of an invasion from Ireland. His Majesty has been pleased to give a commission for the release of the Protestants who fled from Ireland and there being 30,000 brisk young men of them, they are willing to enter into arms to gain their dispossessed estates. It is certainly said that Colonels Kirk and Hanmer's regiments are in Derry and that Trelawny, Cuningham, Richards, who are Colonels of regiments, their command is taken from them. The first is bestowed on the Earl of Meath. The *Adventure* of London arrived this day from Nantes, gives us this account that he was very joyfully received, and that our merchants being seized by the French King, is altogether false. Our fleet sailed from Milford Haven and is now upon the coast of Ireland and to be joined by the *Dartmouth* and five other men-of-war which sailed yesterday. The French fleet is not at sea.

(3489*b*.) May 2, 1689. London.—Newsletter. Yesterday came a message from the Lords with a bill for disarming of Papists, desiring their concurrence. A bill for settling the Imperial crown of this realm. The Scotch letters say the new levies go on with all possible expedition, that the three Commissioners that came to present the Crown to the King had orders from the Convention to desire his Majesty to send to the States to furnish them with 10,000 arms for their money. The E[arl] of Argyle came on Tuesday night, the other, yesterday. The letters yesterday from Liverpool give an account from Londonderry, and say a ship arrived on the 26th, which had been to carry provisions there and says they are still in possession. Yesterday his Majesty ordered Colonel Cuningham back again and four regiments to go with him. Our army is to rendezvous at Appleby in Westmoreland; they have already begun to form the camp which will consist of 24,000 men. The Queen according to custom went into Hyde (High) Park and a great number of gentry and nobility being there. The Lord Sidney's new regiment is clothed, and are to do duty at Whitehall. The two troops of guards were this week shipped for Holland. It is said the Dutch offer to lend the King what money he has occasion for, at 3*l*. per cent. Letters from Holland say that the States General have ordered 100 men-of-war to be equipped this summer. An envoy is arrived from the K[ing] of Denmark upon the compliment of their Majesties accession to the Crown and desires the King to be mediator betwixt him and the D[uke] of Holstein, they offering to quit all engagements with France, and to enter into a strict alliance with the confederates and his Majesty, and to lend him 2,000 men to reduce Ireland, paying them during their service.

(3491.) May 4, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary. A man trying to get into Edinburgh Castle was seized with a letter from King James in his pocket, and hanged by the soldiers on a gallows made of their pikes. The army is to rendezvous at Appleby in Westmoreland, a camp for 24,000 men is being prepared. One Mr. Phillips, a Member of Parliament, as he was going to bed, some muskets were discharged into his room, but all missed him, he not sitting as he usually did at his table to read.

(3492.) May 4, 1689.—Newsletter. We hear that above a hundred houses have been burned in St. Ives'.

(3493.) May 7, 1689.—Newsletter. Reports from Ireland. Colonel Sarsfield writes that the French interest is too predominant in Ireland, and that the late King cannot bestow any considerable places upon any without the consent of the French Ambassador.

(3494.) May 7, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary. Scotch and Irish reports. The Duke of Grafton was last night four hours in private with his Majesty and this morning went to view the fleet in harbour. A rich merchant in Cork made a present to his late Majesty of 10 tuns of wine, but the master and seamen contrary to their orders brought her into Milford harbour. One Mr. Napper a collector of the customs fled out of Ireland and brought 400*l.* of the revenue to the King.

(3495.) May 9, 1689.—Newsletter. Capt. Aylmer brought an express that the French fleet sailed out of Brest in the night and stood westward. Our fleet lost sight of them for two days and then found them in Slew Bay in Bantry where nine of our men of war fought 28 of theirs for four hours, and then night parted them. We lost 150 men. One Frenchman is said to be sunk and one stranded.

(3499.) May 11, 1689. London.—Sir Christopher Philipson to Sir D. F. I have not written lately "but tis not the fashion now to write news indeed because it cannot be done, tis soe uncertain; for what we hear one day is frequently contradicted the next, besides the danger of false reports."

(3500.) May 11, 1689.—Newsletter. An express from Londonderry this week confirms the sally made by the Protestants, and that they had received three engineers from General Mackay and some old officers, which would be very advantageous for their future proceedings. Also that they had beat the enemy three miles from their post, and that their new governor had erected a gibbet in the middle of the town and hanged nine that were for surrendering. The Lord Delamere went yesterday out of town to settle the militia in Cheshire, he was attended some miles by above 600 horse. 500 seamen went yesterday from the Tower to go on board, and a great number were pressed this day. His Majesty hath expressed himself well satisfied with the conduct of Admiral Herbert, and hath ordered pensions to all seamen's widows, whose husbands were killed in the engagement. We have an account from Edinburgh of the 4th that the North Lough was almost drained, and two new batteries are raised; the Castle plays very hotly upon them since they began to work, but it is believed victuals begin to be scarce amongst them. It is said some commanders in our fleet not behaving themselves as they ought, will be tried by a council of war.

(3501.) May 11, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary. Edinburgh Castle still holds out, but the North Lough is drained and it is believed pro-

visions are short. Admiral Herbert has redeemed his repulse by taking eight of the French fleet and killing their Admiral. The fly boats which brought his Majesty over into England continually play in getting prizes. All the Protestants, Irish and French are "exempted from the Brief of Charity, that are of the yearly revenue of 100*l.* or plate to the value of 1,000*l.*"

(3502.) [May 12, 1689.]—Newsletter. General Mackay has sent word to the Convention that he has quelled the Mack clans and dispersed all Dundee's forces saving a number of 100 or thereabouts which lies "sculct and abscond" in woods, which he hopes will be suddenly taken. It has been ordered that General Mackay have the thanks of the House returned him. They have discharged from their batteries against the Castle some of the great guns as an assay of their first work. From Ireland this particular account came to his Majesty from Londonderry that the garrison there had made a most vigorous sally upon the besiegers and made a total rout of that army by killing 800 from the walls and the rest fell by the sword, and above 30 of the nobility, whereof the Duke of Berwick is one, are taken prisoners. And further that garrison sent word to King James by a prisoner which they took, that if he sent any more forces to besiege that city they would hang up his son at the gate.

(3505.) May 14, 1689.—Newsletter. Colonel Birch reports from the Committee of Elections that Sir Christopher Wren is elected for Windsor against Sir Algernon May. The House refused to receive the Committee's report by 107 to 77 and voted the election void. From Edinburgh the 8th. Capt. Hamilton with two frigates and an English man of war has seized all the small boats cruising between Ireland and that kingdom, has gone to Dublin to do the like, and has prayed for an order to go and secure Kilmay which leads to the river of Derry. The account of the sea fight in my last was nothing but a flying discourse.

(3506.) May 14, 1689.—Newsletter. From Deal they report heavy firing at sea. We suppose it is the Dutch and the French privateers which are very numerous in that channel. General news from Londonderry. The King has settled 100*l.* a year on the widow of Captain Aylmer who was killed in the late engagement. Tomorrow he goes to Portsmouth to distribute medals and some money as largess.

(3510A.) May 18, 1689. London.—Newsletter. From Edinburgh the 10th they write that the Castle for two days past had played furiously upon the besiegers, but only with the loss of three men. The Viscount Dundee is about three miles from Inverness, in which place are 800 men resolving to oppose him, and General Mackay is in pursuit of him at Elgin (Eglin). Admiral Herbert is made the Earl of Torbay. The King when he was on board his ship asked the Admiral how he durst engage the French fleet with such disadvantage, the Admiral replied, he was forced to do it for his own security, or his seamen would have cast him overboard, at which the King was pleased, and gave each man 10*s.* and hath ordered the widows of the killed 10*l.* and their children 3*l.* apiece. His Majesty also conferred the honour of knighthood on Captain Shottell. The government of Portsmouth is given to that worthy soldier and gentleman Major Norton of Hampshire. One Mockwall, Doctor of Divinity, has made his escape from Ireland, and has been before the Committee, before whom he has given a lamentable account of the sufferings of the Protestants there, not so much by the King's army as by the rabble, who follow the camp,

who plunder and strip all they come near. This gentleman adds that Londonderry holds out still, and makes so brave a defence that above 3,000 Irish have already fallen before it.

(3510.) May 18, 1689.—Newsletter. The Emperor of Germany has sent to receive the 20,000 Irish sent by his Majesty of Great Britain. Admiral Herbert is made Earl of Torbay and Viscount Milford. The Dutch has not yet joined ours but on the contrary they are sending divers merchant ships, and design to engross the trade of the universe to themselves.

(3512.) May 20, 1689. — Newsletter. Viscount Dundee is said to be at the head of 2,000 men and 60 horse and has taken the Lairds "Bleasfare" and Pollock, and declares he will not deliver them until the Earl of Ballcarres be delivered him. General Mackay is in pursuit of him and ordered by the Convention that he be joined by greater forces. Upon this news the Convention ordered the Viscount's lady to be seized with her children. The MacDonnells have been in the town of Inverness and surprised two burgesses and declare they will hang them unless the town will give them 200 dollars and 100 bolts of corn, which was granted. The Duke of Ormond is going for Holland this week, so is the Duke of Northumberland who is now mightily in his Majesty's favour and has received his arrears and has 3,000*l.* per annum settled. The Earl of Marlborough as he was going for Holland was set on by a French caper and forced to shear off, though by this long continuance at sea he lost 30 horses. Two Frenchmen pretended Protestants, have been taken at Dartmouth, with letters from the French King in their possession. Multitudes of seamen daily volunteer from all parts of the kingdom. Lord Chief Justice Wright died to-day of a fever; his illness was brought on by the fact that he was not exempted by the Act of Grace. Five priests were this day seized in women's apparel. We hear from Holland that three merchantmen worth 1,500,000*l.*, to escape the French, sailed round Scotland and are now awaiting a convoy.

(3513.) May 21, 1689. — Newsletter. The *Zephyr* and *Tiger* frigates are come to Spithead and the captain of the former is brought hither prisoner for speaking treasonable words. Our letters from Scotland say that the Viscount Dundee came with about 600 horse to St. Johnsons and had there seized two members of the Convention who came thither to raise horse. The Scotch regiment of dragoons are ordered from Newcastle to Scotland.

(3516.) May 23, 1689.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. Offer of patronage.

(3517.) May 23, 1689.—Newsletter. Irish and Scotch news. A hundred seamen came last night to Whitehall and tendered their services to the King who received them very kindly and ordered them subsistence money till they were on board.

(3518.) May 25, 1689.—Newsletter. The defenders of Londonderry have killed so many of the enemy that the place is called King James' slaughter house, and it is believed that King William will be master of Dublin before King James is of Derry.

(3519.) May 25, 1689. — Newsletter. A gentleman is arrived who left Dublin 11th instant, and confirms the defeat of the Irish before Londonderry, but says King James commanded to raise the siege,

that his army might be drawn into a place of more plenty, till the rest of his troops could join them with the cannons and mortars, and designs to return with greater force; and that upon their breaking up the siege, they sallied out and killed near 3,000. Two French privateers it is said are taken by a collier. The seven Dutch ships mentioned in the *Gazette* to be taken, are safely arrived in Holland.

(3521.) May 28, 1689.—Newsletter. It is said the King has bought the Earl of Nottingham's house at Kensington where he will reside all the winter. All the Protestant Irish officers who were turned out are to be allowed by the King half pay until better provided for. More successful sallies at Derry. The Dutch fishing fleet have brought in a French privateer of 30 guns.

(3522.) May 30, 1689.—Newsletter. The master of a vessel arrived at Minehead from Dublin confirms the last defeat before Derry, and that the loss of the Duke of Berwick is much lamented amongst the Irish. He says the Protestants keep a camp without the town, having 500 horse which they have taken from the enemy and that Colonel Sarsfield marching with six troops of horse against Enniskillen, was met by a party of that garrison and most of them cut off and the rest put to flight. Two Dutch men-of-war have taken 14 French prizes at the Isle of Wight. Lord Preston was brought to town by a messenger on Friday. It is said Colonel Legg makes a great discovery of King James's designs. We are preparing a great number of flyboats for transporting our army to Ireland and next week our fleet will set sail, being near 70 men-of-war, besides 50 Dutch which are upon sail to join them. Yesterday a great many of the English nobility dined with the Dutch Ambassador. Yesterday letters from Dublin of the 20th instant say that the horse were within two days march of Dublin on their return from Derry, and that there were an army of 20,000 to be encamped within a mile of that city, to be in readiness against the 27th instant; their design not known, also that Tyrconnell was then just expiring of the black jaundice.

(3523.) June 1, 1689.—Newsletter. The States of Scotland are adjourned and will meet as a Parliament, having sent a letter to thank his Majesty for his care of the government. Their canon play against the castle without intermission. One of the bombs broke into the magazine house, but they do not yet know what damage it did. The Mack clans are totally routed, 300 of them being killed and the rest of them dispersed by his Majesty's forces. They have advice from Londonderry that on the 18th a party of Irish driving some cattle to their camp were beaten and the cattle brought into the town, and from Belfast that the late king keeps a camp near Dublin; but his parliament most of them disagree, being disobliged by the French who keep all places of trust. A messenger is sent down to bring up the Duke of Newcastle. 10,000 foot, 6,000 horse, 2,000 dragoons, are ordered for Ireland besides volunteers, and a train of artillery, mortars, bombs, and grenades. This day above 40 persons of quality, with most of the Judges took the Oaths and Test. Lord Preston was examined before a Committee on Thursday, and committed to the Tower, as also Major Cuningham. Great store of ammunition and provision are laid up in every town bordering upon the Irish coasts, to be transported to the army, as there shall be occasion, as it is expected that Monsieur Schomberg designs to land his army by the end of this month. Some persons that landed at Chester from Dublin say that the Parliament have passed no Acts yet.

(3524.) June 1, 1689.—Newsletter. Dr. Tillotson being sick, the House has invited Dr. Tennison to preach on the Fast-day which is on the 5th for the city and 10 miles round, and on the 19th throughout the kingdom. From Scotland we hear that Dundee is in Lochaber and designs to escape to Ireland, but Mackay is close in pursuit of him. The great guns are playing without intermission upon the Castle. The Irish are much dissatisfied with the French, who take the commands over their army. This day forty of the nobility and most of the Judges took the oaths and test. The House have appointed a committee to inquire into the hindrances to the expedition to Ireland, why Richards's regiment being the last raised for King James is the first to be sent against him; why the Prince of Orange's troops are discharged, and King James' kept on foot. The Dutch fleet of 20 ships have joined the English at Spithead so now "Mounsier must look to himself." Yesterday a great many of the English nobility dined with the Dutch Ambassadors, their errand is said to be to desire the 600,000*l.* they expended in the late expedition to England.

(3526.) June 4, 1689.—Newsletter. The last advice is that Colonel Kirke sailed direct for Ireland on May 26. Captain Hambleton has taken a French vessel laden with ammunition, and several boats which were to transport King James' army to Scotland, and has brought over several Protestant women and children into Argyleshire. The Irish Committee sits daily. The Lords' Committee for regulating the army has displaced above 100 officers.

(3527.) June 6, 1689. London.—Newsletter. The Dutch Smyrna fleet of 100 sail has arrived at the Texel. 2,000 new tents are made for the expedition to Ireland. Two regiments of horse volunteers raised in this city are almost complete. Detailed account of a great victory at Derry. The Duke of Schomberg is going to Ireland and 25,000 men are marching to the sea coast at Milford, Liverpool, Minehead, and Bristol, and 400 vessels are taken up for their transport.

(3529.) June 7, 1689.—Newsletter. General Mackay has killed a French gentleman in a duel, and absconds for it. The Bishop of Galloway's daughter and granddaughter are committed for giving intelligence to the Duke of Gordon, and Viscount Tarbot, and two of the sons of the Marquis of Athol, and six more are secured. Yesterday Mr. Devering was found guilty of manslaughter for killing Mr. Gorerings some time before. A captain of Dumbarton's regiment, who was in the late rebellion in Norfolk, was this morning executed on Tower Hill, and six soldiers ran the gauntlet for the same. Parliamentary proceedings.

(3530.) June 8, 1689.—Newsletter.

(3531.) June 8, 1689.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F.

(3532.) June 11, 1689. London.—Newsletter. General news from Scotland. Dundee retreated into a wood and sent word he would fight next morning, May 29, but did not, so the General's forces have surrounded the wood. Capt. Rock has taken 50 men and officers going from Kintyre to Ireland. A great plot has been discovered at the College in Edinburgh, that 400 of the College of Justice and others were to be in arms for King James on June 1, in the night, and to fire the town in four places; but all the conspirators are taken. This morning a considerable body of seamen of the Cinque Port of Hastings offered their services. Ingots of gold have been taken from a ship at Bristol from Guinea,

brought as a present to King James, supposed to be worth 60,000*l*. It is said that gentlemen from each county in Ireland are to meet here, and give an account of all the persons who come from that kingdom, their estates and qualifications, that they may be employed in the regiments, seven or eight in number, which are to be formed of Protestant refugees from Ireland.

(3533.) June 12, 1689.—Newsletter. General news from Scotland. A great many of King James's declarations were scattered in the churches, stating that by evil advice he had been brought into this error, but if they will resettle him in the government, and give a pardon to all with him, he will banish all obnoxious persons from his Court.

One Mr. Donnellor an Irishman, formerly of the Middle Temple, has brought several letters, one to Lord Delamere, to request an exchange of prisoners, and several other trifling complaints, but being supposed to be a person sent to attempt some dangerous design, he is taken into the messenger's hands.

(3534.) June 13, 1689.—Newsletter. The vessels which have returned from Londonderry report the town in good condition. The garrison have made another sally and defeated the enemy and taken 4 brass and 2 iron cannon and 2 mortars.

(3535.) June 14, 1689.—Newsletter. The answers given by the several Judges to the question what in their opinion was the cause of their being turned out. News from Ireland. King James is preparing boats to transport his army to Scotland. Two French ships have taken three of our merchant ships richly laden with silks and currants; the fourth armed with 34 guns, in firing blew up; the captain and several men were killed, and only 13 got to shore at Scilly in the long boat.

We hear that the Commission has displaced 200 commissioned officers for making false musters, and that they found three priests in Besbourne's regiment, which was thought to be with the intent to corrupt the army. A list has been printed in Paris of 160 merchant ships they have taken. They have attempted to carry a third convoy to Ireland but put back to Brest. We hear that a hearse with divers mourners on horseback following it was seized going towards the north and found to be laden with guineas which it is believed were being sent to the mutineers in Scotland.

(3536.) June 15, 1689.—Newsletter. News from Paris; also from Dublin brought by Mr. Vernon who fully confirms the disgraceful defeats of the army before Londonderry. Yesterday a penny post man was seized in Holborn with 30 of King James' declarations in his pocket which he was carrying to several gentlemen. Magazines are ordered to be established at Bristol, Minehead, Liverpool, and Chester. Captain Walsingham being convicted of murder was executed yesterday at Tyburn.

(3537.) June 15, 1689.—Newsletter. His Majesty gave the Scotch Commissioners his picture set in diamonds of 700*l*. value. We hear that four magazines are forthwith to be settled at Bristol, Minehead, Liverpool, and Chester, to supply the army that are to be transported to Ireland. Yesterday the Lords ordered that no Papist, or reputed Papist, come near the Houses of Parliament or into Westminster Hall.

(3539.) June 18, 1689.—Newsletter. Wook who was taken at Cockermouth coming from Ireland with commissions from the late King is ordered to be brought to the Tower, and another person is taken at

Liverpool with more commissions, and several letters of instructions, two bundles whereof were carried to the King yesterday at Hampton Court. It is said Lord Kingston has sent a report of Nottinghamshire, and commissions sent to several gentlemen from King James have been seized, "which 14 persons were seased att the Savoy and committed."

(3542.) June 20, 1689.— Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. Parliamentary news. "There was an attempt for more money but the House would not admit of it."

(3543.) June 20, 1689.—Newsletter. Foreign news. Mr. Richards reports that he had tried to force his way up the river to Derry but was driven back with the loss of 14 men.

(3544.) June 25, 1689.—Newsletter. Foreign news. The Earl of Macclesfield being Lord Lieutenant of 16 counties will go down in a few days to settle the militia thereof. The Duke of Schomberg yesterday received his commission. He takes with him some experienced gentlemen of this kingdom to be his council. The Duke of Gordon is ordered to London, and the Countess Dowager of Errol is prisoner in Edinburgh. A ship has been seized near Kintyre with French officers on board going to join Dundee. 29th, Parliamentary news.

(3545.) June 25, 1689.—Newsletter. A person has undertaken to repair the Castle at Edinburgh for 30,000*l.* The Duke of Hamilton has taken the affidavit of two persons who saw General Kirk pass to Derry.

(3546.) June 27, 1689.—Newsletter. From Scotland we hear that the troops have marched westward for Ireland, and that the clans have given security that they will bring in Dundee quick or dead in a month. Details of troops for Ireland. General Kirk writes that he fully expects to get into Derry at the spring tide.

(3547.) [June, 1689.]—Newsletter. We have this account from Scotland that the Viscount Dundee is still at Lochaber and at the head of 1,000 Clans and Macleans, but it is concluded that he cannot long continue for want of food, and it is ordered that Sir John Lanier's regiment of horse and the rest of the English regiments is to march into the Highlands to prevent any descent that may happen. From Ireland we hear that great guns continually keep in playing against the Castle, but as yet has wrought no effect. The Duke does very much endeavour for a peaceable treaty to surrender if a pardon may be had for him and the rest in the Castle. General Mackay still continues at Inverness at the head of 3,000 men. Captain Hamilton master of the Scotch frigates being informed that some small boats being in a river near to the Highlands waiting King James's motion, set sail, destroyed all the said boats and took the men prisoners, and in his return took a French privateer consisting of six guns, and another vessel that was going with arms and ammunition for Ireland. From the north of Ireland we are informed that the besiegers are clearly beat off, and that the Irish do confess that 9,000 were killed, and that the Duke of Berwick is dead of his wounds in prison. King James is garrisoning and fortifying the forts of Cork and Kinsale. The report of Derry being surrendered and Colonel Kirke being sent for up and his pass seized, is false, and His Majesty every day at dinner honours Mr. Walker with his health, and calls him his brave Governor of Derry. The Governor has sent an express to His Majesty that he will defend that city to the utmost man as long as his provision and ammunition holds out. Arms for 30,000 men are said to be landed in Ireland by

the French, and the French are securing the fort of Brest to keep their communication with Ireland. The town of Derry has now a free communication with the town of Ennlskillen. Admiral Herbert took his place in the House of Lords, being made Earl of Torrington and Baron of Torbay, and suddenly goes to the fleet with 40 men-of-war besides fire-ships and tenders not mentioned. The Dutch Marshal Schomberg marches at the head of the army for Ireland within these 15 days.

(3548.) June, 1689.—Newsletter. Foreign and Irish news.

(3549.) June 27 [1689]. London.—This day Sir Robert Hamilton was committed to the Tower. Letters from Scotland say that all their forces are marching westward for the Irish expedition, that all the clans in the North Highlands have given security for their good behaviour and upon withdrawing of their forces have promised to bring Dundee dead or alive in a month's time, or else to lose their lives and fortunes. Our fleet has sailed towards Brest, and some men-of-war gone northward in pursuit of six French men-of-war. 600 Dutch horse and foot are landed at Harwich and 400 Swedes are daily expected. Duke Schomberg begins his journey on Tuesday for the camp in Cheshire. The House went into a committee upon the Militia Bill and resolved that none shall be Lord Lieutenants of above two counties at once. Yesterday the King came to town and sat three hours in the Treasury where he ordered sums of money for the Irish expedition, the train of artillery with all the officers being on board and ready to sail. Yesterday 1,400 horse and some foot landed at Deptford and other places on the river from Holland which Duke Schomberg designs to take with him to Ireland. Upon the last examination and inspection into the commissions and papers at the Council at Hampton Court of those seized in Flintshire great discoveries have been made with a key to unlock those mystical characters and some further account given thereof by a person lately taken, who they say has made ingenious confessions which has given so much light into the affair, that Sir Charles Cleaver in Hertfordshire was on Tuesday committed to the Tower, and warrants are out to take up others concerned in that affair. Yesterday two or three expresses arrived from Colonel Kirke dated the 19th instant, one of them to Duke Schomberg, another to Sir Henry Goodrich, which confirms what we had before that he was then riding in the mouth of the Lough but did not in the least doubt but to get into Londonderry the 22nd at the spring tide, and that he was well assured the garrison would make a vigorous defence against the enemy though they push hard at them.

From Edinburgh the 26th we hear that the parliament caused a proclamation to be read at Glasgow Cross thereby commanding all members absent to appear the 13th of this instant, upon pain of being proceeded against according to law. Some letters of the same date say that Dundee is taken, but this merits little credit. Other letters say that he is in the mountains of Lochaber, and that his men are totally dispersed. From Scotland we have this further account that the vessels which brought meal into Derry are returned and have there landed 120 Scotch gentlemen who are gone to signalize their valour, and that the besiegers being numerous, the garrison sallied upon them and killed 4,000 of the besiegers. 13th, *new style*, We receive this further account that the besiegers did continue for the space of ten hours to besiege the town vigorously, insomuch that the town seemed to be in flames, but at the last they were beat off with a very great slaughter.

We have letters which say Colonel Kirke has passed the Green and White Castle and has passed the Fort of Culmore (Killmore) and that he continues still to lie in the Lough, the river being chained up and lined on each side with 10,000 men. Kirke has eight men of war with him, and notwithstanding this discourse, it is hoped he is arrived at Derry. From Plymouth the 27th, An English man of war has brought three French merchants ships laden with wine and brandy. Rye the 28th, 20 Dutch men of war arrived there with 80 flat bottomed boats and horses on board. The Mayor of Rye went on board to view them. They likewise brought 1,500 men as recruits to the Dutch forces. We hear that Mr. Chumley and others prisoners are coming up hither for "dispersing" his late Majesty's declarations. Throckmorton and others hearing warrants are against them abscond. From Liverpool we are informed that Lord Molyneux and his son being taken prisoners, have in a small boat made their escape for Ireland.

(3550.) June 29, 1689. Newsletter.—We hear from Cheshire that 20,000 of the gentry of Cheshire met in Delamere Forest to offer their services to the King.

(3551.) July 3, 1689.—Newsletter. A fragment. Scotch reports.

(3552.) July 3, 1689. Lancaster.—Colonel William Fleming to his brother, Roger Fleming, at Coniston Hall. We stayed at Preston till Monday the 24 of June, and that day we marched to Ormskirk and stayed there, all the three regiments, till Friday following, which was as long as any bread could be gotten, and not beds for the one half of our men, and then Colonel Rosteran's regiment marched to Manchester, and we to Preston, where we stayed till Monday, and then marched to Lancaster, where we yet continue. I hope on Saturday we shall all be dismissed for a week, and then we must all appear at the camp at Liverpool, as it is thought before the King. All the soldiers and staff officers in our regiment must have new hats, coats, breeches, stockings, all of blue, new buff belts (baths), new scabbards to their swords, and sashes. My Lord ordered a great many muskets to be taken away, and new ones to be restored them. The charge to the country will be very great.

(3553.) July 4, 1689.—Newsletter. London. Several expresses are sent to Colonel Kirke and yesterday His Majesty received one from him by way of Scotland, and some say that he posted Killmore (Culmore) fort the 25th ultimo. Yesterday they had orders signed for marching 13 regiments which are near 10,000 men commanded by Count Solms. The three battalions of the Dutch guards with two companies of French, march away as part of the said forces. Letters from Scilly say that great shooting has been heard, for almost a day together. It is advised from Flanders that Count Horn with 1,000 Dutch horse and 6,000 foot had obliged Monsieur Calvo to decamp his army near Memen, whereby a great territory will be put under contribution. The merchants upon the Exchange had yesterday an . . . of the French India fleet . . . of 20 sail and 4 men-of-war their convoy . . . . into our fleet and were seized. The House of Peers took into consideration the impeachment of Captain Vaughan for dispersing King James's declaration, and debated whether a commoner would be tried at the Bar without a jury, or to be referred to common law. Several foreign [mails] arrived yesterday by which we have advice that the differences are adjusted between the King of Denmark and the Luke of Holstein.

(3554.) July 4, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary. Movements of troops. Reports from Ireland. The French Ambassador there, it is said, overlooks all, and having seized two Huguenot ministers who came thither from France, is sending them back in chains to be broken on the wheel.

(3555.) July, 1689. Whitehaven.—Reports from Ireland.

(3558.) July 6, 1689.—Newsletter.

(3559.) July 8, 1689. Liverpool.—Newsletter. By the *Antelope* a fourth-rate frigate which came from the Lough of Derry Friday last, and arrived in Hoylake last night, we have the following account. The fleet under the command of General Kirke is still below Kilmore (Culmore) Castle, the passage being stopped up to Derry by two chains, a boom, and several boats sunk. The prisonérs that made their escape out of the Irish army give us an account that the garrison is in good condition, having in it 12,000 men and provisions for one month; that about a fortnight hence they sent two seamen, one of which by swimming got into the garrison of Derry, the other taken prisoner; that upon several sallies made they killed several hundreds, and upon Friday week in a sally above 1,200 of the enemy were killed with a loss of only 100 men; the river is lined on both sides with 16,000 men waiting K[ing] W[illiam] landing. Several officers of the enemy having been on board Kirke's ship, one of them being my Lord Howard, they asked why he did not land; he asks them why they did not take the town, and tells them he was put in there by contrary winds. It is reported the garrison of Enniskillen by an excursion has taken 10,000*l.* and several other booties going down to pay the Irish army. One Cary a gentleman who came from Derry in April last, and went over with Major-General Kirke in the *Swallow* in hopes to bring off his wife, is returned in the *Antelope* and reports that the Enniskilleners in an excursion for a prey of cattle met with two parties, the one charged with the Lord Massareene's plate going for Dublin, the other with money to pay the Irish army before Derry, in all to the value of near 20,000*l.*, and brought it with a huge prey of cattle, and have raised a fortification on the north side of the town of great use to them. Also Sir James Calwall who lies between Ball Shamman (Ballyshannon) and Enniskillen, came in a boat and was on board Major-General Kirke's ship to acquaint him with the condition of the Protestants in those parts, and to propose them assistance of 8,000 or 10,000 men in order to raise the siege of Derry, in order to which Major-General Kirke has despatched a ketch, and the *Greyhound* Frigate with 3,000 arms, 20 barrels of powder, 20 barrels of bullets, three sizes to fit all sorts of arms, they are furnished with match[es] proportionable and 100 iron balls, four pounders fit for the several ordnance at "Bally Shammon."

Mr. Harnes who left Dublin on Sunday last, said the Irish have secured two or three Presbyterian ministers. The most of their coin is copper, the K[ing] will take none of it but for hearth money and excise. Tyrconnell is out of all employment. There are in Dublin about 800 soldiers. The muster masters say that 30,000 of their men were killed and run away, and K[ing] James was extremely sorry at Edinburgh Castle surrendering. Two privateers are fitting out of 12 guns. There are four French privateers above Kinsale fort, of 30, 28, 26, and 24 guns. Sir Roger Strickland is in Dublin. Dublin bay has nothing to defend it, but a yawl of 7 tons and 2 guns. The Irish are extremely troubled at the French. The Enniskillen army took two firkins of

money and five carts going to Derry. Good beef in Dublin at 1*s.* and 6*d.* per quarter, lamb 4*d.* a quarter, white loaf weight 9 lbs. for 6*d.* Many say they will rather fight for the Protestants than the French. Protestants daily fly to Dublin.

(3562.) July 9, 1689.—Newsletter. Reports from Scotland that Dundee is surrounded.

(3563.) July 11, 1689.—Newsletter. Foreign and Irish news. The *Greyhound* frigate has been so damaged by shot from Kilmore Castle that she must sink.

(3564.) July 12, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary news, and Scotch and Irish reports.

(3565.) July 13, 1689.—Newsletter. Scotch letters report that Derry is relieved by General Kirke by land, and that the General is wounded.

(3566.) July 16, 1689.—Newsletter. Reports from Ireland, and movements of troops towards Chester. From Scotland it is reported that some Irish have landed in Cantyre. Fifty persons are under arrest for the late conspiracy there. A gentleman has come into Liverpool from Dublin in a cask boat. He brings many reports and a long account of fighting before Derry. An account of the English ships at Chatham. *A long letter of three closely written pages.*

(3567.) July 16, 1689. — Newsletter. Scotch letters dated the 9th instant mention a plot against the government discovered by a letter dropped; upon perusal, several persons were seized and examined; and it being to kill the Duke of Hamilton and seize the Parliament, the Parliament, who had found so much ground for their design, have ordered several to be tortured, divers citizens in Edinburgh being concerned in it.

(3568.) July 16, 1689.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. Your son-in-law Wilson has been left out of the Commission because of the general new rule that father and son should not both be on together, otherwise they might hold sessions in their own houses. I am pleased that you have been able to add a clause to the Small Tithes Bill embodying your suggestions. The bill has been passed principally by my own care.

(3569.) [July, 1689.]—Newsletter. His Majesty has given his assent to nine bills, two of which is the bill for the additional excise, the succession of the crown, and a bill for taking of the excise off tea and coffee and laid upon coals. From Scotland Dundee is grown very strong, but General Mackay is marched at the head of 6,000 and the E[arl] of Argyle at the head of 4,000 horse, and will be joined by a great number of his followers to suppress them and to march with all diligence. From Chester and Liverpool, his Grace the Duke of Schomberg dined three miles this side Liverpool and immediately after took boat and went to Hoylake and from thence to Chester, where he saw the men put upon ship-board, and will sail as soon as the wind presents. From Derry it is said that that garrison continues still to make most excellent sallies and in the last took 200 head of cattle, and that the garrison of Enniskillen and Ballisham [Ballyshannon] consists of 27 companies of foot, 17 troops of horse, and 2 of dragoons, and that they are resolved to fight their way in order to join Major General Kirke's men who are landed at the Isle of Inch. The Parliament in Ireland being

desirous to be adjourned, his late Majesty bid them be of good courage for they need not to fear of any invasion by England this winter.

(3570.) July 16, 1689.—Newsletter. An additional bill for the duty of excise passed the House and was ordered to be sent to the Lords. Edinburgh the 9th, His Majesty Commissioners finding a letter dropped by an unknown hand, wherein was described a particular account of the discovery of a plot to cut off him and the parliament and the prime of the nation, "upon which discovery the Duke of Gourdon, the Earl of Humes &c. having entered into an obligation to one Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson an Irish Papist which obligation they were bound to performe, but upon their confession they were committed to the Castle close prisoners, and Wilson and others to the Tolebooth." General Mackay continues still in the Highlands placing garrisons and is joined by the Lord of Stratenhaven's regiments and is going to place some garrisons over the Athol men. Colonel Kirke still continues in the Lough, daily expecting 6,000 men to join him, which are in shipping of from Liverpool and Chester under the command of Count Solms, and we have an account from him that Derry is very strong and continues to make most vigorous sallies against the besiegers, and it is said that Colonel Sarsfield died by the garrison of Enniskillen. This day Marshal Schomberg came to Northampton and is marching down to Chester where he will be at the head of 10,000 English, 8,000 Dutch, 3,000 French Huguenots, and 3,000 more, not making mention of the 6,000 to be shipped off, so that his army will consist of 24,000 men. The French fleet consists of 66 principal men-of-war besides fire ships and tenders, from which his Majesty expects to hear of some great engagement, but on the other hand it is expected that they dare not venture to engage, the greatest fleet being at sea that ever was seen or known, and coasting upon the French coast. Two of her late Majesty's maids of honour were committed to the Bastile, some say for having a correspondence with their relations in England for the betrayal of Brest and discovering the French King's design, others say that they are committed for discovering some private account.

(3571.) July 18, 1689. London.—Newsletter. Duke Schomberg set forward for the camp yesterday, and will lie at Northampton at night, 20 waggons of ammunition and provision set forwards also, and tomorrow morning set 40 more. Count Solms does not encamp at Chester with the rest of the army, but ships off immediately with 8,000 or 10,000 men to join Colonel Kirke, who by a general discourse they say is got into Londonderry by land, and the general discourse is that he is sore wounded. Letters from Chester say that proclamation was there made that the camp will be within three miles of that city, and that the country are to bring in provisions accordingly. On Saturday 60 small vessels from 8 to 16 guns went out of this river, in order to transport forces to Ireland. Letters from Scotland say that the Parliament is very busy in examining the persons concerned in the late conspiracy; that Colonel Wilson was deeply engaged and has made a long confession. It is generally discoursed that 1,500 are landed in the Highlands of Scotland but "not said under whom. The Lord Cornburry's regiment 'tis said to be given to his Lieutenant Colonel Huford."

(3572.) [July 18, 1689.]—Newsletter.

(3573.) July 18, 1689.—Newsletter. French news.

(3574.) July 20, 1689.—Newsletter. A great number of vessels lie in Chester water and Liverpool water to take on board the army.

(3575.) July 20. Newsletter. The number of Irish who landed in Argyleshire were 1,500.

(3577.) July 22, 1689. Oxford.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. Since the Quarter Sessions I do not hear of any that receive the Sacrament before the taking of the oath, though the Sessions are held twice a week for that purpose and are constantly crowded with Heads and Fellows of Colleges. As I am informed when Chief Justice Holt was here he said it was not at all necessary. I believe the whole University will not afford above six dissenters. Father Simon's *Critical History of the New Testament* is sold here for 5*s.*, bound.

(3578.) July 23, 1689. London.—Newsletter. On Sunday evening came an express from the King to the Lord Mayor, the contents not known, whereupon his Lordship sent to every place to have the watch doubled. The guards were doubled at Whitehall, the outparts of the city, and 5 miles about, which occasioned great fears and jealousies among the people. The general voice was that the King was like to have been surprised at Hampton Court. From Ireland we hear that the Papists have murdered the Bishop of Waterford, and wounded the Dean. From Scotland we hear that several of the Irish have been seized who say that "they were surprised at their comeing over, and made to believe otherwise, and that night there were shipt off above 100 that made their escape, and most of the rest were forced on board by a guard."

(3581.) July 25, 1689.—Newsletter. Movements of troops for Ireland.

(3582.) July 27, 1689.—Col. J. Graham to Sir D. F. Begging his assistance for the recovery of his horses, which he hears are seized upon the notion of his being a Papist, which he is not. This is a time when men suffer for others.

(3583.) July 28, 1689.—Newsletter. The last express from Gen. Kirke was brought by an able seaman, who has been in and out of Derry six times, the last time within these 14 days. He reports that they can hold out for a month, but that they have more flesh than bread, and that scarce one in twenty has a pair of shoes on his feet. The King recommends him for a reward. The Protestants at Enniskillen are concerting a plan of relief with the garrison.

(3584.) July 29, 1689.—Newsletter. Reports from Ireland and especially from Derry. General Kirke will make an attack at the spring tide. He now communicates with the town by small boats.

(3588.) August 2, 1689. Newsletter.—Parliamentary. After a long and hot debate they resolved to take into consideration the state of the nation tomorrow. Positive orders have been given to hasten the voyage to Derry. Yesterday we heard from Scotland that Gen. Mackay having rendezvoused his army at Stirling and went with a detachment of 1,500 foot, and some horse and dragoons to fight Dundee, and in his march was joined by Lord Murray and a considerable party of Athol men. When he came within a mile of the enemy the rebels were three times his number and, the Athol men revolting, the General sent an express to Edinburgh to announce the same, which occasioned the report that Mackay was killed and his party routed. But last night we received an express from Edinburgh to this effect that on the 27th past Mackay having 4,000 foot and 500 horse, his Lieutenant-General being Colonel Cannon, the fight was maintained with great courage on both sides, and it is said that some of Mackay's men went over to Dundee, that some

hundreds of the enemy are killed, and many of ours. Colonel Hastings's regiment, both officers and foot, was much cut off, but in the conclusion the rebels gave way, and Lieutenant-General Cannon drew off his men, which gives us ground to believe that Dundee is killed, or dangerously wounded. Mackay is come to Stirling Castle with a great many prisoners, as also Colonel Hastings, Colonel Ramsey, and others, who behaved themselves bravely in this action. Several carriages drawn by his Majesty's own horses went on Thursday for Chester, his Majesty being unwilling to press horses in the service. 600 French deserters have arrived here from Holland, and are in the King's pay. A list is ordered to be taken of all the Irish gentry about town who are not gone into the army. The Earl of Argyle has intercepted letters from King James to Dundee, and secured 4,000 arms laid for him.

(3589.) August 3, 1689. London.—Newsletter. The French King on the 5th received a second express from the Marquis "Slingly," his Admiral at Brest, that he had despatched away six frigates to carry a supply of money and some other necessaries to King James in Ireland, the rest of the fleet consisted of 114 sail, and that he had visited them one by one. Letters from Chester say that the army begins to embark. Two gentlemen escaped from Dublin say that King James had ordered all the Protestants to depart that place in six weeks, and has taken into custody the Lord Granard and several other gentlemen, and it is said will send them to France; and proclamation is published that all persons are to bring in their arms and horses or else to be declared rebels to the State. The same letters add that Londonderry holds out bravely, and "hath not as yet eaten many of their barrelled horseflesh." Scotch letters say, on Tuesday advice was brought to the King that General Mackay, advancing with part of his forces to find out Dundee, was attacked in a defile, himself killed and his party routed, but yesterday a second express signifies that Mackay and Dundee had a skirmish and that Mackay's "cord" was killed with some officers and soldiers; and on the Sunday following the General had a re-encounter, having only 5 troops of horse and 1,500 foot, about 20 miles from Stirling, which was maintained very obstinately by the rebels, but in the conclusion, Dundee being slain, his forces gave way, but they carried out his body into a fort, which was afterwards taken from them. Mackay is returned to Stirling with about 1,500 men.

(3590.) August 3, [16]89.—R. Fleming to Sir D. F. "I was told as I came home yesterday that in Millum several did see above 50 ships, and some did count 100 shipps going towards the backe of Ihle of Man. This week on Wednesday came a post to Whitehaven for them to shipp, which put the officers to a plunge, having given some soldiers leave to go into the countrie."

(3591.) August 2, 1689. Lancaster.—Thomas Lodge to Edward Wilson, at Park-house. "Since you were here here has bin two expresses both to hasten the shipping of the forces about Whitehaven to rendezvous with those of Chester and Leverpool at Ramsey Bay in the Isle of Man. The one messenger is but just gon out of town for Whitehaven. He brings an account from Beaumaris that on July 26 arrived seven persons there in a wherry from Ireland the day before" who say that King James had dismissed the Parliament, telling them there was no likelihood of an English attack this year; that two Scotch frigates had been brought into Dublin river; that all except the inhabitants had been ordered by proclamation to leave Dublin; that a Whitehaven packet with letters

had been taken; that the Irish are very unwilling to go to Scotland in the French frigates, being much disgusted with the French who they think intend to establish themselves in Ireland; and that the Irish are much afraid of Gen. Kirke.

(3593.) August 6, 1689.—Newsletter. From Edinburgh:—the cowards who fled from Gen. Mackay came to this city and gave the doleful account that Gen. Mackay and his army were totally routed, which occasioned his Majesty's High Commissioner to send a flying packet as an express to their Majesties. But on the 26th of July the General sent an express and gave an account to the Commissioner that Dundee was certainly killed, and the better ground to believe and credit that he is dead, was by reason that an inferior Irish officer, upon their retreat, led them off the field, and that he had lost a great many men and was come to Stirling with 1,500 men well armed. Lieut. Colonel Mackay, Colonel Balfour, and some others are cut off who are very much lamented, seeing that they were brave stout soldiers. The reason of the General's advance was that he sent a party of the Lord Murray's men to espy how far the army was distant, who gave an account that they were 30 miles distant, upon which notice he marched that day 15 miles until he came within the sight of the enemy, where he was summoned by the sound of a trumpet to battle by Dundee, which the General accepted and the battle begun at 5 in the evening and lasted for a great many hours. On the 30th he came to this city and gave an account that Dundee was killed and his army totally routed, and the day after Murray came and made his excuse to the Parliament that it was the fault of his men, and that he was ignorant of what the General had sent his men about. But for all this he was committed to custody. From Ireland August 1st. An express from General Kirke says that he has raised the siege and came in very good time, the garrison having for the best part of 10 days fed upon dogs, cats, and horses. This came by way of Scotland. The Irish are in great consternation. Ormskirk, Aug. 7th. Yesterday General Kirke sent a ship to Liverpool with Captain Wethers of the Grenadiers, Kirke's regiment, with despatches for the King. The Captain came on shore and rested but one hour and then went post to the King. He says that Kirke fell upon the rear of King James' army when it broke up, and cut off a great many, and then marched into Derry. He left General Kirke in the town of Derry, and a great many of his ships before it, and that others were coming up the river when the captain came away. 3,000 or 4,000 of the poor Derry men he found dead when he came into the town for want of victual insomuch that they were put to the extremity to eat horse flesh and dogs flesh and a dog was sold for 7*s.* to eat.

(3595.) August 8, 1689. London. — Newsletter. Letters from Scotland say that the late battle was so bloody that 1,600 were killed on both sides, that the enemy had taken near 400 prisoners and some money, and had not Dundee been slain, which stopped their career, it might have been a fatal consequence. Their prisoners are examined, and several who had formerly served King James were hanged, but others who will swear to be true to them are armed, of which one was a drummer of Lord Levenson's regiment who afterwards escaped to Stirling and made affidavit of the death of Dundee, that he was buried in Blair Church, and that his Lady has sent to buy mourning, and that many of his men desert, and that Colonel Cannon, a Papist who came from Ireland, has taken up the sword. The General refreshed himself at Stirling till Wednesday, by which time he was reinforced, and was marching again towards the enemy.

(3596.) August 10, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary Defeat of the French ships at Surinam. Two Romish priests have been convicted at Derby Assizes. On Wednesday the Marquis of Athol being at Tunbridge Wells, was brought to town by a messenger.

(3597.) August 10, 1689.—Newsletter. It is certain that Lieutenant Colonel Mackay is dead, he being the man that gave Dundee his passport to heaven or hell, and was afterwards himself shot. The King has received a letter from Captain Walker, Governor of Derry, in his own hand-writing wherein he acquaints him that the people there were reduced to the last extremity, viz. that the allowance of every soldier a day was but one pint, one pound of tallow and a piece of hide, and they could not have continued three days longer. 4,000 had died. King James and his army are in much consternation; many officers have left for their and homes, the Protestants are released.

(3598.) August 12, 1689.—Newsletter. This day arrived here Captain Withers with the news of the raising of the siege of Derry. He brings letters of the 3rd from the Isle of Inch and gives an account that after the General had sent up the two ships with provisions to Derry he made the best of his way to Inch, that he got in on the 31st and had intelligence that the enemy were drawing off from before Derry and had set fire to all the villages and houses 10 miles round; on the 1st of August an officer came to him from Derry and assured him the enemy were marched over Claryford and that they had made a sally from the town to fall on their rear, that he thereupon sent immediately one of his spies with a letter to the towne who came back by 2 o'clock in the afternoon with some officers who brought a letter from thence and gave this account of our ships getting in. "Captain Browing ship stoped at the bomb wher he was killed (and) the boat swayne and the boat swayne mate of the *Swallow* who commanded her long boat cutt the bombe soe that the wieght of the ship broke it and the ships went up but with soe little wind that the long boat towed the *Mountjoye* all the way to the towne. The enemy had planted 4 guns and 2,000 small shot along the river; we lost but 5 or 6 souldiers. Lieutenant Seyes of Sir John Hanmore's regiment wounded, and the boat swayne mate hurt with a splinter in the thygh." The enemy blew up Kilmore Castle, burnt Red Castle and all the houses down the river the day before they decamped, and their intelligence said they had demolished Coleraine, Carrickfergus and all the places as they went. On the 2nd he sent Colonel Steward, Captain Richard, the Engineer, and some other officers, to order the enemy's trenches to be levelled, and to mark out a piece of ground to encamp on, whither he would march the next spring tide, the strand at Inch not being fordable for foot till that time, and he heard there were about 4,000 fighting men in the town, which, when he came there, he intended to form into a regiment.

A letter from the Town of Derry to Major-General Kirke.

"Sir. Next to the Divine Providence and the care of Gracious King and Queen this poore garrison owes their deliverance to your seasonable recruits of provisions; your ships nicked the very tyme, otherwise or this wee had beene forced to submit ourselves to the fury of our cruell enemyes; but praised be God they have raised the siege themselves the last night, which wee thinke fitt by Colonel Thomas Lance, Captain Robert White, Captain John Hamilton, Captain Jeyney, and Mr. John Knocke, who have been here besieged all along with us, to give you an account of, rendering your infinite thankes for your care of this garrison and desireing earnestly to see you and receive your commands. Londonderry, August the

first 1689. Wee are your humble and most obedient servants, George Walker, John Michelburne, Richard Crofton, Hugh Hamill, Henry Monro."

"An abstract of what passage at the Isle of Inch from Sunday July the 7 to Friday August 2, [16]89. On the 7 of July wee sayled from Derry Lough with a detachment of 600 men, commanded by Colonel Steward. On the 9 wee gott up with the island of Inch and ancored about a myle from Renfermlin. Wee heard that the Irish people keept a great cow camp at a plaice called Tully, 6 myles from Ralfermillin wherupon Colonel Steward sent thither Captain Eskliu, Lieutenant Biggett, and Lieutenant Hart, with 60 musketteers who were put a shore about 12 at night. The 10 in the morning Captain Richards, His Majesty's Engineer, landed with an ensigne and 20 men in the island Inch, and marching about a myle came to the great strand which was then overflowed with the tyde, and haveing viewed the ground stacked out a redent work with redoubt, and then sent to Colonel Steward for some field pieces, more men, and tooles. About 11 in the morning it began to grow dry and divers poor Protestants with some cattell came over to us and some of the enemy's horse came down to the oposit shore to hinder them, whereupon Captain Richards sent to Captain Collier to come to his assistance with what men he had on board the *Greyhound* which he did very seasonably, for above 40 of the enemy's dragoons were makeing over to the island. We went with 30 men and mett them on the midle of the strand, but after the first discharge they retired. Presently after Lieutenant Colonel St. John joined us with 200 men, he haveing seen what passed from the tops of the hills, and happened thereupon to our succour. About 4 in the afternoon Colonel Steward came to us with tooles, 4 field pieces, and aproveing our designe, wee fell to worke. The 11 in the morning Colonel Steward, and Lieutenant Colonel St. John returned from the other side of the island with their men to work a second redoubt which wee now began. Wee brought our 4 field pieces into battery on riseing ground and fyred now and then at the enemy's horse that apeared on the strand where they have posted 5 troopes of dragoons as if they intended to attack us, but they did not. This day a ketch was sent to Fern Lough where one Mr. Cunninghame with 40 Irish Protestants was retyred into a small island, to fetch them off, and a fly boat was alsoe sent with cattell to Derry Lough. The 12 about 2 in the afternoon 2 troopes of horse came upon the strand and marched half way over, where they halted and there were alsoe ready drawn up on the other side 3 troopes of horse and dragoons whereupon with the help of some seamen from on board the *Greyhound* and our gunners, wee drew away our field pieces, the ground being soe advantageous as that we conveyed them to the first redoubt before the enemy could perceive us, and wee kept about our guns that they might not see them till they were layed to pass, and then wee shott into the body of their horse into the strand and broke them into several divisions, and soon after beat them quite off the strand to the foot of the very hills. Colonel Steward came with a party of 300 men to our assistance, and afterwards ordered the rest of our men to march from the other side of the island and to joyn us. Wee erected this night a battery between our 2 redoubts joyning it to them by 2 lines of communication. This day Colonel Steward sent 3 several messenger to endeavour to get into Derry. From the 13 to the 17 wee continued our works and put 4 canon more into the battery; wee had now formed 10 companies of new raised men and understood that Major General designed to be very quickly with us to give order about supplying the Inniskilling men with arms and able officers, they being resolved to

march to Derry and force the enemy to raise the siege. This afternoone Colonel Steward went over to Ralfe Emilin where Captain Esklin was with his party, and ordered him to remove all the cattell and people over into Island for that the Duke of Berwick was retreated from Inniskilling and did design to attack them. The 18, the Duke of Berwick with about 1,500 horse and foot attacked our party at Ralfe Emlin who took care to barricadoe the streets and some other advantageous passages that their horse could not break in upon them. The fight lasted about two hours and then the enemy retired with the loss of 240 men; on our side Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham was killed and an Ensign wounded. At night wee drew our party into the island. The 19 at night the Major General arrived in Lough Sully. The 20 he came ashore and ordered the rest of the forces to land and encamp. In the afternoone a messenger came with letters from Derry advising that they were in great distress and that the boume across the river was broke, the guns drawne away, upon which he ordered with great privacy 3 ships loaded with provisions with 40 musketteers to fall down and lie by the *Swallow* at Ralfe Mullien. 2 vessels were alsoe sent away with 10 officers, viz. Col. Osten (?) Major Tasney (?) and arms to our friends at Inniskilling. The same night the Major General set sail for Derry Lough. From the 20 to the 24 wee were employed in finishing our work and raising 2 batteries more of 4 guns each soe that wee had now 16 pieces of cannon planted, besides 10 guns on board of 2 ships that lay dry at low water on the strand, with detachments of 25 men on board of each. The enemy for several days past, several motions of attacking us, but upon fireing of our cannons upon them always retired with loss, and by what wee understand they had more apprehension of our attacking them than wee of theirs. Deserters of their army come daily into us some of which said that it was the French General Rose himself that came upon the strand with the 2 troopes of horse on the 12 instant, and he received a wound in his legg and his horse in the belly by some stones a cannon bullet scattered in its fall, and that 2 troopers were killed. From the 25 to the 28 wee had several accounts of the successful sallies of the Protestants of Derry. The last was on Thursday 25 in which they beat the enemy quite out of their trenches and cutt off almost 2 regiments, Sir Edward Vandrey being its said of the number of the slayne, with a very inconsiderable loss on the side of the beseeged. Since our being here Colonel Steward hath frequently sent out partyes which have brought us many herds of cattell, soe that wee have now noe less than 1,000 head in this island. On the 29 about noone we heard great shooteing as wee had done the night before. On the 30 wee had news of the successors being got into the towne, that the Irish were in a great consternation and that they had resolved to raise the siege and in their retreat to burn and waste all before them, and that they had sent to all the considerable papists thereabouts to convey away their goods and cattell. This night wee saw several great fires towards Letterkenny which wee soposed to be villages set on fire by the enemy. The 31 by break of day several parties of dragoons were seen setting fyre to all the neighbouring villages. About 10 in the morning, Major General Kirke returned from Derry Lough.

Aug. the 1; this morning about 8 of the clock severall people came over to us from Derry with the good tydings of the enemy's haveing burnt their camp the night before and raised the siege. The 2 of August, Captain Richard was sent by the Major General to Derry where he found little appearance of siege by the damage

done to the houses or walls, but the people had suffered extremely, haveing for 5 weeks lived on horses doggs and catts &c. They lost not during the whole siege 100 men by the sword but near 6,000 through sickness and want, and there still remained about 4,000 able fighting men in the town who abound with the spoyle of those they have killed or taken prisoners."

(3599.) August 13, 1689.—Newsletter.

(3600.) August 14, 1689.—Newsletter. Yesterday his Majesty received an express from Duke Hamilton that Mr. Walker the governor was arrived there and was comeing to London to kiss their Majesties' hands, and on Monday he passed through this town of Lancaster. From Douglas, August 16th. On Monday last fifty sail arrived here in Ramsey expecting to meet Marshal Schomberg but he sailed straight for Ireland with 150 sail and landed at Bangor in Carrickfergus Lough. The English are already masters of the North of Ireland.

(3601.) August 15, 1689.—Newsletter. I am credibly informed that the Duke Schomberg will issue a proclamation promising protection to all who lay down their arms, and that it is expected to have great effect.

(3603.) August 16, 1689.—A muster-roll of Col. Fletcher's company of foot at Carlisle.

(3604.) August 17, 1689.—Newsletter. General Kirke is pressing hard upon the rear of the enemy and has taken 16 pieces of cannon and most of their baggage. King James and the French Ambassador are urgently praying for reinforcements.

(3606.) August 19, 1689.—Newsletter. Parliamentary and foreign.

(3607.) [August, 1689.]—Newsletter. Carrickfergus has been taken. Colonel Beaumont's regiment behaved exceedingly well. A Lady of quality was not permitted to depart thence. "I cannot learn her name, only hope it is the wicked Countess of Antrim." Five French men that were entertained as Protestants were taken making their escape to King James, and shot in the sight of the army. Two trumpets brought an express from the late King directed to Marshal Schomberg. When the Duke saw the direction he returned it with this answer "that he had indeed born that title, but since their Majestys of England wear pleased to honour him as a Duke he would not receive a message in any other style. Soe they went back hoodwinked, as they came, till they were out of the limitts of the camp."

About the second days battery of Carrickfergus Castle, a bomb was thrown upon the half moon where the enemy's great guns were; it did great execution and at the same time two of their guns were dismounted, so they beat a parley and in that space mounted their guns, and some say fired upon our men. Which deceitfulness made the General very inflexible to the last day's parley, though the whole town both Papists and Protestants got upon the walls and cried most lamentable for mercy. Tis incredible to tell what trenches wear made in those few days, and how our men wear got close to the walls ready to lodge their ammunition for blowing up. But the General was loath to demolish that garrison, therefor inclined to mercy."

(3608.) August 20, 1689.—Newsletter. London. Scotch letters of the 13th say, that Duke Hamilton and Mr. Walker, Governor of Derry, are set forwards for London. Four men-of-war are arrived in Leith Road, who are to cruise on the northwest of that kingdom. On Saturday his

Majesty viewed the camp a second time at Hounslow Heath, and drew them out to exercise, the whole army consisting of 10 battalions, 6 squadrons of horse and dragoons. At the head of the English Horse Guard his Majesty made a most gracious speech, in substance that he put so great confidence in them as not to mistrust the utmost of their endeavours, as well in defence of his person as the Protestant Religion as established in this kingdom, which he did assure them he would not derogate. The Court yesterday received the good news of Duke Schomberg's landing in the Bay of Carlingford, 44 miles distant from Dublin. Dublin letters say that King James hath sent the Lord Thomas Howard with all expedition to France for aid, and it is said himself is retired to Limerick. Advice is brought by a dogger that the English and French fleets are not far asunder, the latter steering towards Ireland, and ours and the Dutch are endeavouring to hinder their design and get the weather-gage of them.

(3609.) August 21, 1689. Stone.—Newsletter. Two gentlemen one following an hour after the other bring good news of the Duke's landing near Knockfergus. "The country thereabouts is very plentiful abounding with corne &c. and there are noe townes burnt as was reported. The people of that country presented his Grace with 400 horses on which he has mounted diverse of his officers."

(3610.) August 22, 1689.—Newsletter. 24th. The King has received dispatches from General Schomberg that he found good forage and plenty of provisions so he has returned 70 ships with salt provisions only keeping biscuits and beer. He has advanced 12 miles and has his quarters at Sir Robert Colivell's. The enemy are bashful and the country comes in apace. They have a very good market at Belfast.

(3612.) August 24, 1689.—Newsletter. Provisions are so plentiful with the Duke that a fat mutton costs only 2*s.* 6*d.*, a cow 12*s.*, but 2½*d.* a pound. 150 horse came in to the Duke the second day. Upon his approach the Irish dragoons ran away from Belfast and Carrickfergus. As soon as his horse arrive he will march for Dublin. From Chester on the 7th we hear that the day before about 100 ships sailed from Hoylake with a fair wind having on board the Earl of Meath's and Lord Lovelace's regiment of foot, and Colonel Coye's regiment of horse. Other movements of troops. The King has given up his intention of going to Windsor and is inclined to divert himself at Newmarket. General Kirke has been to inspect Derry. He was surprised to find a place of so little strength had been able to resist an army for so long a time. Most of the houses were shattered by the enemy's bombs. They had shot 191 into the town, but the walls and outworks had received no damage.

(3613.) August 26, 1689.—Posthumus Wharton to Sir D. F. Recommending a University graduate, who has just missed a fellowship, and is a candidate for Blencowe School.

(3615.) August 27, 1689.—Newsletter. News from Scotland. Duke Schomberg is strongly encamped and urges the speedy coming of his horse. The bombs thrown into Derry were really 591. Naval news.

(3618.) August 29, 1689.—Newsletter. Foreign reports.

(3619.) August 31, 1689.—Newsletter. The King of Spain has ordered the late King's Ambassador to leave Madrid within three days, and the country very shortly after. Reports from Ireland. Governor Walker arrived here to-day and gives a particular account of their

great distress. "Its observed by the Governour by his grissled hairs that he had been under a great indurement."

(3620.) August 31, 1689.—Newsletter.

(3621.) August 31, 1689.—Newsletter. Last Thursday Mr. Walker was graciously received by their Majesties at Hampton Court. They discoursed with him for three or four hours about the siege of Derry, and the affairs of Ireland. The King ordered 5,000*l.* to be given him which was paid this morning by the Earl of Monmouth, with a promise of suitable preferment in the Church on the first opportunity. Mr. Walker was entertained at dinner by the Earl of Devonshire, and yesterday by Sir John Flees one of the Sheriffs of London, in company of the Archbishop of Tuam, Lord Delamere, and the Lord Lucas; and the Lord Mayor has invited him to dinner on Wednesday, when it is believed he will make him a present from the City of 2,000 guineas. Foreign, Scotch, and naval news. Wednesday night the Duke of Somerset was robbed of a considerable sum at Northumberland House.

(3628.) September 2, 1689. Stone.—Newsletter. Yesterday came post Sir Edward Deering's brother, who is his Lieutenant-Colonel. He came out of Carrickfergus Wednesday in the evening. The account he gives is that Duke Schomberg laid close siege against Carrickfergus, which continued for eight days. The Duke threw above 500 bombs into the town which has much shattered it. The besieged made a good defence whilst they had ammunition, but that being almost spent, they came to a parley with the Duke Tuesday last, and upon Wednesday morning surrendered the town and castle. There marched out on Wednesday morning about 800 with their arms and drums beating, and marched towards Dublin; but it is supposed that when they are past the liberty that the Duke was to guard them to, that the Enniskillen horse which are in a body 600, will fall upon them and disarm them. In the siege about 80 of the English were killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. Eight regiments have marched to Belfast for Dublin. The Duke's army is 26,000, and men come in daily. During the seige the English fought with great courage, and as they fired the music played Lillibulero (Lill, a, bo, le, ra).

(3629.) September 3, 1689.—Newsletter. Reports from Scotland, and details of movements in Ireland.

(3630.) September 3, 1689.—Newsletter.

(3631.) September 3, 1689.—Sir D. F. to his son, George Fleming Warning him that no good lawyer can be made except at the Inns of Court, and that he cannot keep him there seven years. "Lawyers get little until they be very eminent, and such as prove so must spend much before they be so.' We have been troubled with the quartering of soldiers here and at Coniston, and in all this country, but they are now gone for Ireland. *Copy.*

(3633.) September 5, 1689.—Newsletter. The French admiral reports that it is useless and dangerous to send more men to Ireland, which is lost to King James. Our Pay Office is making provision for the 7,000 men expected from Denmark.

(3637.) September 6, 1689. Stone.—Newsletter. Irish news.

(3638.) September 7, 1689.—Newsletter. From Scotland we hear that all goes well in Ireland, as also in Scotland. Lieutenant Mackay

was not killed as reported, but is a prisoner. The Papists in Dublin are in great perplexity removing their effects night and day, some on board ships for France. They fear that the French regiment will burn that famous city. The Bishop of Chichester being dead, it is expected that it will be given to Dr. Walker, or that the Bishop of Derry will be translated to it and Dr. Walker sent to Derry. Foreign news.

(3639.) September 7, 1689.—Newsletter. Foreign news. A cabal or rather a conspiracy being held in the Strand by a company of Irish or other disaffected people in a tavern to the number of seventeen, Lieutenant Lupington of the Guards beset the house with a file of musketeers, and marched upstairs. Whereupon the gentlemen rose and laid their hands upon their swords. The Lieutenant told them that they were his prisoners, and that he would shoot the first man that stirred. They were searched and several Mass books were found in their pockets, and searching further he found fourteen more in another room. A sirloin of beef prepared for their supper, but not before twelve o'clock at night. News from Scotland. The rebels are dispersing. Seventeen ministers have been deprived for not praying for King William and Queen Mary. News from Ireland.

(3640.) September 7, 1689.—Newsletter. The merchants yesterday attended and represented to the King that since the war began the French have taken to the value of 500,000*l*., and prayed for proper convoys. Venetian and French, Scotch and Savoy news. More people have been arrested in London.

(3641.) September 7, 1689. Chester.—Newsletter.

(3642.) September 8, 1689. Whitehaven.—Ebenezer Gale to Mr. Tickell, at Dissington. A letter of news received on Wednesday from Belfast. The regiment which had sailed from Whitehaven had behaved with extraordinary gallantry. The Enniskillen and other horse and dragoons lead the advance, most of them having a boy and a led horse. It is difficult to obtain trustworthy news, reports are so contradictory.

(3644.) September 9, 1689.—Newsletter. On Sunday morning the parishioners of Aldermanbury proceeded after sermon to the election of a parson, and chose Dr. Hopkins of Londonderry, though divers eminent city divines stood in competition. The Lords of the Admiralty have signified the Eastern Company that 10 Danish men-of-war are coming with some thousands of foot to Scotland, and therefore would have them use them as a convoy to the Sound. The King of Denmark has answered the French King that this loan of troops to England is not a breach of treaty with him, because they are paid for by England. Mentz has surrendered.

(3646.) September 10, 1689.—Newsletter. Sir Patrick Francis, his Lady, Mrs. Price, and other ladies, and other persons suspected of a new plot, have been arrested. Letters from Edinburgh say that a minister (Cunningham) preaching at the Cathedral did in his prayers pray for King James, that he might be restored to his undoubted right. The next day he was summoned before the Council and deprived of his livings. The clans are coming in in numbers. Mr. Graham, Sir Robert Bartley, and the Lord of Stroward being taken, Gen. Mackay has written to Colonel Cannon offering to exchange them for the Lairds of Blair. Colonel Oglethorpe's house near Guildford has been searched, but nothing was found.

(3647.) September 10, 1689.—Newsletter.

(3648.) September 10, 1689.—Newsletter. A gentleman arrived from France says that on the 12th instant a great council was held at Versailles, where it was concluded that Ireland was lost, and that all the force possible be sent to secure the seas; but Monsieur Lechose opposed sending the Marquis de Bon Repos, as not fit to be trusted, being bred a Protestant, and the Council broke up without determining who shall command the fleet. Scotch letters say that 50 Ministers the 3rd instant were before the Council, 16 whereof are deprived for refusing the oath, &c., and one Cunningham on Sunday last preached in the great Church at Edinburgh and prayed for the late King James, imploring the Almighty to restore him to his kingdoms. Mr. David Graham, brother to Dundee, Sir Robert Bartley, and the Laird of Stroward, are brought prisoners to the camp. By an express from Duke Schomberg we have advice that Major-General Kirke had marched with 6,000 horse and foot to Newry, a considerable pass near Carlingford, upon advice that Tyrconnell intended to dispute that passage over the bridge. It is said that Charlemont is taken by assault, and that thirty of our soldiers and an officer being out upon a party fell into ambuscade of the enemy and were killed. Sunday night eight more persons were committed who were of the cabal, and five of those seized before upon examination and committed to Newgate. It is observable in all their meetings a stranger came and paid the reckonings, and the Ladies Hannam, Harding, Nepho, and Bellew, are committed for the same and for providing money for the cabal.

The French King has seized the English factory of St. Malo, and it is believed the French merchants who are Roman Catholics will be secured here. The Duke of Gloucester is perfectly recovered, his new nurse's milk agrees very well with him; she is a Quaker. Dr. Hopkins, Bishop of Derry, is made Bishop of Chichester, and Dr. Walker will be made Bishop of Derry; Dr. Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester.

Twelve men-of-war are sent to transport the Danish forces into Scotland, and our Eastland merchants are going out under their convoy, and I am told his Majesty gives the King of Denmark 80,000*l.* for the men-of-war and land forces which he is to send for the reducing of Ireland. Our fleet continues at Torbay, having taken in several Dutch forces, with whom the Earl of Torrington is going again to sea upon some great enterprize.

Sunday morning last the Irish post was robbed again within three miles of the town. The same day the parish of Aldermanbury chose Dr. Hopkins, Bishop of Derry, their vicar, in room of Dr. Stratford, who is made Bishop of Chester. Dr. Walker is gone to his Majesty with a request that the officers of Derry, who are all turned out by Major-General Kirke, may be restored or employed elsewhere. The Queen of Spain is come to Rotterdam. Captain Billingsly is tried by a council of war for Sir Richard Browne and acquitted. An express is come that Ments is taken by the Duke of Lorraine. The Lord Griffin is at his house in Northamptonshire. The Lord Paget is now going for Germany and Count Cusack from thence, and the Lord Dursley is going for Holland. Colonel Clifford is come in to Duke Schomberg, and says that many do desert King James, who had executed two persons *in terrorem* for the same, and that they do retreat as our army advances. Last night 300 arms, bandoleers, &c. for foot, were seized in Westminster, and the person secured who kept them.

(3649.) September 11, 1689. Stone.—Newsletter. They say Drogheda has surrendered, I cannot believe it.

(3651.) September 12, 1689.—Newsletter. Bad weather has driven back some ships upon Chester and the Scotch coasts. It is said that all the vessels at Hoylake are ordered to Scotland to embark Dutch troops for Ireland. Edinburgh letters of the 5th say that thirty ministers have been deprived and are to appear before the Council. That a minister coming from his chamber where only twelve were sitting asked the usher what the twelve Apostles were doing, who answered they were casting out devils and unclean spirits. Lord Inchiquin kissed hands yesterday for Jamaica. It is said the Queen Dowager will go to Portugal, though the King is rather desirous she should spend her dowry in England. We hear that the *Mary* frigate, Mr. Ward, and others were taken going from Dublin to France with dispatches.

(3652.) September 12, 1689.—Newsletter.

(3654.) September 12, 1689.—Edward Wilson to Sir D. F. "We are all very busy with our harvest this fine fair day, shearing and inning."

(3658.) September 15, 1689.—Newsletter. To-day there has come from Dublin one who says that going to King James to desire a pass to England to take possession of an estate that had been left to him, while he was waiting, the French Ambassador came in from the army and reported that there was a great mutiny, and desired him to go to them at once, for nothing but his presence would quiet them. Upon which the said gentleman accompanied them, and when they arrived he saw the dead bodies of several French officers, and the army told King James that if they must be in slavery it would not be to the French king but to their old master, the English. The Duke of Schomberg has erected a post-office at Dunanaghadoe and from thence all the road of Enniskillen and Sligo, by which letters will come three times a week to Port Patrick in Scotland, and in eight days to England from the post office.

(3659.) September 17, 1689.—Newsletter. News from Savoy, France, and Scotland. Colonel Balfour after he was taken was stabbed by a conformed minister. The Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal have taken Warwick House in Holborn. Colonel Shakerly is out of the Tower on bail.

(3661.) September 18, 1689.—Newsletter.

(3693.) October 24, 1689.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. "I had a letter from Colonel Byerly yesterday of the 28 last past, which sayeth there hath been no considerable action only that at Sligo, the Irish consisting of 5,000, and the Inniskilling men who being 500 came 15 miles out of their garrison to meet them, killed 600, took several officers prisoners and 700 cattle. That the enemy often appears, but upon advancing of partyes they alwayes retire. That the late King is in the camp with very indifferent accommodations, and had burnt all the forage for some miles together, which puts them to the inconvenience of forrageing at some distance, and though they forage in the face of their camp they meet with less disturbance than could be expected. As to the design of some of the French to betray them, there was a person of quality formerly a Captain in France employed by the Jesuits to list himself a private sentinell to manage this affair. He and five more were hanged, and seven more reserved for the same fate. It being ordered that all Papists in the army that they should declare themselves, and they should be safely conducted to England, but if they slighted this favour and discovered hereafter to be such it should be death. Above 400 French are conveyed

on board, and more will follow. Kit writes King James' army is decamped in great disorder, but the reasons not known. If true it is very considerable."

(3709.) November 16, 1689. Strabane.—George Holmes to William Fleming, at Coniston Hall. "I must confess that I have been very negligent in writeing to you to give you an accompt that I am yet in the land of the living, but to give you a breef accompt of my travels this twelve moneths. I was one of the first—that did wear a read coat—that revolted from King James and helpt to sett up a flagg of defience against him and Popery in the city of Londonderry, that now lyes in a ruinous condition, yet defies all the King and Queen's enemyes. After some little routs in the country, on the 12 of Aprill last the Irish Army appeared before our city but at that distance that one of our cannons had enough to do to reach them, but in ab[ort] time they approached nearer to our walles. In the first place we burned all our subburbs and howed down all our brave orchards, makeing all about us as plain as a bouling green. About the 18 of Aprill King James came within a mile of our walls but had no better entertainment than bulletts of 14, 16, and 22 pounds weight, he sent us a letter under his own hand sealed with his own Seal to desire us to surrender, and we should have our own conditions. The Messenger was a Lord with a trumpett, and out of grand civility wee sent three Messengers all Gentlemen, but two of them ran away from us, and the other came again. In short we would not yield. Then we proceeded and choose Captains and compleated Regiments, made two Governours. We had 116 Companies in the city; all our Officers fled away, so we made Officers of those that did deserve to be Officers. I was made Captain, and then we began to sally out, and the first sally that we made we slew their French General and several of their men with the loss of 9 or 10 of our men which was the greatest loss that ever we lost in the field. Every day afterward we sallied out and daily killed our enemies which put us in great heart, but it being so soon of the year and we haveing no foridge for our horses, we was forst to lett them out and the enemy gott many, the rest of them dyed for hunger. About the 20 of May, the enemy gave us a general onsett on all sides but was so defeated that we were not troubled with them again for a week. Their own accompt told us that that day they lost 500 men, but I assure you we saw 150 stript beside all that they carried away on their backs which was a trick they had still when they ran, to take a dead man on their back it was good harness. To be short we took no prisoners except nine great officers and they were so wounded that most of them dyed. We have three or four left yett. Tenn days after that battel they came again very boldly but in half an hours time returned with greater loss then before; [whon] they began to runn their approaches near us on one side they came within 100 yards of us, and one night they attempted so near that one of them knockt at our gate and called for faggots to burn it with, this being in the dead of the night and our men being gone of their posts we were in some danger, the drums beat alarum and we got a party together and salied out at another gate, fell upon them and put them to the rout and recovered our own grownd again, came so near them that we might have taken them alive, but we gave them [the] old quarter. This night our great guns did execution with case shot of the walls that's musquett bulletts. At this time they played abundance of bums, the weight of many of them was near 300 weight which killed many people. One bum slew 17 persons. I was in the next room one night at my supper—which was but mean—and seven men were thrown out of the third room next to that we were in, all killed, and some of them

in pieces. Into this city they played 596 bums which destroyed many of our people and demolisht many of our hou.es. Cannon bullets flew as fast as you could count them, and as soon as we took up their bulletts we sent them back again post paid, thus men, horses and all went to destruction. But at last our provision grew scant and our allowance small, 1 lb. of oatmeal, and 1 lb. of tallow served a man a week, sometimes salt hides. It was as bad as Samaria, only we had no pidgens dunge. I saw 2*s.* a quarter given for a little dog, horse blood at 4*d.* per pint, all the starch was eaten, the graves of tallow, horse flesh was a rarety, and still we resolved to hold out. Four days before wee got reliefe from England, we saw a great drove of cowes very near us, and we were very weak, but we resolved to sally out, and in order thereto we played our great guns of the walls and salied out on our enemy. I led the forlorn hope which was about 100 men of the best we had, with which I ran full tilt into their trenches and before our body came up we had slain 80 men, put many to the rout. We gott armes enough and some beef, but durst not stay long, not above half an hour. This vext our enemies much, they said we took them asleep. I praise God I had still my health and has yett. After the ships came in with provision to us, our enimies thought it was in vain to stay any longer, so on Lammas day they left us the wide fields to walk in. In the seige we had not above 60 men killed, except with the bums killed. But I believe there dyed 15,000 men, women, and children, many of which dyed for meat. But we had a great feavour amongst us, and all the children dyed, almost whole families not one left alive. This is a true accompt of the Siege of Londonderry. I would have given you a larger accompt but I know you have had it before, this is but a trouble, only the nights is long and it will serve you to read. I know my sister and several of my friends will think I am dead, pray tell them I am well. I was shott in the skirt of my coat and both the hinder skirts of it taken off with a cannon bullett and I was not hurt, I praise God. I was in the head of my company and the pike that was in my hand was cutt in two with a cannon bullett and I not hurt: musquetts bulletts has light about me like crabs of a tree and still God protected me. I had a good caracter given of me to Major General Kirke for my service, for which he made me Major to a Regiment. My quarters is in this towne 10 miles from the city of Derry but I am for the most in Derry myself. My wife I have neither seen nor heard from since Christmas last at which time I parted with her at Dublin. She went to her father's house near Waterford. I hope shortly to hear from her. Our English company is broken up and gone to their Winter Quarters, the Head Quarters is at Lisnegarven. There is little done, only many men dead. I think you will hear of little action from us this winter. Pray do me the favour as to present my humble service to Mr. Rodger and all the good familie, to the everlasting constable, and to my noble friend the vitlar. When you see any friends that will ask for me pray tell them that I am in good health and am still in hopes that I shall not die in the field."

(3713.) November 16, 1689.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to Sir D. F. Recommending Mr. Goodwin Wharton as Knight of the Shire, in place of his brother who has died in the camp in Ireland.

(3717.) 1689.—Orders to be observed at H., at Christmas:—

"The piper must the morning hours of play
At six each morning, or must 12*d.* pay;
If any one absents himself from prayers,
Unless kept out upon some great affairs,
He shall his 6*d.* pay, deny 't who dares.

If any sweare or take God's name in vaine,
He shall be burnt ith' hand, then freed again;
And be it knowne, the Usher of the Hall
By seven shall have things ready at a call.
All things prepar'd for the controller's dinner,
Or else two sturdy blades shall mount the sinner.
They shall pay 12*d.* who in bed are found
After the piping lad has gone his round;
And from his store twice 6*d.* shall he spare
Who turns his back to the fire when meat roasts there.
If the piper be away when's lord doth call,
Then he shall ride twice round about the hall.

* * * * * *

If any smoaks ith' kitchen whilst meat's drest,
With 12*d.* fine then let him be opprest.

* * * * * *

If any call my lord by his owne name,
Then make him pay a shilling for the same."

Written on the back of a letter from Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming [Junior].

(3717A.) January 2, 1689–[90]. Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.—The Lords Commissioners to the Commissioners for the Aid in Westmoreland. Concerning the tax of 2*s.* in the pound for military defence. The receipts in Westmoreland have fallen very far short of what was justly expected owing to remissness in its execution.

(3719.) January 21, 1689[-90]. Coniston.—R. Fleming to Sir D. F. "My cousin William tells us that Mr. Mullinex, cosin Dicconson's sons, Mr. Tinaleys, Golden the Priest, and he that brought the letters from King James, with Causen and severall others, have been seen riding at unseasonable times armed up and down the country which doth alathrom severall. My cousin Christopher Kirkby is now att London and has writt to his brother William that my Lord Brandon is very much in the King's favour, and wishes him to write often to him for he is looked upon to be a rising man.

(3724.) February 6, 1689[-90]. London.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. "Our prorogation makes it generally believed a dissolution will speedily ensue. And when I suppose gentlemen will think it of the greatest importance to them to chuse such persons as will endeavour to preserve the government of Church and State, and not make a complement of that which is their cheiffest concerne. No time ought to be lost in acquainting the freeholders with it for fear of being surprised by a promise. On Monday I begin my journey homeward."

(3725.) February 7, 1689–90.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther's Address.

(3726.) February 8, 1689–[90].—Sir Christopher Musgrave's Address.

(3727.) February 8, 1689[-90]. London.—Henry Fletcher to Sir D. F. "As the prorogation was suddain and surpriseing, so is the Proclamation I send you. Great posting into the country upon it."

(3730.) February 11, 1689[-90].—The Same to the Same. Hopes that the country will be kinder to Sir Christopher Musgrave than at the last election.

(3731.) February 11, 1689[-90].—Sir John Lowther of Stockbridge to Sir D. F. About the election. He stands again.

(3733.) February 13, 1689[-90].—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. Has been persuaded to stand again for Parliament, his friends having thought that the Church and State may have more than ordinary concern in the next Parliament, a great party having appeared in the last that were not thought friends to either. Much about the coming elections in Cumberland and Westmoreland.

(3739.) February 15, 1689–90. Oxford.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. Dr. Mill lately sent for me and told me there was the custom of the Hall which obliges all to give 20*s.*, or books equivalent to the Library of the Hall, and so to have a key of it. All have now done this except myself, and I hope you will enable me to perform it.

(3740.) February 16, 1689[-90]. Coniston.—Roger Fleming to Sir D. F. Describing the taking of the Oaths at Ulverston on Friday last. There were two parties of Justices with three books to each party. The number sworn were at least 1,000. They began before 10 and had not done until after 3. Then dinner. After dinner they called upon the Quakers, they who subscribed the Declaration were above 60. After that they swore the "sessers." It was 10 o'clock at night before all was finished. The next meeting will be the 27th. They swear all in Lancashire. County news.

(3744.) February 18, 1689–90.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to Sir D. F. The arms of the Militia throughout all England have been found so defective that the King has demanded a report upon the subject. Begs for his assistance in his own country in this matter.

(3745.) February 22, 1689[-90].—Gawen Wrenn to Sir D. F. The Cockermouth newspaper had it on Saturday last that Lord Preston does so much disown his peerage said to be granted to him by the late King, that he is coming to stand for Knight of the Shire of Cumberland. But I hear no more of it.

(3750.) February 26, 1689–90. Cockermouth.—Andrew Huddleston to Sir D. F. The Justices have given orders that the trained men repossess themselves of their arms secured in the late King's time, or provide themselves with new ones, or levy so much money on the parties charged as will answer the defect.

(3752.) 1689[-90]. March 3.—The Declaration as made and subscribed before Sir D. F. and Daniel and William Fleming at Rydal upon eleven occasions between March 3 and May 27, by thirty-six Quakers, protesting against the doctrine of the deposing power of the Pope.

(3753.) March 6, 1689[-90].—Sir D. F. to Sir John Lowther at Winchester House, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Describing his proceedings with regard to the arms of the Militia.

(3754.) March 6, 1689[-90].—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. Describing the election at Carlisle where his son was chosen.

(3766.) April 5, 1690.—Newsletter. Foreign. The new guns invented by Captain Bellingham were yesterday tried before the King in St. James's Park and approved of. They throw 12 bullets each, and several are to be made. The same time the King viewed the 1st troop of Guards, who have orders to march towards Chester within a fortnight. The *Olive Branch* worth 20,000*l.*, sailing without convoy, has been taken by the French.

(3767.) April 8, 1690.—Newsletter. News from Ireland. Reports of distress and want in Dublin. The arrival of French troops; the numbers of the English forces.

(3768.) April 8, 1690.—Newsletter. News from Ireland and of the forces at Chester.

(3769.) April 10, 1690.—Newsletter. News from Paris and Chester. Several gentlemen yeomen of Kent have offered their services to attend the King into Ireland, and been accepted. Several young gentlemen have also come from Holland for the same purpose.

(3770.) April 12, 1690. — Newsletter. Six Spiritual and eleven Temporal Lords have entered their protest against the Bills of Recognition. Foreign news. The storm has done much damage at Hoylake.

(3772.) April 15, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3773.) April 15, 1690.—Newsletter. Foreign news. Reinforcements for Ireland. News of the Dutch ships.

(3778.) April 19, 1690.—Newsletter. The packet boat plying from the Land's End to the Groyne has been taken by French privateers. One Tampson owner of a small vessel which plied in those seas surprised and carried off six persons from Wales to Dublin. When King James heard of it he sent for Tampson and chid him severely, and told the gentlemen he was not so cruel or poor as he was represented. He gave them 4 guineas each and commanded Tampson to carry them safely to their homes. From Scotland we hear that Captain Steward was gone with 600 sacks of meal, and 200 of barley from Galloway to the rebels; that a new guard house is to be built in the market place at Edinburgh for two Troops of horse to quarter in, as a guard to the Parliament during their sitting. From the West of England we hear of prodigious signs in the sky at night; armies and fleets fighting. There is much discourse of an old proverb found engraven in a stone in the walls of a old Hall lately pulled down in the country, as follows: "When figures four turned up side down make years and numbers same, then King of France look to thy crown, for thou shalt lose thy fame." Which our critics observe to be 1691.

(3779.) April 19, 1690.—Newsletter. On Sunday a Court Martial was held at Whitehall upon Colonel Beveridge, who was lately wounded by Captain Campbell. I am credibly informed he will be sentenced to lose his commission. Sir John Mordant was showing divers experiments of war before the King, one of which is well approved, being that each grenadier shoot away his hand grenade tied to the muzzle of his musket with great security and twice the distance he can throw it, the bullet sending it forwards and the fire kindling the fuzee.

(3780.) April 22, 1690.—Newsletter. Troops ordered to Ireland. The young Prince Palatine has arrived and was splendidly entertained by the Spanish Ambassador. A large French ship laded with arms and ammunition for Ireland has been seized at "Kilcoedrick."

(3781.) April 22, 1690.—Newsletter. London. Letters from Ireland say the garrison at Belturbet marched out by night and attacked the Lady Hamilton's Castle, twelve miles distant, wherein were 300 men in garrison, who upon summons compounded for their lives and liberties. The English found therein a good quantity of provisions. Some persons escaped from Dublin say that the common discourse was they would send all their women and children into the North as being useless at Dublin. That huts were making in the park for horses and all Sheep

Street plucked down for that purpose, and that it was believed the army would act upon the defensive [there] and not attack the English quarters. We hear a report that Sir Cloudesley Shovel with six or eight men-of-war and fire-ships stood over to the Bay of Dublin, where are said to be two or three French men-of-war riding. The French soldiers are said to be unruly and predominant, and in all their quarrels, favours are shewn them as unwilling to disoblige them. They write from Liverpool that four vessels of hay have sailed for Belfast, which is much wanted there. Letters from Edinburgh say that the parliament there adjourned to the 23rd instant without doing anything at their meeting. It has been discoursed as if His Majesty will appoint a Vicar-General of England in his absence and Commissioners for that purpose. Last Saturday night two powder mills at Hackney Marsh accidently blew up, wherein were 260 barrels of powder, which gave a dreadful clap and killed six persons and shattered the houses in the neighbourhood. It is said the Lord Colchester and Colonel Godfrey have received orders to prepare their regiments of horse to march for Ireland, where Colonel Cutts regiments were safe landed, and that the Dutch Blue Guards march to-morrow for Ireland, and the Lord Sidney's tomorrow week. The Prince of Denmark has altered his resolution of going, and goes with His Majesty.

Yesterday the Lord Lumley, Earl Scarborough, Lord Delamere, the Earl of Warrington, the Lord Gray, the Earl of Ruthin, Viscount Longeville, took their places in the House of Peers attended by Garter King at Arms, as did the Lord Willoughby, who was called up by writ. It is said the Duke of Bolton, and the Earls of Dorset, Monmouth and Warrington, are to inspect the new Lieutenancy of this City and to make report thereof. This day the Commons were upon the Bill for restoring the city to its ancient privileges, and it was resolved to hear counsel in favour of the said city on Thursday next. The *Dover* frigate brought into Carrickfergus a French prize of 240 tons laden with wine and brandy, and a privateer the 18th instant brought another French prize into Plymouth. His Majesty's envoy in Switzerland has prevailed with the Protestant Cantons to send 4,000 men into his service, and the Catholic Cantons are willing to send 4,000 more into the King of Spain's service.

(3781*a*.) April 24, 1690.—Newsletter. A dreadful fire has done great damage in Edinburgh. Further reports of dissensions between the French and Irish. When King James had notice that Sir Cloudesley Shovel was in the bay he came himself with two regiments. A French trooper rode down towards the pinnace and Sir Cloudesley thinking he was a deserter made out in his long boat; but within pistol shot the Mounseer discharged his gun, upon which Sir Cloudesley with a fusee shot his horse and broke his leg, which made the French man dismount pull off his jackboots and run away. Some of the men went on shore and brought off the bridle, saddle, and the boots.

(3782.) April 24, 1690.—Newsletter. News from Holland. The French Protestants who were landed at Harwich are ordered to march to Chester. The dispatch which brings the news of the taking of "Kalishandra" mentions the fortifications the French are making at Cork and Kinsale, and gives the whole number of King James' army as 45,513, but the half of them are so dispirited and mean as only to bear the name but not the qualification of soldiers.

(3785.) April 26, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3786.) April 29, 1690.—Newsletter. Yesterday foreign letters brought us amazing news from Vienna, that the Duke of Lorraine died suddenly

within 30 miles of that city. Speculations upon that event. An account of the discovery by Count Horn of a plot to betray Sluys.

(3787.) April 29, 1690.—Newsletter. London. Yesterday the Lords read a Bill the third time for vesting the government in the Queen during the King's absence, which will be sent to the Commons for their concurrence. An order is sent to Chatham and Sheerness for all the men-of-war to sail to Spithead that they may be ready at the rendezvous against His Majesty comes thither the 5th of May, and we hear His Majesty has given orders for the payment of all his forces by land and sea to the 1st of April, and that he will begin his journey for Ireland about the 6th of May. Some talk as if the Queen will reside at Windsor most part of this summer, the lodging there being fitted up. Yesterday in the afternoon the Commons with their Speaker attended the King with an address of thanks for the late regulation of the Lieutenancy of London, to which His Majesty answered to this effect. that he would always make it his endeavour to employ such persons as should be most serviceable to both Church and State. Several foreign letters mention as if the Duke of Lorraine was poisoned by the French faction. They write from Edinburgh the 22nd that the Parliament met that day and proceeded in the Acts made in the last session that were not touched, particularly that about the Oaths and the King's supremacy, and after a long debate resolved that it be referred to His Majesty. Then the Act for abolishing Episcopacy and establishing Presbytery was debated, and the debates growing high, the Lords Commissioners adjourned the Parliament for some days, which as it is thought will be dissolved. The King has ordered Lord Colchester's and Colonel Godfrey's regiments to stay in England during his absence, and has also ordered the lords and gentlemen that are to go with him to be ready within a few days. Yesterday letters from Ireland say that Colonel Wolsey has surprised the Castle of Hough, and that Duke Schomberg wants forage for his horses, there being no grass yet; but we hear 200 tons of hay lie ready twisted at Bristol. A perron near Rochester was lately taken into custody for uttering divers malicious words against their Majesties, comparing their Majesties to Oliver Cromwell in his appointing a fast; and the other day a captain in the King's pay was seized for saying he hoped to see King James there in six months, and other dangerous words.

(3789.) May 1, 1690.—Newsletter. A report of a rising in Gloucestershire proves to be a mistake. Bodies of young men had been meeting to practice the use of arms to defend the country. They are well inclined to the present King.

(3793.) May 6, 1690.—Newsletter. We hear from Hythe in Kent that six persons endeavoured to go on board a small vessel there but being discovered they sought to escape on horseback but Colonel Finch's horse threw him and he was taken.

(3795.) May 10, 1690.—Newsletter. A description of the surprise and destruction of the rebels who were gathering to attack Inverness. Their spy was seized and having confessed under threat of torture, Sir Thomas Levingstone marched out with a regiment of dragoons, each man having a footman behind him, and fell upon the camp at two o'clock in the morning. 400 were killed, 200 taken prisoners. Colonel Canon escaped in his night gown, and some in their shirts. Our men seized all the baggage and provisions and about 1,000 arms.

(3796.) May 10, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3797.) May 13, 1690.—Newsletter. Movements of troops for Ireland.

(3798.) May 17, 1690.—Newsletter. Foreign news and the substance of the proclamation to the English Nation published at Paris on the 14th. A list of those, 30 in number, excepted from the Bill of Indemnity.

(3802.) May 19, 1690.—Newsletter. Charlemont has surrendered, the garrison marching out with the honours of war. 200,000*l.* came yesterday, it is said from Holland, for the King.

(3803.) May 20, 1690.—Newsletter. News from Ireland, and movements of troops. "Advices from Dublin say that Colonels Dorrington and FitzJames beeing ordered out of the citty and the post given to the French did soe amaze and alarum Dorrington and the Irish party that they went to the King to know if he intended the French should guard his person, which he owneing, and Dorrington declareing the same, he with 14 more cheife officers threw upp their commissions, which so startled the King that the eldest battalion of Guards was joyned to the French, and there beeing high words betweene Tyrconnell and the French Generals who should command the army, King James confined Tyrconnell, upon which the Irish conclude he favours the French, and declare they had rather goe over to the English than truckle to the French."

(3805.) May 22, 1690.—Newsletter. Movements of troops for Ireland. When some of the officers of Charlemont wished to carry away one of the brass guns, the general answered, King James had no use for it except to coin it into money.

(3807.) May 24, 1690.—Newsletter. Yesterday the King came to the House of Lords so suddenly that they had not on their robes, and adjourned the house till they could be put on. The establishment of forces that remain in England are 10,979, in Scotland 5,898, sent to the Plantations 960. The horse that will be in Ireland are 7,842, Dragoons 2,720, Foot 37,464. Total 65,854.

(3807.) May 24, 1690.—Newsletter. Yesterday the King went in his robes to the House of Lords which was surprize to many of them not knowing of his coming.

They write from Carrickfergus the 18th instant that our army consists of 36,000 fighting men, each soldier being allowed 7 lbs. of bread 3 lbs. of cheese 3 quarts of peas and one shilling a week to drink, and by order of the General, Irish beer is sold for 2*d.* a quart, English and Welsh ale for 3½*d.* one quart. Colonel Loyd's regiment of foot are in Charlemont, and Colonel Heyford's dragoons with some foot conducted the enemy out of garrisons to the frontiers. Colonel Wolseley has taken the Castle of [Ballingargy] situated upon a rock and lying three miles off Cavan, in the taking of which he lost 48 Enniskillen men and himself wounded in the belly, upon which he put all the garrison, being 200, to the sword. Some officers that deserted King James say that he has issued out a proclamation requiring all his army both in field and garrison to burn at their retreat. They write from Edinburgh of the 17th past that Duke Hamilton moved in parliament for a bill that neither nobleman nor royal borough should have the freedom to sit in parliament or send a commissioner unless he was worth 1,000 marks real or personal estate. Colonel Hill's 600 men are landed near Inverlochy. It is said the Earl of Clancarty has made his escape from King James's army. Thursday Count Schomberg goes for Ireland and Prince George goes on Tuesday, the Dutch Horse Guards marched yesterday. The Elector of Hesse Darmstadt, the Imperial envoy with a noble retinue is arrived here

from Holland to pass the campaign with the King in Ireland. The King has given directions to the Lord Brandon Gerrard to take the information of Mr. Dodsworth which he made before the Commons, of papists forming troops and regiments in those parts and ordered the Lord Lieutenant to seize and disarm all disaffected persons plotting against the government, and to signify his proceeding with all convenient speed. The establishment of the forces that are to remain in England this summer are 10,990, those in Scotland 5,980, sent to the plantations 960. The horse that will be in Ireland are 7,842, dragoons 2,720, foot 37,464, total 69,054. Monday the King's bed and robes go for Chester, and next week his Majesty goes without fail. A person is sent to Maidstone Gaol for saying he wished prosperity to King James's army and confusion to King William's.

(3808.) May 27, 1690.—Newsletter. Edinburgh, May 20th. "This day we have an account that Archibald Kenedy of Collaine, with Major Midlton the Laird of Collona were taken within six myles of Cooper in Anguss by a party of Lord Rosse's troop on Satturday night, and they are bringing hither with the prisoners taken by Col. Levingston." Orders are sent to the Lord Lieutenants to give their personal attendance at Whitehall to receive directions as to the method by which they are to raise the Militia in the King's absence, and particular instructions will be sent to all Mayors, Sheriffs, and Justices of the Peace to be vigilant and careful to suppress any endeavours to disturb the tranquillity of the Kingdom. Yesterday a great many coach horses were pressed for carrying the King's carriages twenty miles out of Town.

(3809.) May 27, 1690.—Newsletter. Reports from Ireland and especially of the insolence and misbehaviour of the French in Dublin, where "they abused several of the mayds and lay with men's wives in the sight of their husbands." They have now marched to the hill of Tara, leaving Colonel Luttrell in possession. Reinforcements for Ireland.

(3813.) May 29, 1690.—Newsletter. The King's journey holds as already arranged. He dines at Mr. Guys near St. Albans, lies the first night at Northampton, there to be received by Lord Colchester's regiment of horse. Yesterday the King's equipage set forwards, being 60 sumpter horses, 6 war-horses and 16 padds, also the Prince of Denmark's, being 4 war-horses, 12 sumpters and 10 padds. Four persons have been executed at "Huy" for plotting to betray that garrison to the French. One of them had his hands cut off and burned alive; two were strangled, and the fourth was broken on the wheel. The Venetians have gained a victory over the Pasha of Cregonce and taken him prisoner.

(3814.) May 31, 1690.—Newsletter. The Inns of Court will it is said lend his Majesty a considerable sum at 8 per cent. upon the Act of Parliament. News from Ireland.

(3815.) June 3 [1690].—Newsletter. On Friday last there was seen off the Lizard a great w[hale] about 100 feet in length with another following [thought] to be the sword fish. They were so near that guns were fired at them. Upon Saturday the three Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal attended his Majesty at Whitehall where two of them represented to the King that if Commissioner Maynard have a *Quietus*, they should be ready to surrender their commissions, but we are told that his Majesty was glad to see the Lord Maynard in so good health and they should all continue in their stations. News from Ireland.

(3819.) June 7, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3820.) June 7, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Scotch letters of the 31st past say that the Parliament were preparing an Act to attaint the Highland rebels and their adherents. Major General Mackay desired of the Parliament that baggage, horses, and 800 pioneers with materials may be appointed to rebuild the fort of Inverlacky, which is referred to the Council. The Parliament have appointed a committee to prepare an Act to give a supply to their Majesties. The same letters add that the news confirmed from the north, concerning the landing of the Earl of Seaforth, with no other force except his own servants and a company of grenadiers for his guard. He has been with the heads of the clans to persuade them that the Duke of Berwick will come to join them with a great body of horse and foot.

Yesterday Brigadier Morgan, with about 30 of the first troop of guards, conducted towards Chester 200,000*l.* for the use of the King's army in Ireland.

We hear that His Majesty before his going for Ireland settled upon the Earl of Torrington 4,000*l.* per annum, as a mark of his royal favour. It had been forfeited, being the late Queen Mary's jointure. The Queen Dowager, according to the desire of the Secretary, is to retire into the country with her priests during the King's absence. She is at present at her house in Hammersmith, and it is said she will go to Windsor or the Bath.

(3824.) June 10, 1690.—Newsletter. Her Majesty received an expresse that on Saturday night the King was safely arrived at Colonel Colulley's house. On Sunday last her Majesty was accompanied to church with the regalia carried before her; in the forenoon the Marquis of Carmarthen carried the sword, in the afternoon the Earl of Nottingham, and the Bishop of Salisbury preached before her Majesty.

(3825.) June 11, 1690. Kendal.—Alexander Chambre to Sir D. F. This morning at five o'clock in my bed, I sent my second letter to you on this unfortunate occasion. If it contain any inconsistencies, I pray you impute it to my want of sleep, and my being in tumults and circumstances to which I am not used. As to the 22 men in custody, I am informed that their liberty will be a danger to us either from fire or sword. The gaol is so weak that I think they ought to go to Appleby. We are doubtful whether to proceed against them as rioters or traitors. We have a guard of 10 men, and at night will make it 50. But it seems absolutely necessary to have two companies of foot, one to keep the peace, the other to prevent a rescue in conducting them out of the town, The rioters are not the most necessitous but the most notorious villains in the town. I believe they have some secret design beyond that of getting victuals. The town may be divided into well affected, neutrals, and rioters. The neutrals are the strongest and the rioters the weakest body.

(3828.) June 14, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3829.) June 14, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3832.) June 17, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Letters from Liverpool say that on Thursday last his Majesty with the fleet was at anchor ten leagues from Hoylake, in a calm, but the wind blowing they made their way and were seen off the Isle of Man on Friday with a quarter wind, but afterwards it calmed also. The same letters advise from Belfast that the army continues in their quarters and were in want

of money but had provisions in plenty, which they understood by some were grown very scarce in King James's army. They write from Londonderry that provisions were so cheap there that beef was sold for a penny per pound and other things proportionable, and the place so healthy that a burial is not seen once in three weeks.

Chester letters say that the ship which carried the money was stranded but they took out the money and got the ship off the next tide, and that six of the fine horses worth 50*l.* or 60*l.* apiece died on ship board. The same letters add that the fleet made but slow passage for want of wind, but were out of sight on Friday night. The close of the last week the City Royal regiment of horse signed an address to stand by her Majesty with their lives and fortunes. Sunday an express arrived from Portsmouth with advice of the safe arrival of the fleet at Spithead. The same day an express was sent to the fleet, as it is supposed, to order them to observe the French. We hear that a proclamation will be speedily published for banishing all Papists and reputed Papists ten miles from this City, as also another for apprehending of divers disaffected persons. Scotch letters advise that Nevill Payne is bailed by the E[arl] of Arundel, Lord Rosse and others, and that the E[arl] of Seaford who lately landed in the Highlands has written to the E[arl] of Leven offering for himself and the rest of the Highland clans to lay down their arms and come in provided they could have honourable terms granted them. The Lord Breadalbane is gone to Chester to wait on his Majesty; as some think to intercede for a toleration for the Episcopal clergy. The E[arl] of Balcarres and the E[arl] of Argyle are also gone to wait upon his Majesty to hinder Lord Breadalbane from doing anything that may be prejudicial either to the Church or State. It is advised from Belfast that a camp of 15,000 men is already formed beyond Armagh, and some deserters say that the late King has divided his army into two distinct bodies, one of which consists of 25,000 men, on Tara hill twelve miles from Dublin. The other body consists of 15,000 men and is commanded by the Duke of Berwick who are advanced to the north side of the river Boyne, and the E[arl] of Tyrone with a detached party who is at Lurgan Race. The rest of the army consists of 10,000 or 12,000 men who are distributed amongst the garrisons.

This day the Queen and Council gave a strict charge to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to take an account of the Papists and see that the proclamation be strictly obeyed. An outlandish gentleman is seized at Hoylake for offering to get over amongst the King's servants. He speaks all sorts of languages.

The King will soon declare war against Portugal, and it is said that some of our men-of-war are to join the Spanish fleet unless the King of Portugal will declare war against France.

(3833.) June 17, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3834.) June 19, 1690.—Newsletter. The Lords of the Admiralty are removed from York Buildings to the late Lord Jeffreys's house in St. James's Park.

(3835.) June 21, 1690.—Newsletter. We hear from Edinburgh that the Earl of Angus's regiment at Aberdeen had seized a popish altar, which they burnt with great pomp. The Master of the University of St. Andrews told Captain Benett, commander of a troop of horse in that city, that they would have an Episcopal Minister to preach before them, and hoped he would come to hear him, which he promised provided that he would pray for King William and Queen Mary. But the

minister refusing, he heard another, and the students of the University endeavouring to keep the Prince of Wales's birthday, the Captain with his troops prevented them.

(3836.) June 21, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3839.) June 23, [16]90. Hawkshead.—Miles Sandys to Sir D. F. Enclosing a list of the collectors and sums payable by each constablewick in Furness for the Poll tax. Total 264*l.* 12*s.*

(3840.) June 24, 1690.—Newsletter. On Thursday night an express brought word from Fowey in Cornwall that the French fleet of 120 sail was on the coast. The Lords of the Admiralty were summoned, and met at 12 o'clock at night at the Earl of Nottingham's office, his lordship being present, where they had some consternation, after which they sent orders to the Earl of Torrington to fight. Expresses from Weymouth and Poole report the movements of the French fleet.

(3841.) June 26, 1690.—Newsletter. The Queen is extremely vigorous and cheerful under these great weights of government. Continual councils are held at Whitehall, and often expresses come from the fleet. Last night we hear that an engagement has begun.

(3844.) June 28, 1690.—Newsletter. The French fleet having stood to sea from Freshwater Gate, our fleet weighed anchor and followed in line of battle, but the French returned to their former station.

(3846.) June, 1690.—Newsletter. Belfast, June 19th. The King having paid his army marched today with 26,000 men from Armagh.

(3847.) July 1, 1690.—Newsletter. News from Holland, and from the fleet. The fight was going on when the express left.

(3848.) July 1, 1690.—Newsletter. News from Ireland.

(3850.) July 3, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3853.) July 4, 1690.—Newsletter from Dundalk giving a short account of the battle.

(3854.) July 5, 1690.—Newsletter. Foreign news and a general report of the victory in Ireland.

(3855.) July 5, 1690.—Newsletter. More statements about the naval engagement. All agree that a calm prevented our ships from coming to the assistance of the Dutch.

(3856.) July 6, 1690.—Thomas Atkinson to Sir George Fletcher, at Hutton Park. A short account of the battle in Ireland, brought by Whitehaven.

(3858.) July 6, 1690. Plymouth.—John Partington to his Sister. In my last from St. Heliers (St. Hellenas) I gave you an account of our intended, "since to the seaward for 8 days, which proved 22, about 40 leagues from Scilly. I suppose you have heard of the French fleet being in our channel, and of the engagement to our disadvantage, which I do not fear but time will repair, though by treacherys we were merely upon the brinck being made sacrafices for our enemies." It is our bad fortune to be one of the stragglers which to be sure retards my preferment. "There is 10 saile of us here that were 9 days at sea indeavouring to join my lord."

As soon as the Dutch ships engaged, it fell calm, and the rest of the fleet could not come up to assist them. Our fleet was separated by design and treachery. The French fleet put several gentlemen on shore all along the coast.

(3868.) July 6, 1690.—Another account from Ormskirk.

(3869.) Another account from Whitehaven.

(3861.) July 8, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Letters from Edinburgh the 1st instant bring no news this post from the Highlands, and all the Parliament did was the reading of an Act empowering the Privy Council to establish the making of gunpowder conformable to some proposals offered by one Goulden, of London, merchant, which was voted and approved.

Yesterday morning Her Majesty received an express from the King, with the joyful news of his having obtained a most glorious victory over the late King's army, in which was lost the famous General Duke Schomberg, near eighty years old, who now sleeps in the bed of honour for the service of his prince, to the great regret of all men: also Dr. Walker, who behaved himself so valiantly in defending Londonderry. Both were killed after the battle was over by accidental shot. Not above 5 or 600 of ours lost.

The Irish army intermixed with the French stood three firings, during which action betwixt 5 or 6,000 of them were killed and wounded, on which they flung down their arms, setting fire to their powder, "and according to the Irish corage one pair of heels worth two pair of hands with them, whether they left the old proverb and the hindermost is not known: but sure it is they left all their cannon and baggage behind them as well as tents, and Major-General Hamilton, who run over so basely to King James, Lord Dungan, and Mr. Parker, that belong formerly to the Guards, comonly known by the name of the Towne Bulle, are taken prisoners," who give an account of what men they lost, and it is in dispute whether the Duke of Berwick and Tyrconnell be dead or not. King William took possession of Dublin last Friday, in which city he found very few people, the late King having forced thence all the Protestants, and drawn out what forces were in garrison to reinforce his army. As soon as the King was got into Dublin, those of Drogheda sent to capitulate, offering up that important place if His Majesty would grant them protection. The King immediately despatched an express to let them know it was his royal pleasure that they lay down their arms, and deliver up that place, ammunition, &c., that he would not only grant them what they desired, but would send them at his own charge into what country they please, or that they shall stay in their own, for he came not to spill blood, but save as much as he could. Falmouth, the 3rd instant. On Tuesday last Sir Cloudesly Shovel was seen off Penzance plying to the eastward. Watch and ward is set everywhere in this county to secure strangers and disaffected persons. Plymouth, the 4th instant. On Wednesday last arrived here from Hoylake the *Archangel* frigate, and the *Catherine* of London from Virginia. This day came the squadron of men-of-war that lately sailed hence to join our fleet, being met by the *Mary* galley that came from our fleet on Tuesday last, with orders to them to remain and lie here in port, which then sailed to the westward to meet Sir Cloudesley Shovel and Admiral Killigrew and give them notice, the French being in the Channel. This night sailed the *Greyhound* to cruise to the

westward, being ordered thereto by an express, and is to continue out sixteen days.

Rye, the 6th instant. Yesterday the rear of our fleet passed by the Ness; afterwards the French fleet came to anchor in their place, which occasioned Captain Terrall to fire the *Ann*, being disabled; some of the French fleet are now in sight of us. Friday last was the visitation at Hastings where three getting together, two of them were killed by a shot from one of the French men-of-war that lay before that harbour, and last night two or three more. Just now three of the French vessels are making towards our harbour, where now lies at anchor, three or four fire-ships, which if they do attempt we are able to defend, though much better if the militia come in. Yesterday such members of parliament as were in town met, and the Parliament was by commission from the Queen prorogued till the 28th instant. The Earl of Yarmouth is committed to the Tower. Yesterday several Dutch seamen waited on the Earl of Nottingham for appointing them subsistence during their stay in England and passes to return for Holland, and his Lordship referred them to the Navy Office to make provision for them accordingly. Several regiments of horse and foot are marched towards the sea coast of Sussex and Kent to prevent the French coming ashore to steal. An embargo was last Saturday laid upon all ships. This day came out a proclamation for all seamen to repair to their Majesties' fleets and service. All Papists about this town are summoned to give in security for their peaceable behaviour towards the government. This morning Her Majesty received an express with advice that His Majesty was in pursuit of the enemy; that the Duke of Ormond was made Governor of Dublin, and that Drogheda hath surrendered. The Earls of Devon and Pembroke are returned from the fleet, and the Earl of Torrington is expected to-night. Last night ended with bonfires for the late victory obtained by His Majesty in Ireland, and the bells rung till past three this morning.

(3862.) July 8, 1690.—Newsletter. Yesterday the flag was put up at the Tower, the bells rang all day, and there were bonfires at night for the victory at the Boyne. News from the fleet.

(3863.) July 8, 1690.—Newsletter. Yesterday the Parliament met pursuant to the late adjournment and was by Council—the Lord President pronouncing the words—prorogued till the 28th. Before the Black Rod came to the Commons Mr. Harbord brought a letter which the Queen had just then received by an express out of Ireland, and caused the clerk to read the same, it being from the camp near "Dulick" three miles from Drogheda. The Commissioners returned from the fleet on Sunday afternoon and report that they have taken the Earl of Torrington's word to be in town as yesterday in the afternoon, and this morning to be heard in Council. An embargo is laid on all shipping, and ten East India ships are fitting out for men of war. A regiment of dragoons has been sent to the coast of Kent to prevent any design of the French, and the militia of that country are under arms. The French fleet continue off Hastings.

(3864.) July 9–13, 1690.—Newsletter. News from Ireland, and of the fleet.

(3865.) July 10, 1690.—Newsletter. Foreign. From Dover 9th:—This morning the French fleet weighed anchor at Dungeness and sailed to windward, the wind being W.S.W. The Duke of Grafton reports that if our whole fleet had engaged we had certainly beaten the French.

(3867.) July 12, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Upon Thursday night the Earl of Torrington came to Whitehall, the Council then sitting, and after two hours staying in the Secretary's office, a serjeant-at-arms came to him with a warrant for his committal to the Tower, for several high crimes and misdemeanours. It is said that Captain Terrill of the *Ann*, with other officers of that ship, have made affidavits against him, and that several others will do the like. It is still believed that the Duke of Grafton, Sir Richard Haydock, and Sir John Ashby, are to execute the office of Admiral in commission, instead of the Earl of Torrington, and they went down yesterday with the fleet, and it will be got ready with all speed, and consists of 149 sail. Yesterday came in the Irish packet, with a great many letters from Dublin, which says that the Irish army are dispersed, and not 2,000 in a body, except 4,000 horse which marches for Limerick. King James bids his army shift for themselves, and make the best terms they could. He himself went to Waterford, and thence to Duncannon where he took shipping, the Earl of Stafford being with him. The Duke of Berwick, the Earl of Tyrconnell and the Count de Lauzun and the Earl of Dover, and others, went on board two other ships; but it is not said whether they are sailed for Scotland or France. This day the Lord Griffin and Lord Rose were committed to the Tower for high treason. To-morrow the Earl of Macclesfield, Sir Robert Howard, Sir Henry Goodrick and Sir Thomas Leigh are ordered to go down commissioners of the fleet, to examine the whole proceedings of the Admiral and every Captain, and inspect the stores of each ship, and such as are faulty will be punished. There is a report that 15 galleys lay at Dunkirk to transport men into England. This day came advice from Ireland, that Wexford, Waterford, Ross, Kilkenny, and Dungarvan have declared for King William; that Colonel Sarsfield with 15,000 had submitted. The French are made prisoners at war. That our army is divided into four bodies, 10,000 of which will be forthwith shipped for England, and that King William will be here the 28th instant. Divers warrants are out to take up suspicious persons. Some French ships were seen off Lyme in Dorsetshire.

(3868.) July 14, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3869.) July 14, 1690. Lancaster.—William Fleming to his brother, Sir D. F. Describes his joining the regiment at Lancaster. General news. To day a man has given information on oath that hard by Cockerham Abbey at a place called Killhill there has been a bonfire built and burned every night this three weeks. The country thought it had been nothing but moss burning. The last night the man going to see his mother hard by the place asked her the reason of it, and she told him the Papists and Mr. Dalton had made it to give notice to the French for landing, which they expected hourly, and if they did not come the Papists were all utterly ruined for ever as she heard them say. The man saw some twelve horse well armed about the place last night and did verily believe they were Mr. Dalton's servants. She also said that there were many arms hidden in Mr. Dalton's and his tenants' houses, but for all their searching neither men nor arms can be found. We are as throng as if the enemy were at hand. The times look very foul, a great many persons of quality are treacherous.

(3870.) July 15, 1690.—Newsletter. On Sunday Sir John Gage was committed to the Tower. Yesterday a soldier was arrested for wishing the bullet that hurt the King's shoulder had gone through his neck, and that he knew sixty men of his mind. Dr. Clutterbuck of Southampton

it is said has been arrested for holding correspondence with ill people. Thirty persons have been seized in Nottinghamshire.

(3872.) July 17, 1690. — Newsletter. News from Scotland and Ireland, and of the fleet.

(3873.) July 17, 1690. London.—Newsletter. The Lord Mayor has been a third time with the Queen, who signified to him that she certainly believed the French would make a descent upon us since she was advised they were bringing of a great many men to Dunkirk, shipping off others at St. Malo and elsewhere, and she there ordered his Lordship to get on foot all the forces they could both of trained bands and auxiliaries, and appear with them on Monday in Hyde Park. Her Majesty also signified that she had appointed the Earl of Danby and the Marquis of Winchester to be the two Colonels of horse and dragoons which the City is raising for her service. Pursuant to that direction the Lieutenancy met yesterday and appointed the following six persons to be Colonels of Auxiliaries, viz. Lieutenant Colonel Pilkington, Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Major Hatley, Major Cuthbert, Mr. Leaven, and Mr. Devink, and this morning they affix the subaltern officers to the said regiment. Most of the country militia are on foot and express their readiness to venture their lives in defence of their Majesties and their country.

Yesterday four companies of Westminster Militia were drawn in the fields, where the officers took account of their persons and arms, and signified to them that there were some apprehensions that there might be service for them against an enemy, desiring to know their resolution on the point, whereupon they unanimously declared they were all ready to march upon any expedition for the service of their Majesties and country. The like will be done to the whole militia. We hear from the Isle of Wight that some militia, as well as a regiment of the King's forces, are come there, who, with the militia of that place, compose 8,000, which is judged sufficient to prevent any descent that may be made upon them. The garrison of Portsmouth is reinforced, and some new works adjacent to the sea flung up and mounted cannon, especially towards the side of Gosport.

We are told from Ireland that the Duke of Ormond will be made Lord Deputy, and a Parliament will be called so soon as we can clear the country. It is said Count Lauzun is taken prisoner. Brigadier Hamilton, who was taken prisoner, has made a considerable discovery, especially relating to the conspiracy in England, the French being assured of 20,000 English Jacobites that would assist them. Yesterday an express came from the coast that the French fleet was seen stretching in a line westward, and we were all alarmed that they were landed at Portland, but it proves otherwise. The Earl of Monmouth has offered his service to the Queen to go on board the *St. Michael* and fight against the French.

(3874.) July 17, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Dublin, 11th instant. The King was encamped at Crumley, and this day marched forward towards Munster; the army under the command of Lieutenant General Douglas being 15,000 men, encamped last night at Meath, having with them 12 pieces of cannon and 2 mortars.

Plymouth, 13th instant. This evening Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with 10 men-of-war, set sail for Ireland, and there remains 3 of his squadrons, besides 5 English and 5 Dutch men-of-war, which came with Admiral Killigrew from the Straits. Sir Cloudesley Shovel is gone in search of

the French light frigates which went from Brest to Ireland. The Lord Mayor has again attended the Queen, and was acquainted that Her Majesty had appointed the Marquis of Winchester and the Lord of Danby, Colonels of the new raised regiments, which it is said will be completed in 15 days. The City hath also nominated as Colonels of the Auxiliary forces, which will exceed 6,000, Sir John Parsons, Sir Basil Firebrace, Sir William Dodson, — Frederick, esquire, James Smith, esquire, and Mr. Coulson.

(3878.) July 19, 1690. London.—Newsletter. It is said that the city will raise 20,000 men to fight either French or Jacobites. News from Ireland and of the fleet. Upon Mr. Crofts, the attorney who was lately taken coming from the French fleet, were about 20 letters to divers considerable persons, which revealed the horrid conspiracy of making a descent upon us.

(3879.) July 19, 1690. London.—Newsletter. The five Commissioners sent down to our fleet have taken great pains by a strict examination of the whole procedure of the late engagement, which each Captain has done upon oath, and it is assured that some of them charge the Earl of Torrington with neglect and want of conduct, having had four hours opportune time to come to a close fight, which would have ruined the enemy. We are assured that one of the French great ships sunk downright and five more disabled.

The States General have sent over a Fiscal to take an account of the state of the fleet, and the particulars of the late engagement, as well to the conduct of the English as their own Admiral, and have sent a letter to the Queen, that they will assist Her Majesty to the utmost of their power. We are informed by a smack put into the river, that the French fleet are divided into three squadrons, the one off Boulogne Bay plying eastward, the other stretching towards the Ness, and the third on the back of Goodwin. It is said that there is a project on foot by some wealthy gentlemen in and about the City to hold in a band of association, and to raise together 20,000 men for their Majesties present service. Last night the Council agreed that the circuits should be put off till the latter end of next month, considering the present juncture of affairs. Richard Baldwin, who published the book entituled *A Modest Enquiry into some Miscarriages of the Fleet, &c.*, is by warrant from the Earl of Nottingham committed to Newgate for misprision of treason. William Penn, mentioned in the proclamation to be concerned in the late conspiracy, has written a letter to the Secretary to desire to be admitted to bail, being indisposed. The Earl of Aylesbury has done the same. Yesterday ten merchantmen, turned into men-of-war, fell down the river into the Buoy in the Nore to join our fleet.

(3880.) July 19, 1690. London.—Newsletter. We are assured from our fleet at the Buoy in the Nore that all the carpenters work will be done by Friday, and so soon as they take in some provisions, &c. will put to sea, and will consist of 46 English and 30 Dutch. Already the *Neptune* and *St. Michael* are equipped and sailed to join the fleet, and there will be a reform amongst the commanders. We hear from Portsmouth, that some scouts of the French fleet were seen off of that harbour plying near the shore, and afterwards plied towards the eastward. We hear now "a particular account of the seizing of Mr. Crofts the Attorney, who had beene on board the French fleet; he rideing to the coast in Kent and tieing his horse to a tree made a waft, and was fetched on board that fleet, who beeing discovered by some that knew him, they lay ambush a whole night, and in the morning perceiving him

returne, suffered him to get on horseback, and then rode after him and took him.

Dublin, 12th instant. There has been no action since the 5th. The King is marched with 25,000 men towards Kilkenny where 7,000 who marched through Connaught will join him. The Earl of Tyrone, Lord Dover, Marquis of Powis, and Sir Patrick Trent have sent to the King that they will surrender. Waterford, Wexford, Ross, and Kilkenny are already in his hands: they add that Tyrconnell is making head at Limerick and the Count de Lauzun is said to be at the head of the French that scattered, and Colonel Sarsfield has rallied the Irish. We have also an account that the Irish have quitted Athlone.

Plymouth, 15th instant. The *Mary* galley has brought in here a French prize, which was going from Ireland to France, laden with wool, hides, &c.; and upon a strict search there was found a considerable quantity of plate, some jewels, and other things of value.

(3881.) July 19, 1690. London—Newsletter. Yesterday the whole trained bands of the city beat up to appear on Monday at five in the morning, in order to march into Hyde Park to be viewed by the Queen.

Our letters yesterday from Dublin of the 11th instant say that Lieutenant General Douglas has marched towards Athlone and Galway, the King with the greater part of the army is marched towards the "Nass" and from thence to Munster, so it is hoped the Lieutenant General will soon clear the province of Connaught, and his Majesty as soon the province of Munster. Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford are given up without a shot, so that the province of Leinster is as absolutely in our hands as the province of Ulster. There hath been divers reports concerning the late King, but that which is credited is that with his two sons, the Lord Powis, and some others, he embarked last week for France. Some few desperadoes with jesuits priests and friars, are got on the other side of the river Shannon, and would have the people believe that river more consecrated than the Boyne, and that their charms and masses will be more available than their other artillery was at the last engagement with them. Tyrconnell and Sarsfield are said to be at the head of them, but their own Lieutenant General as well as we, are of opinion they will not fight, but we believe the war to be at an end. The country is already so full of thieves and robbers that unless care be speedily by the magistrates a Tory war will begin.

Yesterday was seized at Whitehall a Papist, belonging to Barnard Howard, he had a 100*l.* in gold, receipts for money, and bills for more, and many papers which are seized.

These letters from Jamaica by the two ships, say that the island is in peace and prosperity, and that a new Spanish plate wreck had been discovered near that island, out of which they had got great riches.

(3884.) July 22, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Yesterday the six city regiments marched into Hyde Park, composed of between 9,000 and 10,000 men. Her Majesty viewed them in her coach and gave them thanks for their readiness to serve her. We have this further account from Ireland that Lieutenant General Douglas is set down before Athlone, that many of the horse and foot daily submit, and they being disarmed are sent to their respective habitations. 'Tis said that his Majesty hath given the Garter of the late D[uke] of Schomberg to his son Count Schomberg.

The Marquis of Carmarthen, the Earl of Nottingham, with several other Lords, came this day into the City, where they moved the Lord Mayor's Court of Aldermen in behalf of her Majesty for the immediate

supply of 100,000*l.* by way of loan, there being great apprehensions of an invasion.

(3887.) July 24, 1690. St. Bees.—Richard Jackson to Sir D. F. Near Beckermet at the foot of a hill called Carnarvon Castle in an old wall I met with a hewn stone, which, though part of it is broken off, yet it carries fairly with it this inscription. On the one side, DOMIN: RICARD. On the other, THA: BET: SP. O: RS. The point at every letter may pose one unacquainted with the Saxon abbreviations.

(3889.) July 26, 1690.—Newsletter. At a great Council held yesterday at Whitehall it was debated whether the Earl of Torrington should be tried by his peers or by court martial. The Judges gave their opinion for the latter because his misdemeanour was committed *super altum mare*. A letter has been intercepted by a Justice in Dorset on its way to a known Papist discovering matters of the greatest importance, viz. that upon the landing of the French there would be a considerable body ready to join them. French fleet reported off Hastings on the 25th.

From Plymouth 22nd.—We have raised several works, and planted them with cannon on the shore side, and laid a boom to secure the ships in the harbour. There are already 10,000 men in arms in the county ready to oppose the French.

The East India Company have offered to raise a troop of horse at their own proper charge. Mr. Weeseld and his son, being ironmongers, have resolved to do the like.

(3890.) July 29, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3891.) July 29, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3892.) July 31, 1690.—Newsletter. It is believed the French have burned a small village about seven miles from Totnes. They write from Exeter that the French went into the Church of Teignmouth, pulled down all the seats, tore the Bible and Common Prayer Book, and took the plate of the Church, but in their hasty return they dropped some part of it.

(3893.) July 31, 1690.—Newsletter. Plymouth 27th. We are in a continual expectation of the French fleet, our guard ships having signified that they were in sight. We have also an express from Torbay that the French weighed anchor and stood westward. Lord Lansdowne is this day at Torbay, where our militia and others are in arms, consisting of 30,000 cheerfully resolving to oppose them. Dartmouth 27th. The French fleet sailed last night from Torbay, but were by a S.W. wind put back again this morning. The army lies between Torbay and Brixham expecting the French to come on shore. Yesterday the City Royal Regiment consisting of six troops exercised near Hackney, the Earl of Monmouth at the head of them. The Queen has been pleased to give Major Butler, who brought the good news of his Majesty's return, 500*l.* and his Majesty knighted him under his royal banner.

(3894.) August 2, 1690.—Newsletter. All the Militia both horse and foot are to be kept under arms until the 24th inst. Nine gentlemen on Wednesday last robbed several persons near Bromley in Kent. They took away from two graziers 300*l.*, saying they were King James's officers and wanted money. They advised them to sue the county, and directed them to the next Justice of the Peace. The French fleet sent boats into Dartmouth, but the Militia fired so fast upon them they were forced to put out to sea again.

(3895.) August 5, 1690.—Newsletter. Foreign and Irish news.

(3896.) August 5, 1690.—Newsletter. The King intends to take Limerick by storm, and has promised 1,000*l.* a year to the man who first plants his colours therein.

(3897.) August 5, 1690. London.—Newsletter. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen have ordered the regiment of dragoons to be raised forthwith, consisting of twelve troops commanded by the Earl of Danby. The City will allow the officers 10*l.* towards the mounting of every man. The Lord Mayor has undertaken to raise 1,200 seamen for the fleet in eight days. The University of Oxford at a late meeting resolved to raise a regiment of horse.

(3900.) August 7, 1690.—Newsletter. Defences in the west. The *posse comitatus* has been dismissed for the harvest, but will come together again if needed. An important packet of despatches has been taken from a French ship. Her captain finding an English ship closing upon him threw the packet overboard, but an English seamen jumped into the sea and secured it.

(3901.) August 7, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Scotch and Irish news. Edinburgh, August 1st. Last night the Council had under consideration several letters from the Highlanders who offer to surrender and live peaceably, provided they may be secured in their persons. One letter was from the Earl of Seaford who offers to live peaceably if his attainder be taken off. It is advised from Stirling that Colonel Cannon, Colonel Grimes, &c., who encamped near Stirling, are retreated to the hills upon the approach of General Mackay.

Milford Haven, August 1st. This day Sir Cloudesley Shovel came into this harbour with 12 men-of-war having left four to cruize on the Irish coast. The *Pembroke* frigate has brought into Milford two prizes one of 150 the other 70 tons, laden with wine, salt, and brandy.

Plymouth, August the 3rd. The French fleet was this morning in Torbay the number being increased to 160 sail, they being joined by several ships from Havre de Grace. We continue here upon our guard night and day; and have not far from here a camp of 40,000 men. Dartmouth, August 3rd. This evening about five o'clock the French fleet weighed anchor and stood to the south-west and before night the galleys went out of sight. Dublin, August 1st. We have certain advice that the rebels have burnt the Irish town of Limerick, being that part that lies on this side the River Shannon, and likewise committed great cruelty among the Protestants throughout all Connaught, but now General Solms and Lieutenant-General Douglas are arrived in the neighbourhood with 20,000 men and His Majesty is following with 15,000 more, in order to open the siege of that place if it be not surrendered upon our approach. Last night came an express to Court from Falmouth with a packet of letters sent by Monsieur Tourville by an advice boat to the Intendant of Normandy. They were taken by one of our cruizers off Havre de Grace in the afternoon. The letters were read in Council, the contents being that the French have above 4,000 sick and wounded on board besides 2,000 they landed some time since, and both officers and seamen desired leave to come into the port to be re-victualled. They write from Paris that the French King has now in his exchequer 4 millions and 100,000*l.* sterling new coined; that the King is jealous of the Switzers, upon advice that they design to join the Imperialists and to reduce "Hunington." All the papists that were prisoners in Chelsley

College are removed. Here is daily pressing of men-of-war for the fleet, and yesterday 600 of them were sent to the fleet, which is now joined by 11 Dutch, and will sail out of the Downs in a day or two. Sir Richard Haydock, Admiral Killigrew, and Sir John Ashby are now said to be Admirals of the Fleet. They write from Harwich that 20 sail of laden colliers are arrived there under the convoy of three men-of-war. The French privateers and merchant ships on the Irish seas make up 50 sail and are designed to anchor before Limerick, to take on board Count Lauzun and others, upon his retreat. It is confirmed that Cork and Youghal are in the Protestants hands, and that Colonel Brewer is made Governor of Waterford. The Queen was pleased to declare in Council yesterday upon deciphering of the French letters, that it looked like a French trick, and that our preparations shall go on. I had a letter from Liverpool of the 8th instant, which advises that all the ships there and at Hoylake sail with the first fair wind to fetch over the King and Guards from Ireland.

(3903.) August 8, 1690.—Newsletter from Whitehaven. Irish news.

(3904.) August 9, 1690.—Newsletter. We hear from Falmouth that a French privateer thinking to make prize of a considerable merchantman was forced to surrender after his mast was shot down. News from the West and from the fleet.

(3905.) August 9, 1690.—Newsletter. An alarm of the French fleet being off Plymouth roused the whole country and brought them down to the port. News from Scotland and Ireland.

(3906.) August 9, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3909.) August 12, 1690.—Newsletter. By a ship from New England we hear that they sent out four ships of war and twelve tenders for the Bay of Canada in the north-west passage called Hudson's Bay. They sailed . . . . . river and took Port Royal and sent the governor and Chief inhabitants to . . . and forced the rest to swear allegiance to King William and Queen Mary, and afterwards went to attack the fort of Port Louis. "It is said that upon this news the Company's auctions here are raising near 100 per cent."

(3910.) August 12, 1690.—Newsletter. Foreign and Irish news.

(3911.) August 12, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3912.) August 12, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3913.) August 14, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3914.) August 14, 1690.—Newsletter. The thunder and lightning of Thursday night did great hurt, having killed two persons in their beds at Islington, and more in other places, also burned a barn, &c. The Lord Advocate produced this letter in the Council at Edinburgh. "Whereas Henry Neville Paine now prisoner in the Castle of Edenbrough, is ordered to be put to the torture to make him discover his accomplyces, this therefore is to let you know that in case he be tortured you must expect the same treatment as Sir George Lockert of Chiesley, who was pistoled." After a great debate on the subject his torture was deferred.

(3915.) August 16, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Plymouth letters say that on the 9th a vessel arrived there from St. Malo with

63 prisoners exchanged with the French. They say there has been great rejoicing there for the death of the Prince of Orange and Duke Schomberg, but when the news came of the Irish being beaten they had much ado to restrain themselves from doing violence to the messenger that brought it. Letters from Ireland of the 9th say, that the rebels have burnt the Castle of Lions near Cork. Plymouth letters further say that at Jersey an English vessel brought in there the French packet boat that was going from Ireland to France wherein was found 80*l.* in money. They write from Bristol that our forces have had a battle with the Irish in Ireland and killed 1,000 of them, and we lost 5, but we expect a further confirmation. Yesterday several persons were bailed before the Lord Chief Justice, amongst them the Lord Griffin. We are assured that Sir Cloudesley Shovel has had a fight with the French between Ireland and Brest, and has taken and sunk seven of their ships, but Sir Cloudesley is said to be dangerously wounded. Yesterday the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended the Queen at Whitehall, where Her Majesty told of all the affairs in Ireland being almost reduced, and that His Majesty will be here very suddenly, and said that there would be no need of more forces, and returned thanks to His Lordship for their forwardness in answering her request: to which his Lordship replied the city is ready as it was ever, to do what in them lay for the support of the government and their Majesties, against all enemies whatsoever. They write from Amsterdam that the mob there threatened to pull down the house of a merchant by reason they had understood he had sold powder to the French King, but with much persuasion of some gentlemen they were prevented, upon promise that such things should not be done for the future. Mr. Harboard is arrived here from Holland and hath given the Queen account of all affairs there. They write from Scotland that the rebels were 1,000 foot and six troops of horse in Aberdeen; many of our forces are gone to oppose them.

(3916.) August 16, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3917.) August 18, 1690.—Newsletter from Stone and from London of 16th. Irish news and news of the fleet. The constables have received orders to go into the several parishes to take the women and children of the Dutchmen who were killed in the late engagement. They are to be sent to Holland where care will be taken about them. Several persons in the Tower and Newgate are admitted to bail, viz. Lord Griffin, the Earl of Newburgh, the Earl of Hilsborough, William Pern, &c.

(3918.) August 19, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3919.) August 19, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3920.) August 19, 1690. London.—Newsletter. On Sunday last Mr. David Campbell and Mr. Ellis, both Scotchmen, were taken into custody. Lady Breadalbane, and several other Scotch ladies are come hither to solicit for their husbands' pardon.

(3921.) August 20, 1690.—Newsletter. Yesterday, her Majesty and Princess Anne, of Denmark, went to view the Camp at Blackheath, being about 6,000 men all drawn up "in battalia," and the Queen was pleased to give them 200 guineas to drink her health.

(3922.) August 21, 1690.—Newsletter. Dublin 13th, We have just now received advice that the siege of Limerick has been formed. and that the trenches were opened the 12th at night; the enemy

played furiously upon us, and killed some men, but we advanced above 100 paces towards the bridge on Clare side, and are raising batteries of 24 cannon each, and 2 other for mortars. The enemy made a sally to disturb us, but with our cannon from the hills, and a detached party of 1,000 Danes, we beat them into the town again. Several deserters, especially three in a late sally, came over to us, and informed us there are above 6,000 in the town, also there are about 800 French, who are returned from Galway (Galloway). They further add that they have a considerable quantity of provision, but shall want salt, and have but powder sufficient to hold out a three weeks' siege, also they are unpaving the streets to prevent the execution of the bombs.

(3923.) August 21, 1690.—Newsletter. Yesterday King James's standard taken at the battle of the Boyne was brought to Whitehall and presented to the Queen. The Enniskillen men it is said took it in the heat of the fight, for which his Majesty gave them 500 guineas. Yesterday the army decamped from Blackheath and went into quarters. Irish and Scotch news.

(3928.) August 23, 1690.—Newsletter. Foreign and Irish news.

(3929.) August 23, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3930.) August 23, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3931.) August 26, 1690.—Newsletter. Edinburgh 19th inst. About 40 disaffected persons being got together about the Borders dispersed themselves for fear of being seized by the Militia, but Kearll of Gordon being met and refusing to surrender was shot in the head.

(3932.) August 26, 1690.—Newsletter. Scotch and Irish news.

(3933). August 26, 1690. London.—Newsletter. We are credibly informed that Dr. Sherlock is now resolved to take the oaths, and that he is writing a treatise to approve the reasonableness of the clergy's taking the oaths to King William and Queen Mary. Yesterday morning 20,000 guineas were sent on board to the fleet. The Colonels of horse are Count Schomberg, Earl of Portland, Lord Fitz Harding. The Colonels of foot, Earl of Marlborough, Brigadier Churchill, Sir David Collier, Colonel Fitz Patrick, Colonel Hales. Major-General Trelawney of Boulton with two regiments of dragoons and two battalions of guards; to stay here two battalions of guards and six regiments of foot. Letters from Edinburgh of the 19th say that above 40 disaffected persons were got together upon the Borders, but upon the approach of the militia they run away. The Scotch packet from London was stopped on Saturday the 16th instant near Haddington by a son of Lord Kingston's and a brother of the Lord Garleston's, who went to France with King James and thence to Ireland, and came over to Scotland as spies. They were both taken by Sir Robert Sinclair, but made their escape. They write from Montrose that the Highlanders were in three bodies, the main body were at "Maryheth," the second within three miles of Montrose, the third at Northwater bridge, and that General Mackay had joined Colonel Cunningham, and we hourly expect to hear of some action, both armies being computed to be of like number. Milford Haven the 19th instant. The *Sapphire* is come in here with the *Europe* with two prizes they took at Cork harbour. Falmouth the 21st. The Spanish *Expedition* in her voyage out was chased by five French privateers, one of which came up within gunshot, and she was forced to throw her boat overboard. In her voyage home she took a Portuguese of 90 tons coming

from Cork laden with butter, who had been to deliver arms and ammunition, but being again chased by three privateers, was forced to leave the said prize with five of her men on board her; but the *Devon* frigate retook the said prize and brought her into Plymouth, who brings advice that several privateers are in the Channel, and that 80 more are fitting out at St. Malo. Sir Cloudesley Shovel is sailed to the westward with 9 or 10 men-of-war, being ordered to the mouth of the North Channel to convoy the victuallers to Ireland. Portsmouth the 23rd. Admiral Killigrew, with his squadron of 200 merchantmen, came to Spithead where is great preparation making for the reception of the forces who are on their march thither, and we hear that 800 transporting vessels are ordered to this harbour besides the fleet of men-of-war. A considerable train of artillery went down the river yesterday, Captain Brown, the Engineer, Captain English, Fire-master, bombards, 16 mortars, Captain Martin, Major Gunner, and his mate with 14 guns, 12 demi-culverins, 12 drakes, 23 pounders, besides other necessaries for draught horses, &c. It is discoursed that the Bishop of London will be translated to Canterbury, Bishop of Worcester to London, Bishop of St. Asaph to Worcester, Bishop of Bangor to St. Asaph, Dr. Connel made Bishop of Ely, Dr. Sharp made Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Hides, Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Jane, Bishop of Gloucester. Letters from Paris say that the Marquis de Bon Repos has orders to march and hasten away the troops that lay at Brest, for Ireland, and that the officers who are arrived from Ireland are imprisoned for coming away without orders. Letters from Flanders say that Prince Waldeck had signified to the other General that he had orders to go no further with his forces, upon which the Generals have resolved to write to King William and the States about it.

(3934.) August 28, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Letters from Edinburgh say that the Highland rebels coming from the shires of "Clirgust and Meyen" had seized upon many horses and much cattle, and understanding the Master of Forbes had joined with Colonel Cunningham near Aberdeen, they retreated to the Highlands carrying their booty with them, and had left a declaration behind them setting forth they would submit themselves to the present Majesty and take the oaths, provided the Church Government be established as under King James. Three proclamations have been published at Edinburgh; the first requiring military officers to retire to their commands; a second for apprehending the Lord Kingston and his companion that robbed the mail; a third against robbing the mails, under severe penalties for the future. Letters from Paris say "the King had gratified the late regiment made with the Hollanders at Dunkirk for exchange of seamen and setting at liberty all others from the beginning of the war.

Plymouth, August 24. Yesterday a Dutch caper brought in a prize which he took going from Ireland to France. By a vessel that left Dublin the 20th, and has since arrived at Liverpool, we hear that it was reported then at Dublin that his Majesty's forces under the command of Major-General Kirke had beaten the Irish out of two considerable ports in their out-works, and put most of the Irish to the sword, and that one Squire Brown for opposing the French in their entrance into Galway had been hanged up. We have certain advice that our fleet of men-of-war is arrived at Spithead; that the French fleet of merchants are come into the River Thames. 4,000 "cartreses" and 800 Bombs are gone with the train from the town. Letters say that our regiments began to embark on Monday last, and had received their pay with two months' advance, which much encouraged them.

Three captains and 80 soldiers who deserted King James are arrived here from Ireland with Sir Robert Southwell's pass, with direction to supply them with money and shipping to go to Holland, and thence to the service of the Duke of Savoy. This day a Frenchman was taken and committed for clipping and defacing the King's coin.

(3935.) August 28, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3936.) August 30, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3937.) August 30, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3938.) August 30, 1690. — Newsletter. Aberdeen, 9th, The Highland army encamped at "Auford," being judged to be about 1,200 foot and 400 horse, whereupon the Master of Forbes and Colonel Jackson with two troops of horse went and viewed them and returned thither at night, it being not convenient to attack them, being inferior in number to the rebels. On the 10th they decamped from Auford, and encamped on the moor within a mile of Inverness. The next they marched to the fort of "Tirbagger," four miles from Aberdeen, designing to attack the town, but the inhabitants putting themselves in a posture of defence, the rebels decamped on the 11th, and marched to the westward to "Buckary" on the other side the river Dee, where they encamped all night, and next morning marched to "Duckett in the Merenes," and so to the southward. Edinburgh, 23rd, This day we have advice from the north that the army under General Mackay are encamped at Callander (Killender) and the rebels near the Master of Forbes house, so that both armies are within six miles of each other, our army being posted between the enemy and the hills, and we hourly expect some action, the enemy being beset by the main body in the front and by the Master of Forbes and Colonel Jackson in the rear. It is said the clans promise to join the rebels the 26th, and had orders to shun fighting in the meantime. 300 men are detached from the army under Major Monro to secure Aberdeen.

(3940.) September 2, 1690.— Newsletter. From his Majesty's camp before Limerick we have this account. At the action in taking the lower town a soldier who was an apprentice to a butcher here in Leadenhall Market had the courage before the King to go up to the very mouths of two cannon of the enemy's with a sword in one hand and a musket in the other and killed both the gunners. The other soldiers followed close after, beat the rest off and kept possession. For this his Majesty sent for him the next day and gave him 200 guineas and a captain's place. Yesterday the Queen dined at Kensington. Her coach and horses stood in the Square at Whitehall, and upon a sudden fright the horses rushed upon the late King's effigy and defaced it. The harness of the horses was so entangled about the statue that one of them was killed by struggling. From Edinburgh August 26, we hear that a party of rebels numbering 250 attacked Lord "Cordresse's" house where there was a company commanded by Captain Gordon. He seeing but 50 of them marched out and fell upon them. But the rest who were in ambuscade attacked his rear, killed some of our men, and took the captain prisoner. Gen. Mackay hearing that the enemy were decamped in three bodies fell upon them, took seven or eight prisoners, killed about 200, and retook Captain Gordon. It is said the Earls of Buchan, Dumfermline, and other persons of note were killed. News has been brought to Pembroke by two Indiamen that the fort of Bombay was closely besieged by the Indians, they were within musket shot and it is feared that by this time

it has fallen. A captain sailing out of Dublin heard the guns firing for the surrender of Limerick.

(3941.) September 2, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3942.) September 2, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3943.) September 4, 1690.—Newsletter. An account of the attack on Limerick. The great mortar throws a shot 500 weight. Our letters say that the King's periwig was disordered by a bullet.

(3944.) September 4, 1690.—Newsletter. News from Limerick. The King leads his troops himself and every night visits the trenches.

(3947.) September 6, 1690.—Newsletter. None of the sailors are to be discharged, but kept on half pay during the winter. Captain Orne, Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Abercromby, Mr. Edward Ruiter, and Mr. Wittenham, mentioned in the late proclamation, have surrendered themselves.

(3948.) September 6, 1690. London.—Newsletter. This day the Queen Dowager returned from Windsor to Somerset House, and last night the Queen gave her a visit. We hear that the late high winds has done some damage to our shipping, four or five Dutch merchantmen having been cast away in Margate Road and others drawn from their anchors. It being confirmed that the French have laid up their great ships at Brest and Rochefort, it is said our first and second rates will be also laid up forthwith, and Admirals to go on board the *Kent* frigate; and that the seamen belonging to the great ships laid up will be continued in pay all this winter, that they may be in readiness against occasion. All the landmen and train of artillery continue on board and will sail with the first wind, but we know not what point they steer. Thursday night at the Sessions here, Mr. Lowthorpe, a minister of Leicestershire, was found guilty of writing a scandalous libel in answer to the Bishop of Salisbury's pastoral letter, for which he was fined in 100 marks and recommended to the Bishop of his diocese to deprive him. A highwayman, after condemnation, was ordered to be tied up according to custom, but knocked the hangman twice to the ground in the face of the Court, and made indecent reflections on them, till more assistance came. The Irish behave themselves obstinately, having lost 1,000 men and have 900 remaining in garrison. Most of the houses are laid in ashes by the bombs, and when the letter came away orders were given for a storm, of which we expect by the next. Our Dublin letters are dated August the 30th, and Nenagh is surrendered to his Majesty on discretion. We hear 14,000 men are ordered to join Colonel Wolseley, who lies encamped near Mullingar with 3,000 men. We have advice that there are 60 sail of light ships in the bay of Galway and 14 French men-of-war to carry off the French that were most of them sick in the garrison. There are great plenty of cattle in Cannough which supply our camp. The Rapparees have lately burnt the Earl of Barrymore's house and Squire King's and Lord Kensington's and other gentlemen's houses. They also attacked young ——, but were beaten back with the loss of twenty-three of their number. The damage lately done by them is computed at four or five hundred thousand pounds sterling. From Dublin they also agree that Colonel Luttrell, Colonel More, Colonel Dorington, and Sir Maurice Eustace, are killed in the garrison of Limerick with about 900 men more, and that we have lost about the same number with Captain Needham, Captain Lucy, Major Morgetson, Captain Browne, with other

officers. That Colonel Kirke stormed and took the said fort, and put all therein to the sword except Captain Berrett, who begged his life on condition to make some disclosures, and being brought before the King said there were three several mines ready to spring, with heaps of stones over them to preserve them from the bombs, and that they had great stores in the garrison and about 10,000 men. Upon this his Majesty ordered some batteries to be removed which had made breaches in the walls 10 yards wide. The King had offered mercy by sending a trumpeter in to the town, but they rejected the offer, whereupon the mortars played afresh and threw in bombs, carcases, and red-hot bullets, which occasioned great shrieks and cries in the town, and fired some houses, which were soon quenched. The garrison made four sallies, in the last of which they lost 200 men. The great mortar had arrived in the camp, which carries a ball of 500 lbs. weight and was to play the next day. All the enemy's magazine of hay was burnt by our bombs. It is said that four or five were discovered who intended to kill the King, and were executed. Our army continues in good health. Two spies were discovered in the camp which were immediately hanged, and that the Adjutant-General of the Rapparees was brought in pinioned.

(3949.) September 6, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3950.) September 9, 1690. London.—Newsletter. On hearing that the King is at Bristol, the bells of the city rang all night, and all day the white flag was flying at the Tower, and all the guns were discharged. All the soldiers at their quarters in this city are ordered to be ready at an hour's warning. The King has written that he will not be at home till Wednesday night. He lies this night at the Duke of Bolton's, near Basingstone.

(3951.) September 9, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3952.) September 9, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3954.) September 11, 1690. Newsletter. Last night there were great bonfires in Covent garden, and the French King's effigy was placed in a chariot close by, and over his head in capital letters "*Lewis the greatest tyrant of the fourteen*," and afterwards committed to the flames. There were extraordinary bonefires from the one end of the garden to the other. The gentry thereabouts gave 100*l*. to defray the charges, and the Dutch Ambassador gave 10*l*. to have a bonfire before his own door. Yesterday the Bristol mail was stopped upon the road and several letters taken out torn in pieces and thrown in the air, and afterwards the mail was let go.

(3955.) September 13, 1690.—Newsletter. News from Ireland and Scotland.

(3956.) September 18, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Plymouth letters say that a Dutch privateer has brought in a French prize belonging to Dunkirk and came last from Brest, the master of which says that during his stay there 15 French ships came from the Leeward Islands with divers passengers, who give a miserable account of their affairs there, and that the English will compel them to quit their interest if not speedily relieved. They write also that a letter is come from Ireland to a merchant in Bideford giving an account that our army are encamped at Coolin Bridge, and that upon their decamping from before Limerick, the garrison, to the number of 1,500, sallied out, thinking to

have fallen upon the rear guard; but the Count de Solms, having notice thereof, laid an ambuscade of two regiments of horse and one of dragoons, who let them pass quietly by, and then fell furiously upon the rear, while the other fronted them, and cut off 700 upon the place and 200 prisoners. Orders are come thither for 5,000 to go into winter quarters. The Earl of Clancarty has committed several outrages and made great devastations about Cork and Kinsale. He destroyed one village of the Protestants and put them to the sword for but wounding one of his soldiers, saying he would but leave the rebels miserable quarters. Letters from Scotland say that the rebels have given Mackay the slip, and are got into Perthshire, and he is gone in pursuit of them. The Earl of Seaford hath sent to surrender himself, and says he armed his men for his defence of his own lands, and not to join the rebels. Yesterday a proclamation was published for a Thanksgiving for his Majesty's miraculous preservation, good success, and happy return. Our fleet continues still at Spithead with the land forces on board, and it is believed they are to go for Kinsale. They write from Deal that 30 odd sail of Dutch men-of-war, fireships, and tenders are in the Downs. Yesterday the Earl of Danby had a son baptized at his seat in Hertfordshire, the Earl of Nottingham being godfather by proxy for the King. Yesterday his Majesty went to pay a visit to the Princess of Denmark and Queen Dowager, being accompanied by a great number of people with large acclamations of joy both at his going and also return.

(3957.) September 14, 1690.—J. Copley to Colonel William Fleming, at Coniston Hall, in Furness Fells, Lancashire. We get no herrings and all sorts of fish are very scarce except salmon which is very plentiful, the like not known before. Cloth is very dear. I hope ere long I may serve you, for it will soon be cheap. I know you will expect some news and I do here send you a true account of the King's proceedings against Limerick. From the camp before Limerick August 18. On Thursday his Majesty went to view the most convenient places for battery, and Count Schomberg had his horse killed under him near the King by a musket bullet. Afterwards the enemy made a show of attacking us with a considerable body, but were soon repulsed leaving twenty of their men dead on the place. On Friday several prisoners were taken and some spies. Two were executed, being the first example of his Majesty's displeasure. The six guns retaken are brought to the camp, the other two were burst and our boats and carriages spoiled. On Saturday a French Major came over, and assured us most of their men would do so if they could; as also that the French are encamped without Galway, the town refusing them entrance, which is confirmed by four troopers and a quarter master of Sarsfield's that came in this day. Yesterday was spent quietly by us, but the enemy played warmly on us, but did little hurt. After prayers all preparations were made for opening the trenches, which had been done sooner but for the unlucky accident of our guns. Our men ever since prepared mighty numbers of faggots to carry on our approaches, and last night our trenches were opened, the Prince of Wirtemburg, Major General Kirke commanding the attack which was begun near a small fort the enemy had raised near our trenches, and it was carried on with such success that in less than an hour the rebels cried out murder and quarter. General Kirke told them they should have such quarter as they had given our men when the guns were taken, and so knocked 80 on the head. His Majesty was four hours

near the trenches, the bullets flying about him like hail. It pleased God to protect him without any hurt and he is very well. From the camp before Limerick, August 22nd. The 20th, this morning early we played on the enemies fort from two batteries, and by three in the afternoon had tumbled down a good part of it. His Majesty after dinner went to a place near the battery and on a signal of three guns, our Grenadiers being ready each with three grenades stormed the fort and in less than half an hour were masters thereof, putting all they found therein, being 150, to the sword, except one Captain Barrett, who was brought to the guard by the King's orders. The enemy behaved themselves very well in this action, continually firing showers of great and small shot on us, yet our men held their own. About five in the afternoon the enemy made a brisk sally expecting to beat us out of our new gained ground, but we were ready to receive them, for just as they sallied Major General Kirke relieved the trenches, and those before on joined him, also a detachment of 600 horse gave them so warm a welcome being seconded by a round or two from our ordinance, as sent them quickly back again. We had some officers killed, Lieutenant Colonel Bolcastle wounded, and about 100 common soldiers killed and wounded, but the enemy's loss was far greater, at least 500 of them slain, but what wounded we cannot hear. Captain Needham of the Lord of Meath's regiment of Grenadiers, who behaving himself admirably well, was killed coming off the trenches after he was relieved. This day, the 21st, between three and four, the enemy made a brisk sally, and Major General Kirke whose post they attacked let them come up to the trenches, and then gave them such a welcome of small shot seconded by our cannon that in less than a quarter of an hour they ran in again with a considerable loss. All this day the enemy fired upon us in the fort we had gained, from a roundel and a square tower which overlooked it, and fired with two small rabnetts which galled our men much, for this day we could do little but shelter ourselves with blinds until our works could be made to secure us better in making a battery near our fort which was completed this night, and planted four guns, 24 pounders, wherein the enemy did not disturb us. Friday the 22nd. About five this morning we battered the roundell with our four guns with that success that about four this afternoon we brought it down, which covered another small fort, and since have been battering the square tower which covers their square before the pale, in which we have made a considerable breach. This day came up our guns from Carrickfergus, and some mortars which are carried down to the battery, so that to-morrow I doubt not we shall storm their counterscarp which is well pallisaded; they having left nothing unattempted to strengthen the tower, but nothing can stand before us. This evening his Majesty sent a drum into the town with offers of mercy, or else to expect nothing but fire and sword. September the 2nd. On Wednesday last the King ordered the counterscarp of Limerick to be stormed, but the enemy making a vigorous defence, and springing several mines our men were forced to quit it. In it we lost a great many good officers and soldiers. On Friday it was designed to storm the town again but the rain falling it made the ground so bad it could not be done, and his Majesty thinking it might hazard his army to lie on such boggy ground, thought fit to draw them of, and they marched hither on Saturday morning early, and last night we judged his Majesty was at Waterford where the men of war and yachts were ready to transport him for England. How the army is to be disposed is not yet known or whose hands the Government will be in.

(3958.) September 16, 1690.—Oxford. George Fleming to Sir D. F. The small pox was in the Hall this vacation which made so many retire into the country that there was none left here but Dr. Mill and myself. Dr. Mill advises me by all means to buy Dr. Sanderson's *De obligatione conscientiæ et sacramenti*, and the new philosophy, saying without them one can never be a good philosopher, or capable of appearing in the public schools with any honour.

(3960.) September 16, 1690.—Newsletter. Reports from Scotland, Ireland, Plymouth, and the West Indies.

(3961.) September 16, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3962.) September 16, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3963.) September 18, 1690.—Newsletter. The King came to town on Tuesday night and did not observe yesterday's fast, but dined publicly. Many of the shops were open, and some sermons preached by the generality of the clergy, but it i) "observed as a usual oath by a Discentive and Protestant."

(3964.) September 18, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3965.) September 20, 1690.—Newsletter. Edinburgh, 13th, The E[arl] of Seaforth has promised to deliver up what arms he and his clans have. Colonel Beacan and Colonel Cannon have sent advice that the said E[arl] had by him 14,000*l.* sterling of the late king's money, which was designed to pay the Highlanders. The rebels it is said are fallen upon the town of Dunkeld, and have a design upon Perth, but the E[arl] of Dumferline is marching towards them with the forces from Stirling. Major General Mackay is returned to Aberdeen with his forces. We have advice this day that our fleet under the E[arl] of Marlborough (Mallbracke) were seen to sail westward towards Ireland. The town of Colchester has [begged] the estate of Mr. Cooke condemned for murder, which will be applied for charitable uses.

(3966.) September 20, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3967.) September 23, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3969.) September 25, 1690.—Newsletter. The French preparations to resist a descent upon their coast.

(3970.) September 27, 1690.—Newsletter. The Hudson Bay Company met yesterday and notwithstanding the loss of two ships have made a dividend of 75 per cent. which has doubled their accounts. They are now the only flourishing Company in the Kingdom.

(3971.) September 30, 1690.—Newsletter. Yesterday came in a packet from Dublin, that Count Solms is a little indisposed and intends to embark in a yacht there for England, leaving Lieutenant Ginckel to command the army in his absence. On the 18th a Danish Major marched 150 horse and dragoons towards Tipperary to bring off Captain St. Leger from Danavill, and met by the way two scouts, one of which he took prisoner and killed the other, and learned how the main body of the enemy lay, consisting of 4,000, upon which he left 30 in ambush and marched up with the rest, ordered a party to flank them on the left; but they fearing a greater body behind, immediately fled and ours pursued them four miles and gave no quarter going or coming back. The number killed of the enemy is about 500, many officers being in the

number as they perceived afterwards by their horses furniture, and 50 silver hilted swords. They further add that Douglas, Kirke, and Lanier are all joined at Birr (Burch), and that Sarsfield had left 160 men in besieging Sir John Parson's castle there, and was strongly posted with his forces behind Athy, the latter now fighting for bread, his men being reduced to great necessity, and has only three field pieces with him. The French have shipped off all the cannon in the vessels they embarked in. They have an account from Waterford that a fleet of victuallers was arrived there for the use of our armies and that Sir Cloudesley Shovel is arrived at Duncannon (Dunganon) with his squadron intending for Cork river, and adds further that a considerable sum of money was arrived at Dublin, for the use of our army. Edinburgh, Sept. 23rd, the Highlanders to the number of 500 horse, without any foot, were encamped within seven miles of the Blair of Athol, at a place called the Fosse, according to our last advice, from whence they design to march to "Badzenocke," to join Mr. Daniell who stays there with 800 foot, they having received a letter from the said Mr. Daniell of the 18th, at the reading of which they made great huzzas, but hearing that Major General Mackay was with 800 foot within six miles off, they retired to Badzenocke where 'tis said Mr. Daniell did not receive them as was expected, whereupon they returned to Lochaber, having orders when called to be ready. Colonel Cunningham is gone with a strong detachment to reduce Braemar (Bramore) and thirty sail of Scotch ships arrived last night from Holland. Falmouth, September the 25th. On Monday was brought into this harbour a prize of 150 tons called *St. Michaells*, laden with wool, hides, and tallow. The same day was heard great shooting from the hills from noon till night, and on Tuesday was heard continual firing, but we know not the occasion. His Majesty has ordered 300*l.* to buy 15 horses to fill up the remaining part of the first and third troop of guards, they having orders to march this day week for Ireland.

(3972.) September 30, 1690.—Newsletter. Mr. Shepard, a Church of England Minister in North Hants, is gone over to the Dissenters and gave his reasons for so doing in a sermon preached in Turners Hall; the benefit he has relinquished is 250*l.* per annum.

(3973.) October 2, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3974.) October 2, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Plymouth letters of 28th advise that two Dutch privateers have brought in their two French prizes. We are assured that our grand fleet lay in Cork harbour. Pembroke, 26th. There is arrived at Milford a French captain and two French gentlemen who left Waterford last Monday. They bring an account that Lieutenant-General Douglas and Sir John Lanier had fought Colonel Sarsfield and killed 2,000 of the Irish, and killed Colonel Sarsfield, as is reported. They add that the Earl of Marlborough was arrived at Cork and began to disembark his men, and it is believed that place is in our possession, and they say that as soon as Count Solmes had advice that the Earl of Marlborough was arrived, he sent a great detachment towards Cork, as well to favour their descent as to assist at reducing that place. Edinburgh, 25th. The committee appointed by the Parliament to visit the four Universities of that kingdom met yesterday at the Parliament House, and had the professors and masters before them, who were all deposed but one, who took the Oaths and subscribed the Confession of Faith. Then they examined those of this city, beginning with Dr. John Monro, Principal of the College, and Master Strackhand, Professor of Divinity, and it was

libelled against them that they had caused all the Masters and Scholars to subscribe to be true only to the Christian faith: so they were deposed; but the Regents are continued, they having taken the Oaths and subscribed the Confession of Faith. The Lord High Commissioner with Major-General Mackay and other noblemen of that kingdom are on their way for London. On Tuesday last was held a Court of Aldermen, before whom was argued the disputable election of Common Councilmen of the ward of Dowgate, Sir Thomas Kensy, Alderman, and for the ward of Aldersgate, Sir Peter Rich, Alderman. The inhabitants complain of undue proceedings in the last choice, that they were tied up to a fixed number without having the liberty of a fair nomination; and they demanded but were refused a poll; which the court took into consideration and vacated those elections, whereby they must choose new Common Councilmen according to the usage of this city, though some say those who were of the Common Council before the judgment of this City Charter must be re-established. His Majesty was yesterday at Whitehall, where was a grand council relating to the approaching parliament; and his Majesty dined this day at the Lord Newport's and the Queen at the Lord Chamberlain's at his seat at Copt Hall.

(3975.) October 2, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3976.) October 2, 1690.—Copy of the King's speech.

(3977.) October 4, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3978.) October 4, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3979.) October 4, 1690.—Sir J. Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. The House being very thin the Parliament is adjourned till Monday.

(3980.) October 5, 1690.—Newsletters from Kendal.

(3982.) October 7, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3983.) October 7, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3984.) October 9, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3985.) October 9, 1690. — Newsletter. A gentleman is arrived from Ireland with an account that since the reduction of Cork many Irish who infested that country have brought in their arms and submitted to the government. He adds that Colonel Sarsfield with 8,000 men hath repassed the Shannon, leaving a great number of cattle a booty to our forces.

(3986.) October 11, 1690.—Newsletter. Dublin letters of the 4th give an account that the Lord Justices have issued three proclamations, in reference to prevent intelligence being given to the enemy, either by the wives of the Irish who have fled away, or by those who have taken the King's proclamation; that the former go to the other side of the Shannon, and the latter are not to stir from their abode.

An account was brought to the Lords Justices that Colonel Wolseley had cleared the whole country of Longford of the Irish rapparees, and defeated 500 horse and some prisoners. They have likewise an account that Thomas Hamilton governor of Limerick, sending 80 horse on this side the Shannon, was met and defeated by a party from Mullingar. The prisoners declare the garrison wants bread, beer, salt &c., and that they cannot subsist without relief from France.

They further add that the Lords Justices had appointed commissioners to search and inquire into all the estates possessed by all the Irish in

rebellion; and it is computed when an entire reduction is made that the forfeited estates will be worth two millions purchase. Some of the prisoners at Cork are brought to Dublin, and they found a great quantity of ammunition there.

(3987.) October 11, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3988.) October 11, 1690. — Newsletter. A gentleman that left Limerick and is come to Dublin reports that that place is in great want of provision, corn being worth 10*s.* per bushel, and 1 lb. of tobacco 20*s.* in brass moneys; by means whereof many of the officers begin to wish themselves out and the English in possession.

(3989.) October 13, 1690. — Newsletter. The last advice from Ireland dated the 10th gave a full account of the death of the Duke of Grafton and the great remorse and penitence he had before his death, being sensible two days before it would ensue. The same letters add that the garrison of Limerick consisting of 2,000 Irish, had not opened their stores of provisions but wanted other necessaries, and that they could not possibly subsist unless speedily relieved from France especially with clothes, divers of the officers being without stockings and beginning to wear brogues. They further say that the Irish begin to be desperate both by rapine and murder, and a considerable number of them approached the town of Ballyboy [Bullingboy] in the King's County where six companies of Lord Drogheda's regiment were quartered and fell so suddenly upon them in the night that they killed 40 of them before the rest could make head to repress them. Last night Colonel Fitz Patrick arrived express from the E[arl] of Marlborough and says that our great guns being fired against the new fort of Kinsale, and having made a breach, our men stormed and took the counterscarp, whereupon Colonel Scot who was lately governor of Portsmouth and then governor there, hung out a white flag to capitulate, and was obliged to surrender. Upon discovery there was found in the place a great magazine of provisions and other necessaries.

(3992.) October 14, 1690. — Newsletter. The last advice from the Earl of Marlborough was dated at Kinsale the 4th instant, and says he doubts not but to be in possession of Charles Fort in three or four days, and adds that he had received divers letters from several protestant gentlemen in the country interceding with his lordship in behalf of several considerable officers of the Irish army, that if they could be assured of safe conduct they would come in and lay down their arms, having received no pay these four months, being in such a want of necessaries that a pair of shoes are sold for 15*s.* and boots 3*l.*, and all other things proportionable. The same letters add that 80 Irish who were brought prisoners from Cork to Waterford found means to break open the doors and escape. The rapparees seized five of our seamen going from Waterford to Youghal, and instead of exchanging, they barbarously murdered them and threw them into a bog, and seven native protestants driving away some cattle near Athlone, upon their return were prevailed upon by a protected Irishman to refresh themselves in his cottage, who giving notice to 30 Rapparees, they surprised them in his hut, and tying them to their horses tails dragged them along till their brains were beaten out.

(3993.) October 14, 1690.—Newsletter. Edinburgh, 7th, Colonel Hill governor of Inverlochy has lately written to the E[arl] of Crawford signifying that the rebels began to submit to the government, and that several of them have sent in their men and horse to

work at Fort William; that the young Lord of Lochiel had written to him offering to capitulate and that he would wait in person upon the Colonel provided he may have a passport, so it is believed that their rebellion is at an end. The E[arl] of Argyle with his forces is gone to the Isle of Mull. It is advised from the north that about 60 of the most considerable rebels are fled into the Castle of Cluny four miles from Dunkeld, having mounted three small field pieces upon the wall, but are blocked up by Colonel Lawder's regiment till Colonel Fletcher's come up with some pieces of cannon in order to redeem them. Another party has fled to Federit Castle belonging to the Lord Keith in Buchanshire, who are besieged by a party of horse and foot from Inverness, and Lieutenant Colonel Graham is skulking with 60 horse in the Blair of Athol. Sunday, the Tollbooth was broke open and five persons escaped.

(3994.) October 14, 1690.—Newsletter.

(3999.) October 16, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4000.) October 16, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4001.) October 16, 1690. London.—Newsletter. The 11th instant a vessel of 80 tons with 40 exchanged English put in here from St. Malo. The master says that the French in that port were in great consternation, fearing the English fleet would have made a descent upon them. They sunk divers ships and laid bombs and chains across, placed divers ships in their way and raised three platforms to secure the river, also the town flung up some outworks on the land side. All the English prisoners were close confined and the "Arriban" of that province were within twelve hours march to assist them upon occasion.

(4002.) October 18, 1690. London.—Newsletter. The Fleet from Barbadoes consisting of 300 sail, are safely arrived in the Downs; one of them being about 400 tons too heavy laden, burst her sides and sunk at the Lands End. They bring letters of the 26th of August which give an account of the particulars of the descent our forces made on the island of St. Christophers, and that Sir Timothy Thornhill and Colonel Godrington have obtained a complete victory over the French, who were 1600 men. They killed 400 on the spot, with the loss of 92 on our side, Sir Timothy being wounded with two shots. Then he besieged the fort wherein were 800 French; and 400 who had retired to the mountains for want of subsistence, submitted themselves. 800 old men, women, and children are sent to the Spaniards at St. Domingo; each soldier in our army had one negro for his share being 25*l.* value. We have also taken St. Bartholomews and St. Martins from the French, with several other places. By a ship from New England we have an account that our governor of New York, with the English forces and 2,000 Indians, had fallen into the country of New France on the one side, while Sir William Phipps with 30 ships and 4,000 men made a descent on the other, and that they had destroyed all the country for near 200 miles as far as Quebec, up the river Canada, and it is believed will possess themselves of all these territories, and thereby secure the trade of Hudson's Bay Company. Plymouth, October 14. Yesterday came in here a ship from the Irish coast. The master says he discovered several French men-of-war cruising towards Scilly, and that the Duke of Grafton was pretty well recovered, and has a commission from England to command the Squadron of his Majesty's ships on that coast. It is said Colonel Sarsfield is dead in Ireland. Dublin letters of the 12th say that our forces had made a breach in the new fort at Kinsale, and were advanced

within pistol-shot of the counterscarp; and that a detachment of horse and dragoons advancing near the Shannon had defeated a part of the enemy, killing several and driving the rest into the fort at "Banery," whereupon a detachment being sent from our army at Mullingar, they made themselves masters of the said place, and returned with 100 prisoners, among whom was one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, three Captains, with several inferior officers; and that there are 9,000 prisoners in Dublin. We have an account from Bristol that a vessel put in there from Ireland the 15th. The master gives a positive account that the new fort of Kinsale is surrendered upon discretion. On Thursday was held a great council at Whitehall about the Earl of Torrington's business, where it was ordered that he should be brought to a speedy trial, and to that end a small Bill was passed in Parliament to empower the Lords of the Admiralty to grant commissions to that purpose. It is generally discoursed at Whitehall that the King will go for Holland the beginning of November. At the sessions in the Old Bailey, sentence of death was passed upon a bricklayer for robbing on the highway, a Frenchman for clipping money, a woman for murdering her child, and two soldiers for killing the miller in the Strand. This week three waggons and a coach were robbed by ten highwaymen upon Bagshot Heath, who have taken the value of 900*l.* from them. Yesterday the Hudson's Bay Company received advice of the arrival of two of their ships at Cowes richly laden. The late storm has done great damage to the shipping in several ports both in England and Scotland.

(4003.) October 18, 1890.—Newsletter. Edinburgh, 11th, This night we had an account of the surrender of the Castle of Clunie having submitted to the King's mercy, among whom are the Lord Dunkell and one Robinson formerly exchanged for the Lord Pollock with a captain of horse &c. Dublin, 12th instant, We hear from Kinsale that our forces have made a breach in the new fort, but expect more cannon to enlarge it before they make an assault. Our last letters tell us that a party of horse and dragoons had marched from Mullingar towards the Shannon, where they defeated a party of the enemy, driving the rest into "Bamnery" (Banagher) fort, which our army understanding sent a strong detachment on the 4th and took the fort returning on the 7th with 200 prisoners, among whom were a lieutenant colonel, a major, three captains, with several inferior officers, in which action we lost but five men. 120 of the said prisoners are brought to Dublin, and by computation we have 9000 prisoners in all. On Thursday was held a great council at Whitehall relating to the E[arl] of Torrington's trial, which I am credibly informed will be so soon as a bill shall be passed in parliament to empower the Admiralty to grant a sufficient commission for his trial.

(4004.) October 18, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4005.) October 18, 1690.—Newsletter. Edinburgh letters this night give an account of the surrender of Cluny Castle to our forces, the prisoners having submitted themselves to the King's mercy, but as to the quality and number of the persons we have no further account than that Lord Dunkeld with Sir Ronan Robinson, who were formerly prisoners here and exchanged for Lord Pollock, are found to be among them. The great rains and tempestuous winds which we have had here has not only retarded the march of Captain Fletcher with his battering cannon &c. to attack the Castle of Federall, but hath also done great damages in this city, having blown down several chimneys, one of which being built of stone fell

upon the lowest end of the old Exchange and uncovered great part thereof, and on Thursday night a man-of-war which was lying in Leith Road was forced from her anchor near a league from shore.

(4006.) October 21, 1690.—Newsletter. Letters from Ireland of the 12th say that Colonel Sarsfield had sent to his mother who lives at Dublin, that if she could procure him a pass for himself and 30 gentlemen more, they would go and serve the Emperor against the Turks. Mr. Hutton is also arrived from Cork who says he left the D[uke] of Grafton on Sunday night so well that he could walk about the streets. Edinburgh the 14th, Mr. Rule a minister was chosen by the rest to present them in the ensuing General Assembly of Kirk, and Lord Carrington has commission to present his Majesty in the same Assembly. The governor of Blackness has signified to the Council that he having seized a suspicious person, finds him to be one of the officers that escaped out of the Tollbooth, and ordered him to be brought prisoner to Edinburgh. They have advice that the Lord Inverary has surrendered himself, and the E[arl] of Argyle hath signified that the chief of Clans have submitted to him.

(4007.) October 21, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4008.) October 21, 1690.—Newsletter. They say that the Irish Rapparees continued their ravaging and burning and the English on the other side do the like in the other quarters, and also give an account that one Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ward, the last being High Sheriff for the county of Down, quarrelled at dinner and fought a duel with sword and pistol, the one was run through the body, the other shot through the head, and both died on the spot. It is said that Sir Patrick Trent and others of the Irish officers are gone to Vienna to pray the Emperor to intercede with King W[illiam] in behalf of themselves and others that engaged for King James, that they may be restored to their estates and will give security to be peaceable for the future.

(4009.) October 21, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4010.) October 23, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4011.) October 23, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4012.) October 23, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Yesterday was a great hearing at the Committee of Elections for the borough of Cirencester, upon the complaint of Mr. John How against Sir Richard How and Henry Powle, esquire, Master of the Rolls. It was put to the question whether the almsmen of the town should be allowed their votes, and it was carried in the negative for Sir Richard How, and Henry Powle, esquire. The House of Lords being informed of a duel intended betwixt the Lord Danby and Lord Lansdowne, the latter coming to the House of Peers, was taken into the custody of the Black Rod, and an order was made that the Lord Danby surrender himself also. The House of Peers, on Tuesday sat late upon the affair of the Earl of Torrington, and voted his first commitment, which was a breach of privilege, as a peer in time of Parliament could not be committed but for high treason and breach of peace.

The *Greyhound* frigate is put into Milford Haven from Ireland. The captain says that the new fort of Kinsale was in his Majesty's possession. It was held till the Earl of Marlborough began to storm and enter the breach when they capitulated and surrendered. It is much

feared the Duke of Grafton is dead, there being letters that mention it particularly. It is now generally said that the King will go for Holland the middle of the next month, having passed the necessary bills relating to money, and then will leave the house sitting to prepare other bills against his return. We are assured from Oxford that only six or seven chambers are burnt in Magdalen College, they having three engines which happily extinguished the flames. We have a confirmation of the taking of Belgrade by storm, which has caused the Emperor to hold an extraordinary council, and it is feared he will be forced to recall most of his forces from the Rhine. A French Marquis and 20 engineers are in the Turkish army, and are consulted with on all occasions, and they threaten to besiege Vienna the next campaign. Letters from Transylvania advise that Prince Louis of Baden, being inferior in number, sent the Emperor an account why he delayed giving Count Teleki battle, understanding that the King of Poland was on his way to join him. But other letters say that the rains have so swelled the rivers as to hinder his march. This day being the first of the Term, the Earls of Clarendon and Lichfield with the Lords Newburgh, Forbes, &c. appeared at the Court of King's Bench, and were continued on their recognisance until the last day of the Term. The Earl of Danby has this day surrendered himself to the Usher of the Black Rod. Letters from Scotland say that the General Assembly of the Clergy have had a meeting, and that the Parliament by his Majesty's order is adjourned from the 22nd instant to the 25th of March next. Plymouth letters of the 19th instant advise that the Virginia fleet, which were coming from the Downs, were put back by contrary winds.

(4013.) October 25, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4014.) October 25, 1690.—Newsletter. In Ireland the rebels had surprized a small village within five miles of Birr wherein were 40 of our men whom they carried away prisoners and have since sent to General Ginckel to have them exchanged, and that the same General upon advice that a party of rebels were advancing to Cashel to besiege that place, had sent out a party of horse and foot to intercept them. Count Solms's regiment of horse is embarking for England. One Mr. Grady, in the nature of a deputy, is come over from Limerick in behalf of those Irish now in arms with their proposals to his Majesty, their number consisting of 50 regiments, 27 of which are for laying down their arms, and their chief commander had signed an instrument which he had brought with him, wherein they offer that if his Majesty would but allow them one moiety of their estates they would submit and swear to live peaceably under the present government, and they doubt not but if his Majesty would be pleased to accept of those their proposals, the rest would lay down their arms and submit likewise: all which the said Mr. Grady has presented to his Majesty, and his Majesty would not hearken to them, and so he is returning without effecting his negotiation.

(4016.) October 28, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4017.) October 28, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4018.) October 23, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4019.) October 28, 1690.—Newsletter. Dublin, October 21st, On the 18th instant the Dutch blue regiment of Guards sailed hence for England, and on the 19th the Royal regiment of Dragoons under command of Colonel Mathews with some horse arrived here from England

and are to march to Kilkenny. About five days before the surrender of New fort, the governor's lady being embarked with all her jewels and plate to the value of 10,000*l.* on board a small vessel, put to sea and was taken by a Dutch caper and sent into Cork.

(4021.) October 29, 1690.—Oxford. George Fleming to Sir D. F. We had orders throughout the University to make verses upon the King's return into England, of which some were ordered to be printed, and so were presented to the King and Queen; amongst which I had the honour to have mine printed, which I send you. Magdalen College has received a very considerable loss by a fire lately.

(4022.) October 30, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Last Monday the President de la Torr arrived here as ambassador from the Duke of Savoy and I am told that Mr. Mindwood the supposed author of the *Observator* will be sent by his Majesty envoy to that Duke. It is said Sir John Lowther of Lowther will be created Baron Lowther of that place and Earl of Doncaster, and divers other promotions are discoursed of.

(4023.) October 30, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4026.) November 1, 1690.—Newsletter. Captain Ellme (Aylmer) is to command the fleet designed for the Straits, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel goes with a squadron designed to guard the Irish coast. Some French prisoners report from Brest that they had lost two men-of-war, one of 60 guns the other of 70, which were cast away in tempestuous weather. They further say that some store of ammunition and provisions were being put on board some ships at Brest which they believed might be designed for Ireland. Yesterday the House of Lords adjourned till Monday. It is discoursed that the Earl of Marlborough will be made Master of the Ordnance in Duke Schomberg's place, and have the additional honour of Duke of Albemarle added to his titles. It is said the Earl of Danby will appear at the Lords House on Monday next. Yesterday one Crosse, formerly seized for carrying letters from the French fleet, was arraigned for high treason at the King's Bench bar, and is to be tried a fortnight hence. We are told that two Ambassadors are coming hither, one from Florence and the other from Geneva, to compliment their Majesties accession to the Crown, and to offer to come in to the confederates, and it is said the Spanish Ambassador here is to reside in a private capacity, another being on his way for England. It was yesterday discoursed on the Exchange among the merchants that France has or will declare war against the Crown of Portugal. It is advised from Plymouth that a Dutch caper is come in with a prize, and that the *Pearl* of Plymouth from Virginia is stranded upon the sands on the Cornish shore in the North Channel. It is said a silver mine of considerable value is lately found out in Cardiganshire in the ground of Carbery Price. We have these further particulars from Kinsale: — that the Earl of Marlborough had there under his command 11,000 foot, 4,000 horse, and 2,000 mariners, and that they were up to the middle of the leg in water in the trenches, yet the men were very cheerful, and as the enemy marched out the Earl took a note of all their names, telling them that if ever they were hereafter in arms against King William they should have no quarter. He found in the fort 500 barrels of powder, 300 barrels of beef, and great quantities of all other warlike stores. The merchants have advice that Sir William Phipps in the West Indies has, with a squadron under his command, taken and sunk eight French ships in the River Canada, and that only

one escaped to carry the news to France. I am told that a book is privately printed reflecting on the life of the Earl of Marlborough, upon which great diligence is used to find out the printer and author, who writes with much gall against the noble Earl.

The King has been pleased to give the young Duke of Grafton his father's place in the Common Pleas Treasury, worth 1,500*l.* per annum.

(4027.) November 1, 1690.—Newsletter. It is said that the Earl of Marlborough in consideration of his extraordinary merits, will be created the Duke of Bucks.

(4028.) November 1, 1690.—Newsletter. Plymouth, October 28th. Yesterday arrived here the *William* of this town from Virginia and another vessel from Kinsale since the surrender of the New fort, who says that many Irish officers designed for Limerick stayed behind and submitted to the King's pleasure rather than expose themselves to the mercy of the Irish, and adds that Sir Edward Scott late governor of Kinsale railed against the late K[ing] James for his ill management of affairs and said that Limerick would not held out till Christmas. They further say that the Irish army were so well posted at the Boyne that they could not be forced thence unless betrayed. Bristol, 29th of October, six Virginia ships and one from Barbadoes are arrived here. The latter says that 37 Frenchmen in a sloop came to St. Christophers and stole away some men, but being pursued were taken, yet would make no confession until they were ordered to be executed. They add that our men considering that it would weaken our other plantations to settle men there, they ordered the houses to be burnt, and all the outworks to be blown up. Our fleet was come into Barbados resolving when the hurricanes were over to attack the French in their other plantations. Bristol letters say that the Dutch regiment of guards are landed there.

(4029.) November 4, 1690.—Newsletter. Letters from Dublin the 25th of last month say that the Irish Rapparees keep together in strong parties and burn and ravage wherever they come. Most of the English in the county of Cork having been spoiled and destroyed by them, and to prevent their further rapines, most of the English forces quartered about Dublin are ordered to post themselves upon the frontiers to keep the Irish within their bounds. They add that one Mr. Early was come over to our army with a troop of horse and undertakes if he may be given a commission to reduce Kerry. He gives an account that provisions are very scarce and dear amongst the Irish at Connaught, wheat being 50*s.* per quarter, malt 45*s.*, ale one shilling per quart, shoes 20*s.* a pair. Brass money is but of little value amongst them. Edinburgh, October the 28th, upon search made among the ships going for Holland the Lord Ballatyne with his servant, Viscount Kingston's son, Sir John Leyton's brother and two other persons who robbed the mail last August were seized, having passes from the Town Clerk, who is since confined. The Lord Ballatyne for murder is committed to the Castle, and the rest to the Tollbooth.

(4030.) November 4, 1690.—Newsletter. Dublin, October the 23rd. The Lords Justices have received an account that Colonel Sarsfield is not dead, as was given out, but is come on this side the Shannon with divers regiments of horse and foot with intent to surprise some of our men in their quarters, but upon advice received some

regiments are ordered against them, and the regiment of dragoons commanded by Colonel Mathews arrived lately out of England are speeded towards them, and they carry orders to kill and hang all the Rapparees that come under their powers. By a deserter from Limerick we are informed that two small vessels are arrived in that river from France with salt and some other necessaries, but without money, clothes, or shoes, which they extremely want; and the captain of one of the vessels delivered a letter to Colonel Hamilton from the late King in the name of his Most Christian Majesty, and had another for the Duke of Berwick, and they flattered the garrison with promised relief, but the Irish are in so great distress, that above two-thirds of them would be glad of a surrender. They take all the opportunities to desert, there being twenty-three that swam over the Shannon out of the garrison and so made their escapes, in one weeks time. The letters add that the rebels in Connaught are in a starving condition, and some of their officers daily submit and lay down their arms, and all the rest will do so if they can have any terms allowed. This day being the 23rd, the Lords Justices attended by the nobility went in state to the Cathedral of St. Patrick, the sword being bore by the Earl of Granard, the militia being in arms in all their gaiety and ranged into the Castle, and the great and small guns were all discharged there.

(4031.) November 4, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4032.) November 6, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4033.) November 6, 1690. London.—Newsletter. Mr. John Poultney, who went as Secretary to the Lords Justices in Ireland, remains at Holyhead, being wind bound, and it is feared there that one of the Irish packets was cast away in the late storm. A letter is come from Sir John Hanmore of Dublin which says that Lieutenant-General Ginckel, having notice that Sarsfield was abroad with some forces, marched and got betwixt the Shannon and them, and gave them a defeat, killing 500 on the spot, took some prisoners, and dispersed the rest. The East India Company only sends two ships to India this year, they having lent most of their great ships to his Majesty for men-of-war. Plymouth, the 2nd instant. We have an account by a vessel arrived here, that the French design to have 130 ships in their fleet next summer, of which 96 shall be above 50 guns, to form the line of battle, and will be early abroad. One of the King's frigates has taken a French vessel off Scilly, which was a tender to the French fleet when on our coast, and there was found on board her letters and an exact list of what ships they design to fit out, and other matters relating to the sea, which will be of great use to us. It is said that Colonel Boyle, transporting Count Schomberg's regiment of horse into Ireland, met with a storm, and the horses were so suffocated that many died. Count Solms's nephew, wounded before Limerick, is since dead. Great applications are made for the Earl of Clancarty in the Tower, who declares he never headed the Rapparees in burning any town or house. The Secretary to Lord Dursley, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary in Holland, is arrived and gives an account that the States General are very unanimous, and resolve to carry on the war with all vigour against the French King, and have adjusted what fleet they will set out next spring, being 70 sail, which they will send early to join the English fleet. He adds that Prince Waldeck is not dead as reported, and that their army at land with the Brandenburg and Luneburg forces will consist of 56,000 men. Yesterday being the Gunpowder Conspiracy, was observed strictly; the Bishop of St. Asaph

preached before their Majesties at the Chapel Royal at Whitehall, Dr. Pelling at Westminster Abbey, and Dr. Freeman before the House of Commons at St. Margaret's Church, and Dr. Tillotson before the Lord Mayor at Bow Church. Harwich, instant. The *Grafton* frigate arrived from Ireland the 1st, and on the 2nd the Duke's corpse was brought into port by a smack under mourning colours, and received by Mr. Hugh Morris, a gentleman belonging to the family. Yesterday Count Solmes embarked for Holland, which it is said his Majesty will go the 20th instant. Scotch letters of the 30th past say that the Synod have had several processes before them, and that all the Episcopal clergy are to be deprived, and those of the Presbytery have their livings who were displaced when Episcopacy was first established.

(4034.) November 8, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4035.) November 8, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4036.) November 10, 1690. Dublin.—Newsletter. About 1,400 Rapparees at Bruffe in Limerick County have burnt Mr. Bushell's house near Collie and carried him into Limerick. It is said a French ship laden with salt and brandy came into Kinsale with flying colours, not knowing that it was in our possession.

(4038.) November 11, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4039.) November 11, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4040.) November 11, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4041.) November 11, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4042.) November 13, 1690.—Newsletter. Edinburgh, 6th. On Thursday night about 11 o'clock some officers and others coming into the streets to drink their Majesties' health about the bonfires, unhappily in the midst of their jollity fell out with the town guards, and killed the sentinels at the guard door, and wounded seventeen more of which two are since dead, which occasioned a great confusion but were at length overcome and five or six of them secured in prison, among them Captain James Braise in the Earl of Leven's regiment, who, it is said, killed the sentinel. It is reported it was in revenge of a late affront the town guard had put upon them, but, whatever gave it rise, it is certain that the magistrates in pursuance of their privilege caused him to be indicted by sound of trumpet, to which he was to answer this day, and accordingly was brought by a strong guard from the prison and tried for his life before the magistrates. They had for their assessors "Sir John Lauder, Lord Forington Hull, with Sir John Campbell, and Lord Abernhill," who are two of the Lords of the Justiciary. The prisoner had for his, the Lord Advocate Deputy &c. But they came to no conclusion. Great intercession is made for him to the Privy Council by his lady, and an express is gone this night to the King for the same purpose.

(4043.) November 13, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4044.) November 25, 1690. London. — Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. I hope our stay will not be long here, his Majesty having told us in his speech to-day that he must be at the Hague before the end of the year. It seems a little hard after four millions have been given that a further supply for the civil list should be asked for. To-morrow his speech will be taken into consideration, and then the

inclination of the House will be seen. To pay such great sums I fear will be hard upon the country. There is a great rumour of many honours to be conferred, but I know not the ground thereof.

(4046.) December 4, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4048.) December 6, 1690.—Newsletter. Dublin the 25th ult. a party of our men near Birr met and fought double their number of Rapparees; some of our dragoons coming up put them to flight killing about 100 and taking 60 prisoners, who threw dice for their lives, and those on whom the fatal chance fell were presently hanged. This day divers Roman Catholics were summoned to the Court of Chancery to take the oath of allegiance. Only Captain Talbot who was a prisoner in the Tower took it, the rest refused.

(4049.) December 6, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4050.) December 6, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4051.) December 7, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4052.) December 9, 1690.—Newsletter. Yesterday Godfrey Cross was carried to the place of execution and was hanged, drawn, and quartered. The Golden Farmer, a highwayman, had like to have made his escape out of Newgate had he not been discovered by Captain Croane as he was breaking the wall.

(4053.) December 13, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4054.) December 13, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4055.) December 13, 1690.—Newsletter. We have an account, scarce to be credited were it not attested by authentic hands, of an action lately happened in the town of Castlehaven, where Colonel "Townsing came with some of his men and 20 Protestants and keeping garrison in a house, of which the walls and strength were demolished, young Driscall came at the head of 600 Rapparees not doubting but to seize and burne the same, lying before it six hours; but our men scarce 50 in number kild so many of them as obliged the rest retire, upon which Collonell Heighford's dragoons sallied out and pursued them three miles, killing 34 of them, of whome were eight officers, and returned with great booty."

(4056.) December 14, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4058.) December 16, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4059.) December 16, 1690. London. — Newsletter. Edinburgh, 9th December. Here are seized nine or ten papists, amongst them three ladies of quality, the Countess of Carnwath and two others, on suspicion of holding correspondence with the rebels in Ireland, all their papers are also seized but not examined. The taking of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham proves a mistake, it appearing he was lately in this city but escaped for England. The Privy Council have ordered payment within a few days of the arrears due to the whole forces in Scotch pay, in order to which the General Receivers have drawn precepts upon the several Collectors of Burghs and Shires where the forces are lying for their payment. The three regiments mentioned to be reduced into one for Colonel Hill are drawn together in Aberdeenshire, but it is now said they will be all kept on foot, and with three or four regiments more, ordered forthwith for England, and

thence for Flanders. Milford Haven, December 8th. On Saturday last the *James* galley and *Pelican* of Brighthelmstone and other vessels came in here. They say they left Dublin on Thursday, and that on Monday before, all the papists in and about Dublin were secured, on discovery of a design to betray the city into the enemy's hands. Here is also come in a vessel from Wexford bringing many complaints of the Danes in their quarters, to the great discouragement of the people. Plymouth, December 11th. We have this day advice of the Commissioners of St. Ives in Cornwall, that a small barque of about 20 tons was forced in there, having on board 10 of the late King's blue coat soldiers, and some others laden with hides, tallow, butter, and other Irish commodities from Limerick. The Commissioners at the coming away of the post were taking their depositions which will be sent up by the next; the whole fleet are still here. Portsmouth, December 14th. The 6th instant came money to pay the dock and some ships. The 8th and 9th the dock was paid in part and 10th and 11th the whole were paid off. The 12th and 13th the ships in ordinary were paid off. On Monday next they pay off the *Mordant* and the other ships as fast as dispatched. Here are fitting out for next summer's service, the *Royal James*, a first rate, the *Vanguard* a second, which with all the rest fitted out here will be ready for sea next February. Two days ago Lieutenant Bowman and Lieutenant Sumner, both of this regiment and the Earl of Monmouth's regiment, having been at a gentleman's house at dinner some distance from the garrison, in their return home fought a duel. Bowman was run through the belly and died on the spot. Sumner was run through the belly, but it is thought not mortal. On Saturday last, in Short's Garden, the upper end of Drury Lane, was committed two barbarous murders on Mrs. Sarah Wilkins, and her niece Jane Gill who kept a coffee house and lived in repute, their throats both cut, and the house rifled of all that was portable. Yesterday morning one Mr. Longford, a lawyer in the Middle Temple Gate, was attempted to be murdered by his clerk, James Bindlos, in order to rob him; being awake he received a wound with a sword, and another with a penknife in his throat, but it is hoped not mortal; he is committed to Newgate. On discovery of the plot at Dublin, the Lords Justices have ordered the militia of five or six counties to march to our frontiers next the Shannon to reinforce our garrisons, the necessity of the Irish in Connaught having forced many thousands over the Shannon, as well for subsistence as to do mischief. Such of the papists as were seized in Dublin and can neither give bail nor take the oath, will, with their families, be sent to Connaught to the rest of their brethren; and some have advised that the only way to preserve the Protestants is to confine the papists in that province, and give them no quarter if elsewhere. Of late several parties of the Rapparees have been so hardy as to attempt mischief, but have been constantly beaten by inferior parties, 20, 30, 40, 50, being killed at a time, and such as were taken prisoners immediately hanged up, but this deters them not, so the government are taking new measures with that sort of barbarous beggarly enemies. At Mullingar, one Kermon, a papist, pretending to desert from Athlone, and being discovered a spy and murderer, has been hanged. At Dublin, Mr. Atterington is elected Mayor, Mr. Edward Lloyd and Mark Rangsforth, Sheriffs, for the year ensuing. The King has held several extraordinary councils on his marine affairs, the whole is concerted, and it is said there will be a reform of more than half the present commanders, the fleet to consist of 72 sail, viz., 3 first rates, 10 seconds, 35 thirds, 24 fourths, 20 fire ships, beside tenders and hospital ships, on board of which there are designed to be

near 30,000 men and 5,000 guns. It is also said Admiral Russell will be made Admiral, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel his Captain.

His Majesty resents the proceedings of the Court Martial, and has forbid the Earl of Torrington the court, and has given the Lord Berkley his marine regiment. The Earl of Monmouth and Sir John Lowther [are removed] out of the Cabinet Council, and Prince George and the Lord Godolphin taken in. The Earl of Carbery, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, has laid down his commission. An order is affixed on the Treasury door at Whitehall, that their Lordships will forthwith new clothe the whole army.

(4060.) December 16, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4061.) December 16, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4064.) December 18, 1690.—Newsletter. From New England we have advice that a merchant belonging to Boston having fitted out a ship of 30 guns well manned sailed to the "Isle of Persia," where about 40 sail of French ships were lying to be laden with fish. Upon her approach she put up French colours and was kindly received, they supposing her to be a French man-of-war come to convoy them home, but as soon as he got amongst them boarded some of their biggest ships, and the rest supposing the English were come amongst them, abandoned their ships and the people of the town ran away, whereupon he burned all the ships except six, two of them of two tons, the rest of 150 tons each.

(4065.) December 18, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4066.) December 20, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4067.) December 20, 1690.—Newsletter. Edinburgh, 13th instant, There has been a great earthquake in the north; it split a rock which fell down upon some houses killing at once 26 families, except one man; their bodies floated on the river, where before was land. This is confirmed by several who run from thence.

(4069.) December 23, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4070.) December 23, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4071.) December 25, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4072.) December 27, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4073.) December 27, 1690. London.—Newsletter. What we lately mentioned of the associations discovered, comes out every day more and more, a Committee of Council having sat daily to take examinations and warrants issued out to take up several persons. Two messengers are dispatched into the country to seize upon suspected persons. They have taken near twenty concerned, but the whole affair is kept private at present. Some think it may be a design of lurking Jesuits in disguise, of which we daily expect to hear particulars. It is thought this, among other reasons, may retard the King's journey some more days than he intended. Yesterday his Majesty's Foot Guards had their new clothes given them, and the rest of the regiments in garrison will be provided in like manner. Some have agreed and undertaken to clothe them cheaper and better than formerly. Letters from Plymouth say, that Sir Cloudesley Shovel is sailed thence with several ships under his convoy outwards bound. They are assured by a Dutch privateer, who came from the coasts of France, that no supplies are yet come for Ireland,

and confirms the great damages the French sustained in their ships by the late storms. Some Irish letters say that the garrison and townsmen of Limerick mutinied against their officers, in order to deliver up that town, and in that scuffle twenty Irish were killed, and as the letters came away it was reported that the Earl of Tyrconnell was landed in Ireland. The King hath given the Lord Sidney's regiment of foot guards to young Duke Schomborg. The letters from Constantinople say that the French Ambassador had solicited the Grand Seignior to seize the English and Dutch effects, whereupon a grand Council was summoned, and the merchants represented the ill-consequence of such a seizure, for that the French could not supply them with English clothes, upon which the propositions of the French were given up, and the Council sent to the English and Dutch Ambassador not to fear any surprisal. We hear from Scotland that a great part of the design there for subverting the government and introducing King James has been discovered; Neville Payne who was lately tortured there, having made some considerable confession, not being able to endure the rack; and that the malcontents, both nobles and gentry, having a private conference to that end, King James they say having promised to redress their grievances, and give a general pardon to all except nine persons and those to be at the censure of a free parliament; but the late King James reserves to himself the dispensing power, upon which several of those disaffected people have fallen off, and it is not feared but their whole intrigue will miscarry.

(4074.) December 30, 1690—Newsletter.

(4075.) December 30, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4076.) December 30, 1690.—Newsletter.

(4077.) 1690.—A list of the militia horse of Cumberland and Westmoreland. 46 for the former, 25 for the latter county.

(4080.) January 1, 1690[-1].—Newsletter. Edinburgh, 25th, The Privy Council has received a letter from Captain Douglas, commander of their Majesties ship the *Lark* frigate, wherein he writes he has orders sent him from the Lords of the Admiralty of England to bring hither the two ships which were seized at Newport in Glasgow &c. The Lords finding it against the laws of that kingdom that any ship should be carried out of that port unless by the true owners, or such ships as should be condemned as prizes, presently sent orders to the magistrates of Glasgow to arrest the said ships by taking away the Rowmasters &c., as in the like case is usual.

(4081.) [January, 1691.]—Newsletter. The corpse of Sir John Johnstone was carried from the house of one Mr. Russell an embalmer in Fleet Street accompanied by thirty coaches in mourning, wherein were several of the Scotch gentry and was interred in St. Giles in the Fields.

(4082.) January 3, 1690[-1].—Sir G. F[letcher] to Sir D. F. If you have a mind to send one or two of your sons to sea they can be taken as volunteers, the King for the encouragement of gentlemen's sons allowing them 24*l.* per annum and provide diet for themselves, or 12*l.* and to eat with the Captain or Master of the ship.

(4083.) January 6, 1690-[1]. London.—Newsletter. Irish mails received of the 20th, 27th, and 30th past. They bring a various account of the progress of our forces in the province of Connaught, and that a great detachment was gone after the Irish who were commanded by Colonel Sarsfield, but as yet there is no account of their pro-

cedure save that of a party of foot and two troops of dragoons being detached from Philipstown were opposed by 1,500 of the enemy, who seeing the small number of our men, charged them, but were so valiantly received, our men not firing until they were within pistol shot, and then gave them such a salute, that, killing their commander obliged them to retire. We have divers other relations of rencounters of our forces, in most of which they have been successful, killing many, and those taken were immediately hanged. We are absolute masters of the province of Connaught, and great numbers of cattle are daily brought in to our quarters. A deserter from Limerick brings an account that there were great commotions in that city, the majority of the soldiers being disposed to surrender, being in great want of provisions and other necessaries, and only the Earl of Tyrconnell's regiment has been supplied with shoes from Galway. On the 26th there came an account to Dublin that our main body had fought and defeated the rebels, but as yet they know not the particulars. Last night his Majesty held an extraordinary council at Kensington, where I am told he gave directions to the Attorney-General to proceed next sessions against those already in custody, and I hear they make a discovery of what the Jacobites designed in concert with the French king, giving an account of what assistance they expected, and what they were able to perform, saying that 20,000 foot would be requisite from France, and that they would provide horse themselves. I am credibly informed that a quantity of clothes were found in a house uninhabited near Drury Lane. All which design is referred to the examination of the Duke of Bolton and the Marquis of Carmarthen, the business being discovered through the sole care and conduct of the latter. I am credibly informed that the Lord Mayor will be made Lieutenant-General of the city forces during the King's absence. The King intended to go this morning early by coach to Margate in the Isle of Thanet where the men-of-war and yachts lie ready for his reception, and it is supposed his stay in Holland will not be above six weeks, but he dined at Kensington and about one in the afternoon crossed from Whitehall to Lambeth, where he took coach intending to lie this night at Sir Joseph Williamson's at Cobham Hall near Rochester, and will proceed on his journey to Margate tomorrow. This morning the Earl of Clarendon was brought in his coach from his own house under a strong guard and committed prisoner to the Tower, his Majesty having signed the warrant for his commitment last night. On Sunday the Lord Mayor and Aldermen attended his Majesty, as did the Judges last night, to receive instructions about the government during the K[ing's] absence. We have advice from Scotland that the Council have received letters from his Majesty that Neville Payne be closely confined, and a criminal libel preferred against him, his Majesty believing that he hath not been ingenuous in his confession of the plot. Colonel Babington is dead in Ireland. Yesterday the Parliament adjourned to the 31st March.

(4084.) January 6, 1690–[1].—Newsletter. On Sunday last one Digby a mercer of this city with the Lords Clarendon and Palmer were sent prisoners in the Tower on the same account.

Plymouth, 2nd instant, This evening came in here the *Crown* from Kinsale which gives an account that the *Dover* had brought in there a French prize of 22 guns and 10 "pattereroos," and before she yielded lost several men besides those wounded, and we lost one man and three wounded. They add that our army marched out of Connaught and Kerry. Yesterday came in here seventeen sail of merchant ships from Topsham, which are bound for the Straits. His Majesty has been

pleased to grant commissions to raise two regiments of French Protestants to go to Savoy the next campaign. Edinburgh, 3rd, This day the regiment of the Lord Angus presented their petition to the Privy Council showing that they were promised to choose their officers according to law, whose laws were no way obnoxious but it proved contrary for their officers proved swearers, idolators, and therefore desired either to turn them out, or that the regiment may be disbanded.

Dublin, 27th, Our forces in and about Mullingar have not made any advance as yet towards the enemy, but it is expected it will not be long before they will move forwards. The Rapparees are very numerous on the frontiers and very busy. December 23rd, We have advice from Cork that a protected Irishman lately gave an account to the enemy how easy it was to beat up our army, whereupon they came to Enniskean but would do nothing there, but a Lieutenant and thirty dragoons being detached to Castletown an open village two miles distant from the other the rebels marched against that place. The Lieutenant bravely defended it till he had lost ten men and was forced to surrender upon capitulation, but they broke their terms and basely murdered the Lieutenant. Yesterday the Earl of Devonshire set forward for Holland, and this day the King and Bishop of London, and to-morrow take shipping at Margaret road. At 3 in the morning on the 7th, his Majesty went down the river with seven men-of-war for his convoy. Several persons are taken up upon the late plot, it is said that the Earl of Torrington is one of them. His Majesty knew thereof two months ago, but would make no discovery till it was ripe.

(4085.) January 6, 1690–[1].—Newsletter.

(4086.) January 8, 1690–[1]. London.—Newsletter. The Council for chief administration of affairs during the King's absence are as follows—Prince George, Marquis of Carmarthen, E[arl] of Pembroke, E[arl] of Marlborough, D[uke] of Bolton, Lord Godolphin, Lord Sydney, Admiral Russell, Sir John Lowther. The plot thickens daily, but we do not hear of any persons taken up since the Earl of Clarendon, who amongst other matters, was as some report, to have drawn a declaration upon the landing of King James in Sussex. Some talk as if the Lord Preston will be soon brought to his trial, there being several particulars against him, and a letter taken, said to be under his Lordship's own hand, there was also a paper perused giving an account of our army and the present posture of affairs, and they talk of a kinsman of the Lord Preston's that issued 14,000*l.* towards this service. Also they say that 5,000 or 6,000 foot should have been raised for Scotland, and a great quantity of arms sent thither, and all this was to be managed by the Church of England, for they do not hear of any papist concerned as yet.

(4087.) January 10, 1690[–1].—Newsletter. Dublin, 3rd inst. About 300 of the Rapparees coming from the bogs of Allan plundered all the inhabitants. The regiments of Colonels Cutts and Foulkes are gone with four field pieces towards the bog of Allen. Major-General Lanier is gone with his regiment towards Lanesborough, but the bridge was broken down. General Ginckel is gone with a great body for the county of Limerick, and Wurtemburg for Kerry.

(4088.) January 10, 1690-1. London.—Newsletter. On the 3rd instant two waggons of money for the army in Ireland was carried into Chester and on the 5th was put on board the *Monmouth* yacht, which sailed that day with a fair wind, so that it is not questioned

but she is safely arrived at Dublin. From Edinburgh they write that Lord Cardross's regiment of dragoons is immediately to be broken up, as is the Lord Strathnavar's regiment of foot, and those regiments designed for Flanders having all their pay, are preparing to go on board. Colonel Cunningham is to command a regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Bunchan is to have his regiment of foot. It is generally reported that Sir John Dalrymple will be Lord Chancellor or Conjunct Secretary of State with Lord Melvain, and several other great officers are to be disposed of. His Majesty being on his journey for Holland went as far as Canterbury, but on the 8th instant stopped his journey and returned again for London. He dined at Sittingbourne and lodged that night at Sir Joseph Willi[a]mson's at Cobham, and last night about 6 o'clock safely arrived here.

(4090.) January 13, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. Dublin, January 6th, A report that Colonel Wolseley has taken Sligo. Colonel Brewer who commands the forces that marched towards Lanesborough has made himself master of the town and fort, notwithstanding the enemy to the number of 3,000 men had raised twenty trenches, which they defended one after another till they came to the town, which they were forced to abandon and retired shamefully over the Shannon, breaking down the bridge. Colonel Foulkes who commands the party that went towards the bogs of Allen, has had the like success, having driven the enemy towards the woods. This day one of our militia seized two Irishmen and found about them three letters, two of which were directed to two Colonels in King James's army, and the third to a gentleman in Athlone, upon which they were carried prisoners to the main guard; the contents of them not yet known. The Bishop of Killaloe is arrived from his house at Brudage in the county of Clare and says that that place is in great danger.

(4091.) January 13, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. Our letters from France of the 12th instant advise that the Germans have sent summonses to the D[uke] of Savoy; that the Marquis Parella had defeated a party of the French King's troops, upon which advice 4,000 men were ordered to march that way to hinder the Savoyards from making any further incursions on that side. The Bishop of Cork, Colonel Luttrell's brother, and Mr. Parcell, were arrived at Court as deputies for the Irish nation and it is said not only to solicit for immediate succours but also for another general, they being not wel satisfied with the Lord Tyrconnell. It is confirmed by all hands that the Turks are beaten out of Transylvania. Our letters from Ireland of the 6th instant say that our army under Colonel Brewer's command was marched towards Lanesborough, where the enemy had posted themselves on the passes and had raised several trenches cross the Togher on the bog, notwithstanding which our army fell upon them so furiously that they beat them back into the town, killing about 400 of them and pursuing the rest so closely, that they retired from the town in great confusion beyond the Shannon. They have demolished part of the bridge. Colonel Brewer having possession of that place put a garrison of 300 men into it, and having given orders for the repairing the bridge intends to march into Connaught. Colonel Foulkes with his party have had the like success, beating the enemy from several passes and also pursued them very briskly. Fifteen ships are ordered to sail from Dublin to Cork to take on board the prisoners of war that are there.

(4092.) Same date.—Newsletter. The K[ing] yesterday received a letter from the E[arl] of Tyrconnell that he would had gone sooner from Brest but was retarded by a violent fever, and tha

some of the ships were not so forward as expected. He assures his Majesty he will sail the first fair wind with three men-of-war and twelve transport ships laden with ammunition, &c. They work upon the fleet with great diligence, there being few of the mariners in the last summer fleet suffered to depart, and they intend to be at sea by the middle of April.

(4095.) January 15, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. His Majesty was pleased on Tuesday last to say to some persons about him that if the Dutch fleet were in such forwardness as his was, they would be so early at sea next spring as to be able to block up the French in their harbour. On Tuesday appeared before the King six "mathematicke" boys, and certain of them were pricked out to go on board the fleet. Bromley and his wife have been apprehended, and two pair of shoes found very artificially made with seemingly wooden heels but under the leather a box of iron for letters.

(4096.) January 15, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. Plymouth, the 11th instant, This day a Dutch caper brought in a French prize and a vessel from Bristol which she had taken. Orders are sent to call the first and third troops of guards from Ireland, it being said that all the four troops are designed for Flanders, except twenty out of each troop who are to be a guard to the Queen. Edinburgh, the 8th instant, Yesterday a letter from his Majesty was read in Council authorizing them to set at liberty the Earl of Seaforth upon his giving 2,000*l.* bail, and promising not to go ten miles from the city. On Tuesday Lord Preston has appointed as his counsel Sir Francis Pemberton, Sir Clieswell Lewis, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Mumpesson, and last night his Lordship was again examined before the Council at Kensington.

(4099.) January 17, 1690–1.—Newsletter.

(4100.) January 17, 1690[-1.]—Newsletter.

(4101.) January 17, 1690[-1].—Newsletter.

(4103.) January 20, 1690–1. London.—Newsletter. Yesterday arrived here two posts from Ireland with advice that the *Monmouth* yacht was arrived there with 50,000*l.* sterling for the payment of the army and that more daily was expected. Our army in the county of Limerick have demolished several strong places, the enemy not only retiring there but in the county of Kerry leaving in haste great quantities of cattle behind them, of which our men have taken such store that a good beef is sold at Mullingar for 4*s.* and 350 head of cattle were sold for 110*l.*; 100 of them were bullocks of four years old. Our army is returned again for want of forage, the country being destroyed by the enemy. In the county of Limerick several skirmishes have happened but always to the loss of the enemy, who never stand, though they are in strong places, several of which, as Ross and five fortifications they had made, were taken and demolished, most of them being killed that fled not in time to Limerick. On their return they burnt the country for twenty miles round.

(4104.) January 20, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. Yesterday Major Ashton had his trial at the Old Bailey upon the same indictment as Lord Preston. He made no exceptions to the impannel, Sir William Hodges being foreman. The witnesses were Captain Billop, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Sydney, &c. who gave evidence about the papers, Captain Billop swearing he took them out of his bosom. They were severally read and in one of them it is

advised that it will be best for the French fleet to come into our Channel and hinder the Dutch from joining us; that King James his friends are augmenting daily here; that several of the Clergy espouse his interest, and that it would be convenient to send 6,000 men into Scotland. There was also a declaration ready drawn to be published by K[ing] James at his coming hither, wherein were made large promises to preserve the Church of England and to grant a general toleration to all persuasions; that he would not intrench upon any man's liberty or property, but endeavour to get a reconciliation between the Episcopal and Kirk party in Scotland. Major Ashton owned that he was going for France, but said it was only to recover some debts and settle accounts between the late Queen and Colonel Wordin deceased, but he knew not what was in the letters, but was answered he must needs know the contents as he offered money to the Captain to fling them into the sea. In conclusion the jury brought him in guilty, and he with Lord Preston received sentence of death as in case of high treason, but Mr. Elliot's trial is deferred to be either at the King's Bench this term or at the next Sessions.

(4105.) January 20, 1690[-1].—Newsletter.

(4106.) January 22, 1690[-1].—Newsletter. Dr. Wellwood who wrote the *Observator* is made superintendent of the surgeons of the fleet, and is now busy looking after the medicaments and placing fit and able persons to officiate in that great work. One Rogers was yesterday seized by the King's messengers and carried to the gate-house, and it is said to be upon the late discovered plot. Her Majesty has been extremely solicited with petitions to reprieve Lord Preston and Mr. Ashton, but she has given them no assurance of favour, answering that it is out of her power; but her Majesty has been prevailed with to reprieve one Francis Hodges condemned the last sessions; and twenty-four maids in white were at Whitehall to beg the life of young Bindlos who lies condemned for endeavouring to cut his master's throat, but it was not granted.

(4107.) January 24, 1690[-1].—Newsletter.

(4108.) January 24, 1690[-1].—Sir G. F[letcher] to Sir D. F. The business has been very sad, though now as things bear a better face, my Lord is endeavouring to make his peace with the government which I hope he may effect, and deserve his life.

(4109.) [1691.]—Lord Preston's verses in the Tower, sent at the end of a letter to Lady [Mary] Fletcher.

"Whilst Europe is alarmed with warrs
And Rome foments the Christian jarrs,
Whilst guilty Brittaine fears her fate
And would repent her crimes too late,
Here safe in my confined retreat
I see the warres about me beat,
And envie none that dare be great;
A quiet conscience and a friend
Help me my happy hours to spend,
Let Cœlia to my cell resort
She turns my prison to a court,
Instead of guards by day and night.
Let Cœlia still be in my sight,
And then they need not fear my flight.
Could sense of servile fear prevaile
Or could my native honour faile
Such charming truth her words controule
And send me back my peace of soul."

(4110.) [January 27, 1691].—Newsletter. Lord Preston upon his petition is removed from Newgate to the Tower. He has already sent to the Secretary's office a sheet of paper of his confession close writ on all sides, and it is said he is going to write more.

(4111.) January 27, 1690[-1].—Newsletter. Copy of the Bishop of Ely's letters found upon Mr. Ashton as they were read in the Session's house.

(4112.) January 27, 1690[-1].—Newsletter.

(4113.) January 29, 1690[-1].—Newsletter.

(4114.) January 29, 1690[-1].—Newsletter. I hear that a pardon is signed for 860 prisoners who were in actual rebellion for the late Duke of Monmouth, and were sent as slaves to Barbados.

(4117.) January 31, 1690-1.—Newsletter.

(4118.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4121.) February 3, 1690[-1].—Newsletter.

(4122.) Same date.—Newsletter. Our merchants have received advice from Holland that the Dutch in the East Indies have beaten the French out of their factories and forts and seized upon all their effects, and gave leave to some French families to transport themselves to Martinique in the West Indies where some of them are arrived and brought with them a contagious distemper. These letters add that great swarms of serpents have infested some parts of Italy, and in one place four shepherds and divers sheep were killed, and that mice and other vermin increase to that degree that some fear a famine next year.

(4123.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4124.) February 5, 1690.—Proclamation by the King and Queen against William Penn and James Grahame Esq. *Copy.*

(4125.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4126.) February 7, 1690[-1].—Newsletter.

(4127.) Same date. Newsletter.—Edinburgh, January 31st. On Thursday last the Privy Council having given orders to the Lord Provost and Magistrates to cause the Ministers to have sermons as usual yesterday for the decollation of King Charles I., and the ministers refusing, the Provost for his exoneration caused the New Church to be hung with black, and declared that if the ministers would not preach according to the old custom for 30 years past, he would forbid the bells to be rung to any other sermons they would have within the city, which accordingly was done. Lord Preston is the talk of the town. It is now thought that he will be pardoned.

(4128.) Same date.—Newsletter. Yesterday, Lord Preston sent some writings to the Queen which had several names in them, and protests he could say no more, but it comes from him "by such piecemeales" that it is thought will not merit favour. This day the time expires that her Majesty gave her verbal promise to respite his execution, and she has received a letter from the King that the account which she sent him into Holland relating to Lord Preston's discovery was not satisfactory, and so left him to the law.

A great council is held this night and it is believed a final resolution will be taken about his Lordship.

(4131.) February 10, 1690[-1]. London—Newsletter. Last Saturday a messenger went to Paternoster Row and seized great quantities of Lord Melfort's rich movables which lay there, pictures, hangings, &c., to the value of 7,000*l.* On Sunday night seventeen persons attempted to rob the Navy Office, but were prevented by the coming of the watch. Several carriers about Stamford have been robbed of about 2,000*l.*

(4132.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4133.) February 12, 1690[-1].—Newsletter. Among the Earl of Melfort's goods were found letters which discover all the Jesuits estates in the country, to whom they have been conveyed, and the methods whereby they designed to settle popery in the three kingdoms.

(4134.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4135.) February 14, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. This morning a dreadful fire happened near Wapping New Stairs, it began in a bakehouse and consumed about fourteen houses. In a late Council at Whitehall it was considered and the judges opinion taken, whether to remove the Lord Preston from Newgate to the Tower, but they were negative in the point, for that he being condemned, a *habeas corpus* would not be granted nor was it practicable, since the sheriffs are charged with his execution, to take him out of their custody unless a pardon be in the case. Yesterday was a trial before the Lord Chief Justice against several vintners for selling wine contrary to the Act of Parliament, and they were fined according to the statute. Orders are sent to the deputy lieutenants of Kent to disarm all popish families and directions are sent to all seaports not to suffer any person to go beyond sea without a pass from the Secretary of State. Six persons are brought by messengers from Hull, and were examined this day.

Nigh twenty warrants were sent abroad yesterday and one Parson Wilcocks was yesterday seized in the Temple. One Webb, Close, and Browne, taken by warrant of high treason in the King's Bench Court on Thursday last, have notice to prepare for their trial.

(4136.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4137.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4138.) February 16, 1690[-1].—Newsletter.

(4140.) February 17, 1690-1.—Newsletter.

(4141.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4143.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4144.) Same date.—Newsletter. Lord Preston remains in Newgate. He has made a far larger discovery. His pardon is made out, but it will not be sealed till the King's return.

(4146.) February 21, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. Edinburgh, 14th, By a vessel that came from Holland in two days we have advice that the F[rench] designing to surprise a place in Flanders and the garrison having timely notice thereof, placed 400 men in an ambuscade to attack their rear, which was done to that effect that above 1,000 French were killed on the place, and the rest retreated in great confusion. Yesterday drums beat for men to serve in the Castle of Edinburgh under the E[arl] of Leven and this day the officers were elected. This day a proclamation was issued forth at Edinburgh about the hearth money.

(4147.) Same date—Newsletter.

(4148.) February 24, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. Plymouth, 20th instant, Their Majesties' ship the *Deptford* came yesterday into port and left the *Pembroke* at Scilly with a French privateer of 16 guns and 8 "pattereroes" which she had made prize. This day the *Bonadventure* arrived at Falmouth with a retaken prize and 8 tinners and other ships under her convoy for London. Yesterday we received seven Irish mails, the last of the 13th instant, and the most remarkable news is that 300 of our dragoons and 200 foot marched to Church Town and defeated 14 troops of the enemy's horse and 1,500 foot, killed several and burned part of the town, and returned with great booty. Another party of our army joined with some militia at Clonmel marched beyond Bilbo within 12 miles of Limerick, killed 30 of the enemy, drove the rest from their posts, and returned with 300 head of bla[ck] cattle. Captain Houghton from Mullingar joined Colonel Brewer with 150 horse and 200 foot, and relieved two frontier places with provisions, killing eight of the enemy and pursued the rest into Ballymore their head quarters, and took Captain Henry Dalton with others prisoners. Major General Kirke marched to Dumerall, killed a Rapparee officer and two others with his own hand, and took divers prisoners, among them Colonel Pursill and Captain Callahan. They write from Cork that O'Donovan had besieged Castlehaven, and it is not doubted but that the garrison will beat them back. A ship missing the buoy entering the Bar of Dublin, was cast away, and the master and mariners and all the passengers drowned, among them a minister and divers Dutch officers ladies going to their husbands. Letters from the Hague of the 28th say that in the morning the congress of the several princes met the first time, and after they had finished the preliminaries were five hours in private debate, and it is said it will be finished in five or six days, and then the King goes to Loo, and all the Princes return to their respective homes. The Earl of Devon has received a letter from Lord Mountjoy in the Bastile of Paris, giving him notice that he is ordered to prepare for death so soon as they hear of the execution of Lord Preston in England. Some days ago two of the Lord Devonshire's servants with an English merchant having the curiosity to view the States fleet, and setting down in their pocket books the number and lines, were seized for spies and kept in a dungeon ten days with bread and water, so that his Lordship was forced to come himself to Amsterdam to get them discharged. The Common Council of the City met this morning at Guildhall, where they were acquainted with her Majesty's desire, that they should advance 200,000*l.* on the late Act, which was illustrated to them by the Lord President as to what present occasion the Queen had to expedite the fleet &c. They, *nemine contradicente*, resolved to perform it and subscribed 50,000*l.* part thereof before they went out of Court, and have promised to perfect the remainder by Saturday next. A declaration is published by Lieutenant General Ginckel to offer the enemy pardon and protection on laying down their arms. One Sheldon, master shipbuilder to the King of Denmark, is come to Dublin to build men-of-war for King William's service.

(4149.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4150.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4151.) February 26, 1690[-1]. — Newsletter. On Tuesday Sir James Edwards was interred in Guildhall chapel. In my last I

told you that his Majesty was not satisfied with the Lord Preston's confession. I hear since that the Queen and Counsil have signified the same to his Lordship, of whom they expect a more satisfactory discovery, by which a pardon may ensue.

(4152.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4153.) February 28, 1690-1. Newsletter.

(4154.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4155.) Same date. London. — Newsletter. On Wednesday last Colonel Churchill arrived here from Holland and gives an account that the King designs to set forward for England, if wind and weather permits him, on the 12th of March, and all the Princes are preparing for their respective courts. We hear that great reform will be made in the officers of the fleet as soon as his Majesty comes over, as also the Commissioners of the Customs and Excise. Chatham, 27th, There are now 20 frigates riding at the Buoy of the Nore, and 20 first and second rates are fitted out here. Yesterday 150 seamen came by St. James's to proffer themselves to the Earl of Danby, to serve on board the *Suffolk*, and the Earl gave them five guineas to drink their Majesties' health. The town of Plymouth is resolved to build a new man-of-war at their own charges, and present it to the King. We have advice that two English men-of-war met with a fleet of merchantmen belonging to the French under convoy of a man-of-war eastward bound, and took several of them, and sent [them] to the Isle of Wight.

(4156.) March 3, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. Letters from Dublin of the 25th say that the Court of King's Bench have fined Sir Humphrey Jervis, a Justice of the Peace and an Alderman of the City, 300 marks, being convicted of receiving bribes to give certificates to Roman Catholics that they had taken the oaths when they had not. They add that 100 Protestants were dismissed at Limerick, and had *5l.* each given them to leave their effects behind them, and were conducted by a party to the frontiers and there robbed by a convoy and turned loose. One Kelly an Irish officer deserted the enemy and came to Dublin and give an account that Lord Tyrconnell brought but his own money with him, the French king being not willing to spare any of his unless he see a better prospect of advantage. Lieutenant General Ginckel with about 6,000 men is marching towards Sarsfield, who with a body of 6,000 were come over the Shannon and possessed himself of Ballymore a place ten miles from Mullingar and forty from Dublin, where a party of them were fortifying that place. We have this particular account of the late action in Ireland, that those commanded by Sarsfield to the number of 20,000 passed the Shannon designing to cut off our men at Mullingar, which General Ginckel having advice of, reinforced ours so as to be 12,000, and with them he and Kirke fought the Irish, having first detached Douglas and Wolseley with a party to fetch a compass and come behind upon them. The fight lasted four hours and then the Irish retreated, but rallied three times briskly, yet we still beat them and pursued them to the gates of Athlone. Douglas's party came not in soon enough except just to fall upon the rear as they passed by. We killed and took betwixt 5 and 6,000 and lost about 200. We took bag, baggage and cannon. Ginckel is wounded but not mortal. It is reported that Sarsfield is mortally wounded.

(4157.) Same date.—Newsletter. Yesterday two persons of the number of those who assailed the Earl of Danby, stood in the pillory,

but received no affront, by reason of the Press masters, who at the same time pressed sixty young fellows and carried them on board.

(4158.) Same date.—Newsletter. Letters from Ireland of the 20th and 24th past say that the enemy having in great numbers passed the Shannon with two pieces of cannon, and they give out a design to besiege Mullingar. General Ginckel and General Kirke are there with a good body of men and a deal of militia foot; they will join the other forces and form a camp of 5,000 men near Mullingar to be ready on all occasions. The enemy are fortifying the pass of Ballymore, and have 200 men daily at work on it, and have put 1,000 into the garrison. The country about Mullingar is so straitened that the horse is forced to be quartered about fourteen miles from it for convenience of forage. The enemy summoned Mayvore, but by extremity of weather were forced to retire and quitted a castle they were possessed of called Dysart about three miles from Mullingar, after they had burned and carried thence 300 barrels of corn and some butter. Some of our horse being on the way to carry provisions to Mearscourt and Mayvore, fell upon a party of the rebels dragoons, routed them, killed 70 on the place, took some prisoners and followed the rest to their works, which they would had carried if they had had any foot to assist them. The Rapparees have robbed some carriages five miles from Mullingar and took from them 200*l.* and 15 or 16 horses. Our letters from Dublin of the 26th and 29th say that the army is marched under General Ginckel to force the enemy to fight. The militia of Dublin and the adjacent counties are ordered to march to secure the frontiers. Colonel Wolseley is marching from Belturbet, as are the other officers in the north, which make some people say that there will be an engagement, which has taken place already as we are informed by one that came from Ireland since the engagement, who gives us this account, that the Irish in a body of 20,000 men fell upon the English, who were but 10,000, but our men firing briskly with their cannon, shot quite through the enemy's army at the first shot which made a great destruction and disorder amongst them; but after a sharp dispute our men put them to flight and killed and took the number of 5,000 at the least. The gentleman came away before the dispute was quite ended, so that he can give no certain account what soldiers we lost, but all consented that the Irish could lose no less than above mentioned. A French ship laden with wines and brandy bound for Limerick was forced on shore at Athlone in the county of Wexford and seized there by the Custom house officers, and the ship seized. The Lord O'Brien was cast away coming from Ireland with many other passengers coming for Chester. Several citizens in London have subscribed to the 200,000*l.* her Majesty has occasion for, and it is not questioned but there will be more subscriptions than will make up the money.

(4159.) Same date.—Sir G. F[letcher] to Sir D. F. I cannot leave London because I am "in the service of a friend that I would [set] at liberty; we attend the return of the King, which is expected with the first fayre winde."

(4160.) March 7, 1690[-1].—Newsletter.

(4161.) Same date. — Newsletter. We have an accounnt from Liverpool that a master of [a] vessel was arrived there from Dublin on Monday last who says that on the 27th we engaged the rebels who were 20,000 and we about 10 or 12,000, who after five hours hot dispute, in which the Irish rallied three times, they were broken and totally routed, losing bag and baggage, and between 5

and 6,000 killed. Scarsfield mortally wounded, as it is said. General Ginckel who commanded our men is brought to Dublin dangerously wounded. This is the account I mentioned in my last but we doubt the truth of it, because we hear of no express that is come to the Queen, nor have we any letters that mention it, and I am well assured that on Sunday morning there came one from Dublin to court who only said that they were moving one towards the others. Several messengers were said to have gone into Lincolnshire to seize some persons that had appointed a great meeting on pretence of a cock-fighting.

(4162.) March 10, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. Lord Preston has sent to the Queen a further discovery in writing. It is said he begins now to mention some considerable names, there being a list of 736 persons, Lords and Commons, who are active promoters of the said interest. It is supposed that his discoveries have disconcerted their plans.

(4163.) Same date.—Newsletter. Letters from Dublin yesterday say that they had advice from Cashel that several deserters were arrived there from Limerick, who say that the Irish there and in Connaught prefer the French King's interest before King James's. The Duke of Berwick and several other officers have left the kingdom in order to go for France. Two proclamations have been issued out, one ordering all protections except such as were granted by the Secretary of War or State, or by the Judges of the Assizes, to be void after next assizes, and that all persons having such protections, are to repair to the said sessions to have them renewed. They add that several new recruits are arrived at Dublin from the North of England. Last night the wind blowing hard, a Dutch fly boat of 300 tons that came with the fleet from "St. Hubes" was split in pieces, all her oil lost, but none of the seamen perished, but two soldiers who were endeavouring to save some of her wreck. On Saturday last a boy who calls himself Thomas Ross was committed to Newgate for dispersing two seditious pamphlets.

(4164.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4166.) March 12, 1690-1. Oxford.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. I am mightily dejected to see my allowance so much less than it was last Lent. I have never yet known what "ticking" is, but must now begin to study it.

(4167.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4170*a*.) March 14, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. Edinburgh, 7th instant, On Monday last sailed out of Leith a fleet of 39 sail on board of which were three regiments of foot, and a battalion of Douglas's regiment with recruits for Flanders. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton has lately defeated a party of the Highlanders, who were come down from the hills to levy men for King James, offering 7*d. per diem* for soldiers and officers proportionable. Yesterday were letters from Dublin of the 7th saying that the main body of the enemy continue at Ballymore. They add that the *James* galley has brought over 100,000*l.* for payment of the army. This day ten Irish troopers arrived in this city, some of whom are officers, to whom money was given. They relate that the divisions of the Irish consist of one party for setting up King James and another for setting up the F[rench] King, and they think Nugent and Darnley were clapped up for opposing the designs of Tyrconnell.

(4170B.) Same date. London.—Newsletter.] Letters from Edinburgh of the 7th instant say that many of the officers of those regiments that sailed on Monday for Flanders were left behind in order to levy and carry over more recruits into that country. They have advice from Inverness that 200 of the Highland rebels, mostly gentlemen, came down to levy men for King James, and having divided themselves into two bodies, Colonel Hamilton met and defeated one of them and killed seven and took fifteen prisoners. Letters from Stirling say that within twelve miles of that place the rebels came and spoiled the country thereabouts and took the minister out of the church as he was preaching, whom they carried away with them. Plymouth letters of the 10th say that the *Bonadventure* frigate sails convoy to five transport ships to Topsham, which are to take in forces, and from thence to convoy them to Guernsey and Jersey. The Lords of the Treasury have ordered the payment of all those seamen that were in the last summer's fleet, and the Commissioners of the Navy have fixed up a placard ordering all those concerned to repair forthwith to the Buoy at the Nore in order to be paid. Sir Cloudesley Shovell is indisposed with the gout, which is the occasion that he goes not with the squadron that sails forthwith. We hear that our men-of-war are to rendezvous at the Buoy at the Nore within fourteen days, and at Spithead in a week after, and it is said Prince George of Denmark will be made Lord High Admiral. We have advice from Inverlochy that a great difference had fallen out between Ewen Cameron of Lochard and Campbell of Lochiel touching an estate, which came to that height, that the two heads gathered together their clans and came to a battle, wherein nigh 100 men were killed.

(4172.) March 17, 1690[-1]. London.—Newsletter. Yesterday upon the Exchange by a ship from Holland we had advice that a design of betraying Mons to the French was discovered, and that the governor had hanged three burghers on the walls, and that the French upon the discovery were drawing off from before it, which we hoped will be confirmed. Mons is one of the strongest garrisons in Hainault, and is situated upon an ascent and attackable only on one side, being defended by a deep ditch and a morass, having sluices at the head for drowning the country at pleasure. The French will employ 80 cannon and 30 bombs against it but the governor hath signified he will make a vigorous resistance. On Saturday the Earls of Dorset, Monmouth, Derby, &c. arrived from Holland, but being long at sea, the siege of Mons was news to them, and if the siege continue it is said they will return to accompany the King to the raising thereof. We have an account from Holland that a French *garde du corps* pretending to be a French refugee protestant belonging to King William, was seized with divers letters of intelligence which he was carrying to the French King, upon which he was committed close prisoner. The Lord O'Brien thought to be cast away coming from Ireland, is come to town he being on board another vessel. Colonel Fitzpatrick is arrived in the Downs with a part of his regiment, but a ship having on board 200 of his men and nigh as many prisoners being wanting, he is much concerned thereat. Yesterday a highwayman being pursued by hue and cry into town and like to be taken, he shot the man dead that endeavoured to stop him, and fired at another in Drury Lane, but was so closely pursued that he was taken and committed to Newgate. Yesterday her Majesty was splendidly entertained at a dinner by the Marquis of Carmarthen at St. James's, and had the rarity or first of the season, *viz.* one dish of green peas and cauliflowers; and on Thursday her Majesty is to be entertained at the Earl of Bath's.

(4173.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4175.) March 19, 1690[-1].—Newsletter.

(4176.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4177.) March 21, 1690[-1].—Sir G. F[letcher] to Sir D. F. "I only stay here to see an end of my Lord P[reston]'s business, which depends on the King's return for the intimation of his pleasure."

(4179.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4180.) Same date. — Newsletter. The Queen in a letter by the consent of the Privy Council has signified to the King to desire him not to hazard his person in this grand juncture in Flanders. Yesterday the Queen received an express from Lieutenant General Ginckel, that a great company of the Irish now in rebellion proffer to submit themselves to the government of King William, and offering to allow two years revenue of their estates towards the discharge of the war, but the Queen will not, till she knows his Majesty's pleasure herein.

(4181.) Same date. -- Newsletter. Letters from Edinburgh of the 14th instant say that Captain James Bruce who some time since had an indictment found against him for assaulting the town guard, and upon some informality in the indictment was acquitted as to some point, has now a new indictment found against him. But the city who prosecutes them has acquitted the other officers who were in the riot, only they are obliged to appear as witnesses against the two former, who are to be brought to their trial on Monday before the Lords of the Justiciary. A proclamation was published here for the gathering of the Hearth-money and one Mr. Hugh Cragg is made deputy collector for the same under Mr. James Melvill of Castlegray, which is to be collected by the beginning of April through the whole kingdom, and is to be employed for the paying of the arrears of the army here. All the discourse here is of the design of the French landing in this kingdom. The drums have beat up these three days past for the recruits of the Lord Lisburne's regiment who have proffered 9*s*. a man down in hand to all those who shall list themselves, which has had good effect.

The Duke of Ormond has sent orders to all his troops of guards, to have themselves in readiness at an hour's warning to embark for Flanders, it being resolved that they shall be transported thither if his Majesty makes any stay. The resolution being taken to fill up the vacant Bishoprics so soon as his Majesty shall arrive, several eminent divines are busy in making friends, and it is said the Bishop of London will be made Archbishop of Canterbury.

(4182*a*.) March 24, 1691. London. — Newsletter. This day the Elector of Bavaria, the Duke of Zell, and several other princes accompany his Majesty into the field as volunteers, for whose success and preservation let all good christians pray. Dublin, March the 15th, We are advised by several Protestants as well as deserters lately come from Limerick that there are great discontents and distractions among the Irish, occasioned by the ill condition of their officers, which they find every day growing upon them. They have no expectation of any succours from France, and make no preparation for taking the field. The small sum of money Tyrconnell brought over with him, is wholly employed upon the fortifications.

They have spent all their stores, and the garrison at Limerick live now upon what has been laid up this season. Tyrconnell and Sarsfield do very much disagree, and the latter was sent for several times by Tyrconnell but would not come to him. Our parties now of late have cut off many of the Rapparees towards Longford. Lieutenant Colonel Foley Purcell killed this last week 60 and took 30 prisoners, and about Kilkenny and the barony of Edough a much greater number have had the same fate.

(4182B.) March 26, 1691.—Newsletter. Dublin, 17th inst., One Allan deposes that they have repaired the Irish town in Limerick, and such protestants as were not able to work on the fortifications were forthwith killed, and not suffered to be buried without great sums. He adds that there are 14,000 Fr[ench] and Irish in the town, who receive their pay in wine, brandy, salt, and tobacco, which they sell to the country people for meat, that wheat sells at 25*s.* per bushel and malt at 15*s.*, and that their army in Connaught were 25,000 with arms and the rest with clubs and skewes. He confirms the report of divisions amongst themselves, and that Sarsfield refuses to obey Tyrconnell's orders, and it is believed he will come over to the English. The citizens have lately paid into the Exchequer 50,000 guineas at 22*s.* each.

(4183.) March 28, 1691.—Newsletter.

(4184.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4185.) Same date. London.—Newsletter. Dublin, 21st, The Lords Justices and General Officers are greatly concerned at the murders of Colonel Foulkes's men; in order to the discovery, the suspected families in divers parishes were this week brought here and examined. The women and children are cleared but the men detained, though neither proof or confession can be got from or against them. Yesterday one against whom was strong presumption of guilt being ordered to be hanged in the Castle yard would not confess the fact, but being sworn to secrecy he confessed only that he helped to make the graves the eight soldiers were buried in, and we have advice of more murders in the country so that unless these in custody confess we expect more will be hanged who live where the corpses are found, according to the methods of the Lord General Cromwell [in] the late war, who having his soldiers murdered, and not being able to find the murderers, ordered that in whatever parish the corpse were found the Popish priest there should have so many days to find the murderers, if not was hanged himself, which made our men safe.

"One Mackquore who is head of the Conought Crates" this week brought hundreds of families, cattle, and stock, to Mullingar where they rendered themselves to their Majesties protection and were received at the same time when Lord Dillon and others were brought prisoners there.

(4186.) Same date. Oxford.—Dr. Mill to Sir D. F. I would by all means have you subscribe to the *Athenæ* and *Fasti Oxonienses*. The author is I believe one of the best local antiquaries in Europe, and there will be a world of curious remarks and observations in the work. I wish my Lord Bishop of Carlisle would subscribe for a copy. If you please to mention the thing to him I believe he will.

(4189.) March 31, 1691.—Newsletter.

(4190.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4191.) Same date. London.—Newsletter. Edinburgh, 24th, Sir Thomas Livingston who commands the forces in this kingdom has prayed the Council to hasten the pay, clothes, and ammunition for the soldiers, that they may rendesvous and early take the field to dispose the men as occasion offers; on which their Lordships have given orders therein, and Sir Thomas has ordered all the forces except those in garrison to draw toward Stirling. "About 700 Highland rebels under Canon were at Glenmore designeing a descent neare Colraine on the lands of Sir George Monroe or Monroe of Fowls; on which the Laird Balnagoe's men and the country were conveening as secretlie as could be, designeing to send one partie round the hills to fall in the rear while another meets them in the front." At Kinross in Fife has been a skirmish between Sir William Bruce and other Heritors of the Episcopal clergy and a Presbyterian minister and his party on the latter's approach to preach in that Church, which the first forced away. Yesterday came from Holland our merchant ships with a Dutch man-of-war. On Sunday Sir John Drummond of Machony was taken in his chamber, being disaffected to the government and in the late rebellion here. Dublin, March 25th, The Rapparees are strong and numerous, and scarce a day passes that we do not hear of murders done by them. Our forces kill and hang them. This day were four hanged for the murders of Colonel Foulkes's men, and to-morrow two more will be hanged, also Captain Bagot for a spy. It is found that, by the confederacy with those in whose houses our men were quartered, the Rapparees destroyed many hundreds, and chiefly in such whose landlords procured their protection from the government, and when missing it was given out they were run from their colours when in truth they were accessory to the murder and hid their arms, and it is believed that in this manner 4,000 men and arms have been lost. One Hugh Thomas who lived sometime in Dublin has deserted the Irish army and says, that they have between 40 and 50,000 men of which 25,000 are well armed, among them are 5,000 horse and dragoons, but they want all sort of clothes, yet have store of corn and salt beef in their magazines and nowhere else, so that if we attack them, all that are not in the army, must starve this campaign. He further says they intend a defensive war, and have clothed 2,000 of their men with the clothes of ours whom they secretly murdered, and stole from our quarters as many horse and arms as will furnish two regiments, and that our counsels are too soon and public among them.

On Saturday night some bailiffs forcing into the chamber of Symond Foukes Esq. of Fullers Rents to take him in execution, he shot a follower in the belly, of which he died, but another run him into the breast a wound which is thought mortal; he is sent to Newgate. It is said he had contracted with Serjeant Thaplam for his place and was to enter as this day. He is a master of the *Custos Brevium* office at Grays Inn.

(4192.) April 2, 1691. London.—Newsletter. An eminent officer who was in the last Irish war tells me that Cromwell on his march found twelve soldiers buried in a bog with their throats cut. Upon which he made the army halt, and sent parties of horse to the adjacent villages to bring in all the men they could find, but they pleaded ignorance though it was apparent the murders had not been long committed nor the corpse far brought. So he caused thirty-six to be hanged in twelve places, and ordered that none on pain of death cut them down, and for every soldier after murdered he would instead of three hang six, if the inhabitants did not produce the murderers.

(4193.) Same date. London. — Newsletter. On Tuesday last a person in blue with a sash about him all dirty, rode through the city, and as he rode by the Exchange pulling off his hat said 'God bless King William who has raised the siege of Mons,' and that he was going express to the Queen; which matter afterwards proving to be false, he was seized and carried before a magistrate, who committed him to prison, he refusing to declare who set him on work. On Monday night twelve highwaymen were seized in Holborn and committed to Newgate. I hear that the Council have sent to the College of Physicians to recommend to the Queen some of the most able for the use of the fleet. I am credibly informed that some of the public notaries about the Exchange have got 100*l.* by making policies and bonds of assurances of 6*d.* in the pound, out of those that have made wagers of Mons being taken.

(4194.) Same date. London.—Newsletter. The Insurers of this city run high with their policies about the siege of Mons, they continuing to give 80*l.* to receive 100*l.* if the same be in the French King's possession by the end of this month, and a great many well-wishers to the government have laid wagers that it will be taken by the 15th instant. The gentleman who gave 300 guineas to receive one a day while Mons was in the confederates hands has on the contrary laid 1,000*l.* that Mons will be taken, which if it be, he wins near 700*l.* abating the 300 guineas he gave, but if it be not taken, then he hath nigh 400*l.* per annum for his 1,000*l.* A sham person in habit of an officer on Tuesday evening rode with a post boy before him crying 'God bless King William and Queen Mary, the siege of Mons is raised,' but no such person coming to Whitehall, the same is looked on as an artifice to encourage wagering.

(4196.) April 4, 1691.—Newsletter. Edinburgh, March 28th, Our letters of the 21st from Elgin say that the Earl of Dunfermline and Colonel Cannon with a small party came down upon "James of Cockstounes" lands in the shire of Moray on the south side of the river Spey, where missing him they carried off all the cattle and sheep they could get. On his lands also plundered the houses "and then in great disorder retreated to the hills, for the country being loyal and alarmed, were meeting to oppose them, but they being in the nature of the foreign banditti are uncertain to be found and so swift in their depredations that they have done the villanies before it is known where. This gentleman James was from the beginning in the rebellion with the Viscount of Dundee, but his Lordship being killed and his party beat at the battle of Killiecrankie, he was one of the first that deserted and accepted their Majesties pardon, for which they would have taken him. At Inverlochy five Highland rebels are seized, it appearing they are spies, but gave out and talked of their loyalty to the government, and for a long time as cattle changers have furnished the garrison with oxen, sheep, &c., for which they constantly received money, though they are now discovered to be rebels and spies and robbers, the cattle sold the garrison being alway a part of such as they and their accomplices fetched out of the Lowlands. Just now we have two Irish mails of the 28th and 31st past, which bring account that Mark Bagot Esq. mentioned in the *Gazette* to be taken at Dublin, is tried as a spy and condemned, but execution respited. He was Serjeant at Arms in Dublin to the late King, and since the battle at the Boyne. been nine times in Dublin. When taken he was coming direct from Limerick into Dublin led by a man, and he pretended to be ill with the

toothache. He has made so large a confession that his irons are taken off, and the Lords Justices ordered him a new suit of clothes. These letters relate many advantages against the Rapparees, many killed, many taken, and since the 22nd three of them have been hanged at Cork, one a woman, for dispersing Tyrconnell's new declaration, at Mullingar two, at Clonmel thirteen, at Youghal two, at Castle Dermot five, at Cappoquin seven; and the heads of Billy Neale a notorious rogue and three more have been brought to Dublin. Also just now are letters from Deal that Sir Ra[lph] Delaval with the squadron under his command are gone to cruize before Ostend, and that there is come into the Downs the *Bonadventure* with five transport ships from Guernsey and Jersey for Ostend, on board whom is the regiment of the Earl of Bath.

(4197*a*.) April 4, 1691.—Newsletter.

(4197*b*.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4199.) April 7, 1691.—Newsletter.

(4200.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4201.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4203.) April 9, 1691.—Newsletter.

(4204.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4205.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4206.) April 11, 1691.—Newsletter.

(4207.) Same date. — Newsletter. When the fire broke out at Whitehall, the Queen went to the Cockpit, thence on foot through the park to Arlington House where she remained until the fire was mastered, and then about eight in the morning returned to Whitehall and went to bed.

(4208.) Same date. — Newsletter. On Thursday between eight and nine at night, a fire broke out in the uppermost part of that which was the Duchess of Portsmouth's lodgings at Whitehall, which before it could be extinguished, consumed that and all the pile of buildings fronting the Privy Garden, stretching itself to the water-side almost to the Privy Stairs, and burnt the lodgings of the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Portland, Devon, Monmouth, Overkirke and others, occasioned, as it is generally reported, by the carelessness of a woman servant, who burning a single candle off from a parcel, it enkindled the wicks of the others to that degree that it set fire to the apartment. The sentinel gave an alarm by firing his musket, which being heard by the guard, they came to extinguish it, shutting all the gates leading thereto. Her Majesty was just at supper, and went forthwith with the Princess on foot to Arlington House. Near St. James's Park a great many buildings were blown up, Captain Sylver the engineer expending several barrels of powder therein, and divers persons were killed and hurt. A bar of iron flew and snapped asunder a musket on a sentinel's shoulder and killed a man behind him. We hear that some persons were yesterday taken into custody for speaking reflectively in relation to the said fire. Yesterday an Armenian who walked about the town and craved the charity of well disposed Christians, was taken into custody of a messenger, being found to be a spy, and being searched, great quantity of gold was found concealed about him. This afternoon two proclamations were published, one for banishing Papists ten miles from

London and tendering the oaths to all disaffected persons as the Act enjoins, the other for observing a monthly fast, to commence from Wednesday the 29th instant and so every third Wednesday in the month so long as the war continues.

(4209.) April 14, 1691.—Newsletter.

(4210.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4211.) Same date.—Newsletter.

(4214.) May 2, 1691.—Sir George F[letcher] to Sir D. F. Lord Preston is reprieved. We hope for a pardon in good time.

(4216.) May 8, 1691.—The names and abodes of all those who neglected to appear at Rydal to subscribe the Declaration ordered by the Statute of 1 William and Mary. Total number 66.

(4217.) May 9, 1691.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to Sir D. F. Enclosing an Order in Council.

(4219.) May 19, 1691. — Sir D. F. to Sir William Rawlinson. I having 'nine hopeful sons,' it would be unreasonable of me if I were not grateful to any generous persons who should get me any preferment for them. *Copy.*

(4222.) June 20, 1691.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. I have received the first volume of the *Fasti Oxonienses*, for which I paid 15*s.* 5*d.* on subscription, and 10*s.* on delivery. The Statutes allow one to be absent two terms after the Degree is taken. As for tutors they never trouble themselves with one after he is three years standing, except we may call it trouble to receive "tutoridge." I should therefore wish to winter at Rydal.

(4224.) [June 30, 1691.]—Newsletter. Our letters from Plymouth say that the French fleet consisting of 115 sail and 15 Galleys was seen off Torbay on Tuesday last, the galleys at an anchor in the bay and the men-of-war under sail. The militia are drawn to the water side to hinder them from landing, being 10,000 strong. We have had a report here that they are gone from our coast but our letters from Weymouth yesterday say that they were at anchor in Torbay. Yesterday arrived letters from Dublin of the 19th which say that Lieutenant General Douglas was come before Athlone and possessed himself of a part of it which the Irish had quitted, from which he sent summons to the governor, one Gray, near 80 years of age requiring him to surrender the place, who returned answer that he had been made governor by Tyrconnell and would never surrender but to the hands of his own King. Our letters from Edinburgh say that General Mackay has dismissed above 200 baggage horses from Inverlochy. The rebel Highlanders on their return met them, stripped the men, seized their horses, and took their baggage. It is said that my Lord Torrington is to be tried by a court martial, but how it will go with him it is not known.

(4230.) July 23, 1691.—Newsletter.

(4231.) Same date.—Newsletter. Mails from Ireland of the 14th, 16th, and 18th instant say that several ships with arms, ammunition and provision for the army came to Dublin the 13th, and that a 1,000 of the militia of that city, 7,000 of the militia from the north, 7,000 from other parts of Ireland with 10 field pieces and 2 mortars were ordered to be

encamped within six miles of Dublin till further order. They confirm the defeat of the Irish army, in which action there were killed of our party two Colonels, four Majors, twelve Captains, nine Lieutenants, twelve Ensigns, and five Colonels wounded, three Lieutenant-Colonels, three Majors, twenty-three Captains, thirty-three Lieutenants, twenty-four Ensigns, besides many common soldiers. The enemy's loss of officers was very great. We have also taken eleven Standards, thirty-one Colours, and one kettle-drum. Since this brave action Portumna has surrendered on terms, the garrison to march out with their arms. We have also possession of Banagher, Roscrea and Eyrecourt. These letters add that the main body of our army was at the 17th instant at Loughrea about fourteen miles from Galway to which place they intended to march the next day. We have no account of any party of the foot got together, but the Irish horse that escaped are got into the county Clare amongst the mountains, there is no mention made at all of St. Ruth nor Sarsfield. 30,000 guineas was sent from Dublin to the army on the 15th, and the next day the *Monmouth* yacht arrived there with 50,000*l.* more for the same use. On the 17th the Lords Justiciary or criminal court sat at Edinburgh, before whom one Seaton was arraigned for robbing the packet and though plain demonstration was made that he had been an actor therein, yet the audience not being positive it amounted only to circumstances and could not reach his life.

(4234.) August 1, 1691. London.—Newsletter. Our Scotch letters of the 25th say that they have a report that the French have a design to land some men, ammunition, and clothes by some vessels got out of Dunkirk, but as yet hear nothing of them nor are they in any fears, the forces being ready at a call. The Earl of Buchan, the Viscount of "Fendraught," and Sir John Drummond are actually sent prisoners to Stirling from Edinburgh and Sir Peter Frazer of "Doors" is removed from the common gaol to the Castle, and one Dr. Browne hath obtained licence from the Council to print a book concerning fevers, containing what he practices in the cure of them, contrary to all other method yet practised. The 23rd was seized one Mr. Blaire, a Popish priest, and about him letters of correspondence with their Majesties enemies. He has twice escaped out of prison, and not only strangely disguised himself but changed his name. On the 25th in the morning was found in a draw well in the Canongate in Edinburgh one Mr. Braclay an abdicated Episcopal Minister in his night-gown, drowned. He had the night before 50 guineas, some silver and a watch, and designed for England the day he was found. How he came by his death is upon inquiry. The Irish colours and standards continue exposed in St. James's Park and it is observable that in the colours some have this motto, *Un Dieu, un Roi, une foi*, and in some of the standards the motto of the Emperor Constantine, *In hoc signo* ✝ *vinces*.

Mr. Dade and Mr. Dupuy, two French merchants are still in custody, but have given 20,000*l.* security each not to make an escape, since which, in company of a messenger, they have the favour to go upon any lawful occasion out of doors. The others against whom warrants are out, do yet abscond, but one Mr. Dinish is to be tried at Newcastle next assizes for the same crimes and it is thought will suffer, the indictment being for high treason, and I am told there is full proof.

One night this week we had very much lightning, and in such an unusual manner as caused thousands to observe it, there appearing flashes of fire moving with violence in opposition to one another, also of strange and extraordinary thunder and hail. But the apparition seen at Harberton near Totnes in Devonshire occasions much discourse, and

the more for three Justices of peace have taken the affidavits of several sober credible people who saw it, and all their relations concur—

"That on Munday the 6th of July about 5 in the afternon being at hay harvest they saw severall companys of unarmed men cloathed all in white, march in ranks and order in the meadows and cross over a high-way over hedges and marched on until out of sight and wer above a thousand in number and that it." *The rest is wanting.*

(4266.) December 31, 1691.—Sir G. Fletcher to SirD. F.

(4271.) January 16, 1691[-2].—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. I am sorry to find that your son is 24 years of age for none are admitted as volunteers in the navy above 18, nor of that age unless prepared by the Theory, the exact establishment being 16. It would be an advantage if your son who is a minister comes to Town and becomes known to some of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. If he is forward and fit for the world it will not be difficult to serve him, but they have few livings in the far north.

(4282.) March 6, 1691[-2].—George Fleming to Sir D. F. I and my brother have arrived in Oxford after a very hard journey. Where the snow was up to the horses bellies the travelling was not so bad as where there was no snow, then we had hard tugging. At Wakefield and Northampton the soldiers were very well off for quarters. Here we have marching through the town the regiment which was Colonel Kirke's. It is the most shattered one that ever I saw.

(4289.) March 28, 1692.—Sir D. F. to Sir Christopher Musgrave. There is much ague about. I find *carduus benedictus* possets, which bring on much sweating, the best remedy.

(4294.) [April, 1692.]—A list of distances and carriers charges from Kendal to London and 33 other towns. The general charge is three half pence a mile per pack.

(4296.) April 5, 1692.—Another similar list as agreed upon by the Justices of the Peace at Kendal Sessions.

(4297.) April 10, 1692. Kendal.—Joseph Simpson to Sir D. F. Highly approves of the proposed constitution for the Kendal Society for the promotion of morality &c.

(4301.) [April, 1692.]—The rules of the Kendal Society. The first is that the members set a good example themselves. 2. That they will abstain from drunkenness, lewdness, profane swearing, neglect of the Lord's Day, and strive to practice and promote the contrary virtues, &c.

(4312.) May 11, 1692. Lowther.—Sir John Lowther to Sir D. F. I have this moment received two orders of Council, one for the ordering a company of the militia into Carlisle to strengthen that garrison, which I shall forthwith obey by directing the Colonel's company in thither, as one trusty and contiguous. The other order is for disarming all Papists and disaffected persons. Now considering that this desires secrecy, speed, prudent management, and a general concurrence, and that it should be done in all places at once, I have thought it most desirable to desire a meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants at Penrith on Saturday next for the better execution of that affair, and for the good government of this country upon any extraordinary accident, supposing that the Parliament may require my attendance. I have not mentioned this to any other, because I would not have it take air.

4314.) May 13, 1692.—Muster roll of Sir D. F.'s company of militia.

(4315.) May 14, 1692.—Sir John Lowther and others to the High Constable of Lonsdale Ward. Calling upon certain persons to appear at the Round Table on May 20, to answer to all interrogatories then put to them. *Seals.*

(4317.) Same date.—The Same to the Same. A warrant ordering search to be made for arms and ammunition in the possession of certain persons.

(4318.) May 18, 1692. Kendal.—Joseph Simpson to Sir D. F. The order for doubling the watch shall be duly obeyed.

(4320.) May 20, 1692.—Sir John Lowther, Sir Daniel Fleming, and Edward Musgrave, to the High Sheriff of Westmoreland. Warrant for the arrest of those who refused to appear at the Round Table, viz. Hugh James of Levens, Timothy Bankes of Crooklands, Thomas Shepherd of Sisergh, Henry Guy of Waterbrook, Richard Pinder of Kendal, Sir Thomas Graham of Kendal, Robert Stephenson of Dodding Green, William Thornborough, Anthony Borwick, Mr. Shatford of Kendal, Mr. Kilner, late of London, Thomas Pickering. *Three seals.*

(4323.) May 21 [16]92.—List of those whose horses, above the value of 5*l.*, are to be seized. Sir Christopher Philipson. Sir Thomas Graham. Mr. Pinder. Thomas Shepherd junior. Mr. Wytham. Mr. George Leyburne. Thomas Pickering. Anthony Barwicke. Hugh James. Timothy Bankes. Henry Guy. Robert Stephenson. Mr. Shadford. Mr. Thornborough.

(4327.) May 23, 1692.—Sir D. F. to the Mayor of Kendal. Those summoned appeared at the Round Table excepting our Barony gentlemen. Warrants of good behaviour are out against most of them. Their nonappearance and flight, as reported, into another county, will induce some to think them more guilty than perhaps they are. *Copy.*

(4330.) May 25, 1692.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. With the good news I doubt not you have received from other hands, I send you an Order of Council received this day, by which you will perceive that it is absolutely necessary that we do something as to the horses. Pray draw out proper warrants. I think Mr. Denton and Mr. Barwis proper persons to be employed in Cumberland.

(4334.) [May] 1692.—An account of all the militia, horse and foot, of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

(4343.) May 28, 1692.—M. Lady Grymes to Sir D. F. I am the cause that Sir Thomas Grimes absented himself. If he had appeared and had refused the oath and been imprisoned, it would have been the death of us both. I desire you will give us a pass into Gloucestershire where we are going to stay with Sir William Compton.

(4344.) May 28, 1692.—Sir D. F. to [Lady Grymes]. None of those who appeared were committed. Those of them who refused the oath were fined moderately according to the Act of Parliament. Many of the warrants issued against the defaulters of the Barony are still in my hands, the persons having come and entered into recognizances. I am keeping back warrants expecting that the rest will come in shortly. Sir Thomas Grymes need not fear anything worse than a fine of 40*s.* for a first offence, and then he will have three months time for consideration before a second tender can be made to him. I cannot grant a pass while this warrant is unsatisfied.

(4348.) June 2, 1692.—Muster-Roll of Captain Dyke's company of the militia.

(4356.) June 10, 1692. Oxford.—G. Fleming to Sir D. F. The second part of Wood's *Fasti* is now coming forth. I would send you another piece along with it if I thought you have it not already seeing it is here in so great request. Its title is *Memoirs of what passed in Christendom from* 1672 *to* 1679, written by Sir William Temple to his son. Mr. Cradock, Fellow of Magdalen College, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, and sometime Proctor of the University, has got by stealth, or, as some will have it, run away with, a daughter of one Squire Nurse, a great fortune.

(4458.) June 14, 1692.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. I wish I could send as good news from land as from sea, but there is no likelihood that Namur can be relieved. I hope that the French ships at St. Malo are in danger, both from the badness of the port, and from the attempts that we shall make upon them.

(4464.) July 5, 1692.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. I intend to give the living of Distington to the master of St. Bees School, so that the school endowments may be used to provide more masters.

(4466.) July 11, 1692. Levens.—William Grahame to Sir D. F. Pleading for gentle measures with those who decline the oath from conscientious reasons but intend to live peaceably. He thinks it especially hard that the oath should be tendered to the deprived clergy, seeing that they have already lost their preferments by refusing them.

(4473.) July 20, 1692. Oxford.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. This morning came to Oxford Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, so that I am not able to send it you. Here a scholar was condemned and hanged for stealing.

(4480.) July 29, 1692.—Edward Wilson to Sir D. F. I have dined with Mr. Graham; there was with him Colonel Slingsby, both of whom were named in the proclamation. Mr. Fargus Graham was also there on his way to join Lord Preston next day.

(4482.) August 7, 1692. Tunbridge.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. I am staying here while recovering from my fever. The Justices of Cumberland have anticipated that which will be given in charge by the Judges at the Assizes.

(4483.) August 8, 1692. Oxford.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. I have exhibited a pedigree showing my relationship with the founder of Lincoln College, to the Master of Lincoln College, but was informed by him that this gave me no claim, the statutes having been drawn up subsequent to the founder's death by one Rotherham who had given the greatest privileges to the town of Rotherham.

(4494.) September 14, 1692. New Inn, Bath.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. The Prince and Princess of Denmark are here, and an extraordinary crowd of people which makes everything very dear, especially lodgings, for which I am to pay 9*s*. a week, though in an inn. I am drinking the water, and shall go into the Bath on Friday. There has been an earthquake here.

(4496.) September 21, 1692. Oxford.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. Gloucester Hall is now in rebuilding and will be endowed. Dr. Woodruf of Christ Church is to be the governor of it.

(4498.) October 1, 1692. London.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. I left Bath on Wednesday morning, expecting to take four days in

riding to London, but the ways proved so extraordinarily good on account of the dry weather, that I arrived yesterday night.

(4532.) December 10, 1692.—Sir D. F. to his son, William Fleming. We have daily reports of farmers breaking, of rents decreasing; many are afraid they cannot pay even the taxes. *Draft.*

(4538.) January 14, 1692–3. King's Bench Office.—Peter Stepkin to Edward Wilson, near Heversham. I have been appointed with others to find out what moneys were levied on dissenters during the last two reigns, and not paid into the Exchequer. I understand that you have received much of this money. If you please to pay the same into the Exchequer we will see that you get your quietus.

(4542.) January 19, 1692[–3].—Edward Wilson to Peter Stepkin. Informing him that he has paid in all the money raised upon dissenters on conventicles. *Copy.*

(4549.) January 24, 1692–3.—Christopher Philipson to Sir D. F. Your son can have an ensign's commission on raising 20 men, who will receive pay from the day of their "listing, or if you will have a more fine word now in use, entertainement in the King's service." The commission is in Colonel Stanley's regiment which is going to Flanders.

(4556.) February 4, 1692[–3]. Oxford.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. Queen's College is very full and it will be very difficult to get my brother Roger a chamber. "I could have wished him here a week since, for then he would have avoided the fiers which the foundation men are so afraid of."

(4568.) February 15 [16]92[–3].—A list of 21 men enlisted by Michael Fleming as volunteers for Colonel James Stanley's regiment of foot.

(4578.) March 5, 1692–3. Warrington.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. On his march to London. The roads are almost impassable from snow.

(4590.) March 21, 1692–3.—London. The Same to the Same. I have just arrived in London, and can only get the promise of the first vacancy. I am told I must bear the expense of his men until they are delivered in Flanders, but I have declined and threatened to join another regiment.

(4602*a*.) Barometrical observations from November 1689 to April 1693.

(4613.) April 11, 1693.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to [Sir D. F.] Enclosing two orders—one for seizing horses, the other for a return of those Deputy Lieutenants who refuse to act.

(5825.) April 12, 1693.—Sir D. F. to his son, William [Fleming]. I hope you will perfect the cure of your leg at the Bath, and also "the cure of your itch of rambling, talking and scribbleing imprudently and undutifully." *Copy.*

(4625.) April 20, 1693.—Sir D. F. to [Sir John Lowther of Lowther]. An account shall be rendered of all horses declared forfeited. No Deputy Lieutenants decline to act. Our militia has never been mustered while Lord Preston was Lord Lieutenant. The Train-bands were exercised in 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692. *Copy.*

(4631.) May 17, 1693. Bath.—Sir G. Fletcher to Sir D. F. I find things much changed here. The drinking of the waters is now in as much request as the bathing. I have used it in both ways.

(4632.) May 24, 1693. Degam.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. I have written from Ostend April 19, and from Williamstadt in Zealand, where we first landed, on April 12. I entered into pay on April 24 and receive weekly 11 guilders 15 stivers, each guilder is 20*d.*, each stiver is 1*d.* Prices are very reasonable, beef 6*d.* a pound, mutton 7*d.*, beer 2*d.* a quart. I am Ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel Rue, but I am doing Lieutenant's duty as well, the Colonel not having a Lieutenant. The Colonel put me into that company as a kindness. I marched from Ostend on May 3rd and came to the camp half a league from Ghent on the 5th, where there are about 15,000 men. On May 12th two battalions of the English guards and my regiment marched to the King's camp at Degam within a league of Brussels and arrived there on the 15th. Here there are 28,000 foot. I expect every hour to march to Anderlay to join the horse. The whole army will be 50,000 men, which is more than the last campaign. We expect fighting. The camp is much pleasanter than I had expected "for sartenly there is nothing more plesent then a campe." I and my countrymen are all very well.

(4634*a*.) June 3, 1693. Park Camp.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. On May 26th we marched from Degam to this camp where there are 50 or 60,000 men. General Fleming lies within two hours of us with 27,000. Two French trumpeters came in today, we are very anxious to learn the cause, but cannot. June 5.—At 12 o'clock at night. A party of horse has brought in forty French and a captain. They say their army is marching towards us. We all have orders to be ready. The King marched out with the horse but met only about 6,000 of the enemy who had come to cut off our foragers. They retired without fighting.

(4641.) June 14, 1693.—Sir J. Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. I entirely discredit the report of a French landing in the West of Scotland. The news from all quarters is very good, and from "Scotland where the danger seemed greatest the Parliament unanimouslie have increased their forces, and what is much more than that, have put such a power into the hands of the government against the enemies of it, that I think there must be great supinenesse in the Councill if they do not render them incapable of doing any great matter to the disturbing the public peace." There is no certainty in the world, especially in war, but I think that we have not much more to fear than the French King, and less than any other state now in war with him.

(4642.) July 22, 1693. Malines.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. I have been all this time at Soule Loo where they were all employed fortifying the town. We expect to be besieged every day. The 17th or 18th the French appeared in sight of our camp. We were immediately drawn out in line of battle. We were all the night employed in planting our cannon, and by four o'clock in the morning they began to play, and about eight we engaged with the small shot. It held till about five in the afternoon, when the Dutch horse gave way and we were forced to retreat. We hope to be able to attack in a very short time.

(4644.) July 30, 1693. Camp at Epigam.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. I am extremely anxious for home letters. I cannot pretend to give so exact an account of the engagement as you will have seen in the public prints. About three in the afternoon of the 18th we received advice that the French army was marching towards us, and that they were 90,000. Whereon the whole army was ordered to arms, and

marched in two lines, consisting of about 48,000, advancing about 300 paces from our camp to a rising ground. We saw the French marching down into the valley in two lines. Then we began to form our line of battle, and the night approaching we planted our cannon and threw up some breast words. The French were also employed in the same way, and Boufflers (Dufflues) joined them that night with 30,000 men. As soon as day did appear the French began to advance, and the cannon to play on each side between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, and betwixt 7 and 8 the small shot. The French made their first attack upon the right where they were bravely repulsed, where they lost the Duke of Berwick. Then they made an attack on the left where they met with the same success, and at the same time made an attack on the centre, where the royal battery was, and our regiment lay there to defend it. As soon as they came within small shot of our canon we poured it in upon them so fast that they were forced to retreat, though all the time they played upon us from two batteries to dismount our canon. We had a Captain and an Ensign killed with canon balls. They being repulsed seven times then made a furious attack with their whole force upon the right, where they were repulsed three or four times. But they being above treble our numbers forced ours to give way, whereupon ours with three more English regiments were ordered to go down to relieve those that were engaged. But as soon as we came there the Dutch horse which should have been upon our flanks ran away. Thereupon we received orders to retreat and bring up the rear, which we did in very good order. We have lost some of our canon but they are not considerable. The King charged at the head of both horse and foot several times, and exposed his own person to as much danger as any on the field. There was one bullet that went through his periwig, and another through his sash. There are above 14,000 of the French killed, and 10,000 wounded, and we took 22 horse standards, and 44 foot standards, with several prisoners. We have killed and wounded about 6,000. One Captain Lowther a relation of Sir John Lowther of Lowther is killed. I have lost my cloak and some linen. We hope to be within this week 80 or 90,000 men, and to give them another battle this campaign. Our countrymen are well except Taylor of Furness Fell who was wounded in the eye with a bullet. He will be none the worse. I have a promise of the first Lieutenant's commission vacant. I hope Mrs. Barnes has heard of her son who left the camp at Park for Cambridge. He was so extravagant and careless of his horse that his captain discharged him. He came to me almost naked and starving. I fitted him out at a cost of *5l.*

(4681.) November 29, 1693. Dendermonde.—The Same to the Same. I find that the delay in the receipt of my letters at home was common to all letters written immediately after the battle. All were stopped in Holland except a packet of the King's.

(4698.) February 14, [16]93[–4]. Dendermonde. — The Same to the Same. I am very well satisfied with my condition. I want money to buy a horse for the campaign. The frost is very hard. We daily expect to hear of movements among the French. Every day we have several hundred men employed in keeping the moat open. I have been to Rotterdam, Hague, Brill, and Helvoetsluys.

(5818.) January 19, 1693–4.—Sir D. F. to Sir John Lowther of Lowther. My son Michael is very well at Dendermond in Flanders, and hopes to be advanced, considering the many vacancies there, and here in England. He has been an ensign a year and has behaved himself well in the battle of Landen and elsewhere in Flanders. *Copy.*

(5820.) March 2, 1693[–4].—Sir D. F. to his son Michael [Fleming]. Your brother James is lately gone to Oxford. *Copy.*

(4710.) March 14, 1693–4. Oxford.—Henry Brougham to Sir D. F. The book called the "*Genuine Remains of the late Bishop of Lincoln*" was published by one Sir Peter Pell a mercenary scribbler that has made it his business of late to rake into the ashes of the dead. He was an acquaintance of the Bishop and had flattered him into an opinion of being his great friend, though I could never learn either by my own knowledge whilst I lived with the Bishop, or by any inquiry I could make, that he had ever done him any service, further than to oblige him sometimes with a letter of news or occurrences from London. If he ever laid other obligations upon him I am sure he has cancelled them all by this poor collection he has published of the Bishop's remains, wherein it is plain he has had no regard to friendship or to the honour of the Bishop's memory, but only to the lucre of a few guineas which he had for the copy. He has scraped together good and bad, old and new, genuine and adulterate, only to swell the bulk and price of the book. A considerable part of it was printed before, and added only for the booksellers' and printers' profit, as particularly the preface to *The Gunpowder Treason*, the *Discourse against Baxter*, the two *Metaphysical Exercitations*, &c., which make near a third part of the book. The two former are reprinted almost word for word and are the Bishop's work. The *Exercitations* are translations from Latin to no advantage to the learned. The *State of Questions* at page 568 &c. were such as the Bishop wrote for common and ordinary use in the Chapel, and no more intended for the press than every word he spoke in common discourse. Besides there are but few of them left behind him, and those not judiciously chosen. The *Directions to a Young Divine* were written thirty or forty years ago, and it may be well presumed the late Bishop would never have allowed it to appear so lame and imperfect. The *Syllabus Quæstionum* and what follows under the title of *Directions*, does not one word of it belong to the author's copy. The compilers could not have passed a greater reflection on the learned prelate's judgment. The *Syllabus of Socinian Questions* was probably written for his own private use. He was always a professed enemy of that sect. The Bishop was pleased to leave his own manuscripts to my brother chaplain and myself, but at the same time signifying his pleasure not to have them printed. Were we willing to violate his injunctions it would be no hard matter to make the learned Dr. Barlow as voluminous as most of the Schoolmen.

(4711.) March $\frac{14}{24}$, 1693–4. Dendermonde.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. I beg you to send me some money for "if one can but appear handsome in the camp it goes a great way in his preferment." The Lieutenant-Colonel has asked for me to be his Lieutenant, but I hope to get into the grenadiers which is a more honourable post.

(4733.) July 24, 1694.—The Same to the Same. The camp at Mount St. Anderay. Announcing that he has got his Lieutenancy.

(4736.) August 2, 1694.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. Has resigned his Lieutenancy to Lord Carlisle.

(4740.) October $\frac{14}{24}$, 1694. Dendermond.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. My Colonel has chosen me as one of the officers to return home for recruiting.

(4756.) November $\frac{20}{30}$, 1694. Brill.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. Is detained by contrary winds.

(4757.) December 4, 1694. London.—The Same to the Same.

(4767.) [January 1695.]—Address to the King from the county of Westmoreland.

(4768.) January 27, 1694.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to Sir D. F. I enclose the Address. It began with the Lords and Commons on the sad occasion of the Queen's death, and is now grown so common that everyone strives to be foremost. This zeal has made the Justices of Cumberland do it with such haste that they have left out my Lord Carlisle, by which means we have the advantage of his company with us.

(4769.) January 29, 1694–5. Oxford.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. Here is a book written by Mr. Locke which makes a great noise, called *Two Treatises of Government*, price 3*s.* 6*d.* This Locke was expelled Christ Church College for his Presb. Principals, and was Chaplain to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

(5842.) February 8, [16]94[–5].—Sir D. F. to his son, George [Fleming]. I hope the money I send you will enable you to take your degree of Master of Arts. I also send money for the use of my sons Roger and James. If you think it best for Roger to come home with this bearer, I would have him do it, since he neglects his study so much. In his absence I hope your brother James will not ruin himself. Your brother Michael has been here since a little before Christmas. He is very much improved, stammering little, neither swearing nor taking any tobacco, and very free from drinking, which are very great accomplishments in a camp as well as a college. Make what haste you can in your degree and academical studies, not knowing how soon you may be called from the University by my death or some preferment.

(5844.) Same date.—Sir D. F. to his son, James [Fleming]. Be studious civil and provident, for I have something else to do with my money than to spend it idly in ale and tobacco. Send me a list of all Roger's and your books and have a care of all such things as he shall leave with you. *Copy.*

(4778.) March 2, 1694–5. London.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. I have got back to London from the north with my recruits, a fine set of men, whom I hope to get on board on Monday. Here are great preparations for the Queen's interment, and all are in deep mourning except rank Jacobites.

(4785.) March 19, 1694–5. London.—The Same to the Same. I have sent off my 24 men. I have been to Oxford. Captain Doster has had a very ill misfortune. Last week as he was going for the Tower to his regiment he met with four highwaymen, who stripped him of all his gold, viz. 35*l.*, his two horses, his mail, and the very wig off his head. He pleaded very hard so they gave him back 5*l.* to take him to town.

(4797.) April 2, 1695. London. — The Same to the Same. Announcing that he is still detained in London by contrary winds, and sending a list of his recruits.

(4798.) April 11, 1695. London.—The Same to the Same. I hope to be in Holland by the end of the week. The mob has been very unruly these two last nights. The first, they released several prisoners and recruits out of the Marshalsea in Holborn, and burnt all the Marshal's household goods, which were of considerable value. Last night they released some more out of the Marshal's in Drury Lane, and would have done more if they had not been stopped by the horse and dragoons. They threaten more damage.

(4805.) April 26, 1695. Williamstadt.—The Same to the Same. We march this day to Dendermond. No news.

(4812.) May 17, 1695. Coniston.—Colonel William Fleming to ——. Sending a statement of the various commissions which he has held.

(4820.) June 23, 1695. Ghent.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. Yesterday our regiment left the camp and marched from this town towards Namur. I have been made Captain-Lieutenant.

(5870.) June 26, [16]95.—Sir D. F. to his cousin [Edward ?] Wilson. My son George was on the 26th of March last collated by the Bishop of Carlisle to the Vicarage of Aspatria. *Copy.*

(4822.) July $\frac{1}{11}$, 1695.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. The siege of Namur. We have arrived after a 7 days march. The town is closely blockaded. We are making our batteries. This night some of our canon came up, and we expect the rest to-morrow. We are to have 120 battering pieces, the smallest carrying 24 pounds, and 80 mortars. Boufflers is in the town with 16,000 men, and they have made several new fortifications since they took it. I believe we shall begin to make our attack in 3 or 4 days, and we do not question but we shall take it with the loss of few men.

(4833.) July 18, 1695. Camp at Namur.—Colonel James Stanley to Thomas Preston, at Holker. You will have heard of our first attack in which we beat the French pretty handsomely. Since then we have only brought our trenches nearer the enemy every night with very little loss, till yesterday about four in the afternoon we attacked the counterscarp of the town, where we made a lodgment as we designed. The French defended it pretty obstinately, so that we have about 400 men killed and wounded, one of which was Captain Fleming, but I hope he will be well in a little time. I believe we shall storm the town in three or four days' time, if the French will stand it, which I believe the Marshal de Boufflers will do for his own honour, so that I believe it will be a very smart business. About half-an-hour after we attacked yesterday, the Elector of Bavaria began his upon a cloister, which he very easily gained, for the enemy was employed altogether about us. It was necessary for him to attack that post before he could ascend the hill that goes up to the Castle, which he intends to attack himself. There was nobody of note killed in this last attack. One Godfery of the Bank was peeping yesterday at the action and was killed dead on the place by a cannon-ball near the King.

(4834.) July 25, 1695. Namur.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. Several attacks have been made with inferior numbers. I need not mention the bravery of the English, for the mails will have given us our due. Yesterday we had a suspension of arms for 24 hours and they are about surrendering the town. Boufflers is either dead or mortally wounded. I was wounded by a musket ball in the left shoulder in the second attack. This morning the shoulder has been cut open, which has given me great ease. I am under a very good surgeon, and expect to be well very soon.

(5895.) July 26, 1695.—Sir D. F. to his son, Michael [Fleming]. I am glad to hear your Colonel has made you Captain Lieutenant. Upon your late attack of the two forts near Namur we heard that your Colonel and most of his regiment were cut off but your letter to William has re-assured us. I am glad to hear the English behaved so gallantly

and that Hudson stuck so closely to you in the day of danger. You are likely to have more of these sharp bouts. *Copy.*

(4834*a*.) August 3 [1695? Oxford].—James Fleming to Roger Fleming. Great water-works are making here for the good of the city. Pipes are and must be laid all over Oxford. They are working to draw the water from Friar Bacon's Study, which must furnish all the pipes, a work worth any man's observation.

(4835.) August 8, 1695. Namur.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. Most of our countrymen have behaved very well. Two are dead. Two have deserted to the French, viz. George Noble and William Wilson. I hope to be on duty in a week. Only three English regiments and ours are left here to assist the Bavarians to take the Castle. We have drawn our trenches so near the Hornet work, William fort, and the Devil's fort, that we hope in three or four days to cut off their communications from the Castle, and force them to surrender. I do not question we shall be masters of the Castle in twelve days.

(4839.) September 14, 1695.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. I fear that the clergy of Carlisle will support Mr. Musgrave rather than my son at the election. I hope that you and the Bishop will use your influence to set this right.

(4844.) September 15, 1695.—Sir John Lowther [of Lowther] to Sir D. F. The election has, as expected, stirred Colonel Graham and the others of his persuasion as in a matter of great moment to them. I am not troubled at that, but am at hearing from so many that you assist them. This I cannot believe. Nevertheless considering that many now look upon this as a national question, and seeing that Sir Christopher has openly applied himself to the Non-juring party, and they with equal heat support him, I must write and ask for authority to contradict the stories that are going about, which are directly contrary to that which I believe to be the fact. As to myself the reports that I will recommend Mr. Wharton, or that my opposition to Sir Christopher is a personal matter are altogether false.

(4846.) September 17, 1695. — William Nicolson, Archdeacon of Carlisle, to Sir D. F. I enclose the Bishop's letter addressed to the Clergy. I am much troubled at the differences between my two great neighbours. An eminent Doctor of our University writes that they hear we tire of Sir Christopher Musgrave, and he adds if neither of your counties "think fit to chuse him there's scarce a county in England besides but will. I am sure the University will envy that place where he shall be chosen." You see that even your lay prophets are nowhere so much without honour as in their own country. Suffer us not, "for I must think the matter rests chiefly in your hands," to become the scandal of the whole kingdom.

(4847.) [September, 1695.—William Nicholson] to ——. Enclosing the Bishop's circular to the clergy. He is confident they wish to keep their two present worthy representatives, Sir John Lowther and Sir Christopher Musgrave, and urges them to support them among their parishioners.

(4848.) September 17, 1695. The Camp at St. Quintin's Caneck.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. My regiment will winter again at Dendermonde. My Colonel wishes me to come home with him.

(4852.) September 22, 1695. Oxford.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. Here has been the greatest canvassing for the new Mayor that has been perhaps in the memory of man, the candidates' purses bleeding as freely, as they call it here, as ever those who stood as burgesses for Clitheroe possibly could. But what makes this office so courted now, a place formerly rather avoided than desired, is the stroke it gives in the election of burgesses, for whichever of the opposite parties proved more numerous in freemen in the election of the Mayor, in all probability would be like in choosing new parliament men. The Earl of Abingdon and my Lord Wharton are the chief of each party, and the Earl carried the former as it is also supposed he will the latter. Sir William Trumball it is said will stand for the University.

(4854.) September 25, 1695.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. Telling him that as he has promised to come over and try to make an accommodation he must come at once, as he must declare with whom he stands by Saturday next.

(4856.) October 6, 1695.—G. Fleming to Sir D. F. I am extremely anxious to go as chaplain on the East India fleet. The stipend is small, only 40*l.*, but there are many advantages. The last brought home 3,000*l.*, and at the last Act was made a Doctor; his name is Evans. I should expect to be absent two years. I desire also that you would assist me with a sum of money to engage in trade, which is allowed.

(4857.) October 8, 1695.—H. Brougham to Sir D. F. I think it my duty to express myself plainly about the most unaccountable project of George Fleming. Besides danger to life and health, there is neither interest, improvement or reputation to be got by it.

(4858.) October 10, 1695.—G. Fleming to Sir D. F. Asking pardon for his last letter which was a mistake.

(4860.) October 18, 1695.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. I would have rather stood with Sir Christopher Musgrave than with any other gentleman in the kingdom, but my proposals have been rejected. I incline to name Sir Richard Sandford, to whom youth alone can be objected.

(4861.) October 19, 1695.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. Appealing to him if he has not gone even too far in seeking to effect an accommodation, and stating that he is especially offended that a minor is put forward against him.

(4863.) October 23, 1695.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. I am much disturbed at hearing that you disapprove of the junction of Sir Richard Sandford with myself. I have acted with the utmost sincerity and openness towards you. I trust that our friendship may not be affected if we cannot agree about the election.

(4866.) October 26, 1695. Oxford.—James Fleming to Sir D. F. The most remarkable thing in the University has been the canvassing for Parliament men.

(4867*a*.) [1690, February.]—The particulars of the terms upon which Sir John Lowther and Sir Christopher Musgrave agree to sit together as members for Westmoreland. *Copy.*

(4870.) December 6, 1695. Lancaster.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. Asking for money for his recruiting service.

(4872.) December 12, 1695. London.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. I have bought Coke's *History*. It costs 8 or 9 shillings. I think little of it. It is full of tedious reflections of his own.

(4874.) December 18, 1695. Kendal.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. I hear that some of my recruits are deserting, so must give up some proposed visits and return to my men and march them to Lancaster.

(4879.) January 11, 1695[-6].—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. I do not write oftener because the public prints give all news as well as I can. We are "under great difficulty about the coyn, sometymes too hasty sometymes too slow, but our great happiness is the people complain less then we do, and beare our delay to a wonder, which is the best proof of the people's affection to the government, though the poor suffer most by the stop to mony."

(4880.) January 19, 1695–6. Oxford.—G. Fleming to Sir D. F. You have heard of Anthony Wood's death I suppose, and of his leaving the third volume of his *Athenæ Oxonienses* in the hands of one Mr. Tanner, who printed a little book called *Notitia Monastica*. Among others who were created Doctors of Law when the King was here, were the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Denbigh, and Sir Godfrey Kneller.

(4883.) January 26, 1695–6. London.—Joseph Milner to Sir D. F. At present there is such a distraction about money that there is no meddling with it, for all people avoid receiving any, there is so much difficulty init, and the price of gold so uncertain that one is in danger of losing by it. The best way, my master thinks, will be to send money in specie by the carrier, and to let it be as broad as may be. Guineas pass yet at 30*s*., but as soon as new money comes out most are of opinion they will fall. The Coinage Act and the New Rules came out yesterday. Unclipt money is to be struck through with a solid punch, and so pass current as formerly.

(5885.) February 6, [16]95[-6].—Sir D. F. to his son George [Fleming]. Just now I am told that my Lord Bishop expects you to be at Aspatria before Easter next. *Copy*.

(4896.) February 8, 1695–6. London.—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. We are labouring hard upon our Coin Bills but meet with great difficulties to make them answer the necessities of the Government, and of the people. There will be a mint at York and Exeter, but how they will be employed as yet appears not, but we hope that plate will come in as well as clipped money to keep them at work. Sir John [Lowther] of Whitehaven has laid down his employment.

(4898.) February 21, 1695[-6]. Oxford.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. I am sorry to hear that the silver is so bad in the country that you do not think it worth sending any.

(4902.) February 25, 1695–6. Ouseley Bridge.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. The guinea now passes for only 22*s*.

(4903.) February 25, 1695[-6].—The Earl of Carlisle to Sir D. F. You will have heard of the late horrid conspiracy and of the design of the French to land King James. It is not yet known if they will carry out their design and land or where. Therefore by the King's direction I am desired to have the two counties in readiness, and two companies are to be ready at an hour's notice to march into Carlisle to secure that garrison. "Since I writ this, which is what I received by word of mouth

from the King, the inclosed was sent to me from the Council, you wil find by it that you are not only ordered to have the Militia in readyness, but you are also directed to secure the horses, armes, and persons, of all you judg disaffected to the Government, but you must take particular care to observe the directions of the letter in the takeing up of either men or horses. I think it wil be convenient to secure the Borders by seizeing some of the disaffected there, as one Brackenhill, and Petherehill, and what others you shal think fit. Young Appelby is another that should be taken into custody. You must be careful to leive no armes or horses that may be serviceable to them upon such an occasion as this in any Roman Catholicks' hands and you wil also be careful to return theme their horses againe when this matter is over. I have writ to Mr. Andrew Hudleston, Mr. Dalston, and Mr. Patrickson, to desire them to be active in this concern, and I think it would be convenient for you to meet at Penrith, or some other place, as soon as you can possiblely to consult together how to put the King's orders with the most expedition into execution. As for the disaffected persons of your side of the country you know them best." *Seal of arms.*

(4905). February 28, 1695-6.—Sir D. F. to the High Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and others. A warrant for the arrest of certain persons who are riding about the two counties armed, and are supposed to intend for Lancashire.

(4900.) March 1, 1695[-6]. Kendal.—H. Brownsword to Sir D. F. "This morning at 4 of the clock Mr. Huddlestone of Hutton John with his two sons, with several of our town, to the number of 20 went well armed to Leighton in pursuit of Mr. Oldfield and the other gentlemen who came from Workinton, with designe to seize them, their armes, and horses. They met with the partyes who produced a pass under Secretary Trumball's hand, upon which they left their enterprise and made a safe retreat."

(4910.) March 2, 1695-6.—Sir D. F. to the Mayor of Kendal. Directing him to keep watch and ward, and have the train bands in readiness.

(4912.) March 3, 1695[-6]. London.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. I have been a longer time than usual on the journey to London on account of "the consternation they were in at every place by the discovery of so extraordinary a plot, which was near effecting. A great many people are daly clapt up. Two or three Lords went to the Tower this morning." There was a great debate to day about the Bill in behalf of the Quakers, but it was carried for them by a good many voices.

(4914.) March 4, 1695[-6].—The Earl of Carlisle to Sir D. F. The King is informed, but we hope it may be a mistake, that 6,000 French are sailed for Scotland. Secure all persons likely to cause disturbance, and call upon the garrison if there is any resistance. If the French land in the North, I shall immediately come down.

(4913.) March 5, 1695[-6].—The Deputy Lieutenants at Penrith to the Earl of Carlisle. Informing him that they have issued orders in accordance with his instructions.

(4921.) March 5, 1695[-6].—Sir D. F. to the Earl of Carlisle. Reporting at length the proceedings in the case of Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Middleton. Their pass authorised them to travel from Workington to London in charge of a large sum of money. *Copy.*

(4922.) March 5, 1695[-6]. Oxford.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. The news here is about the non-subscribing members. Mr. Tanner's book is only about the founders of the Religious Houses without any remarks upon their lives. The Papists of this county are now most of them brought here to Oxford, and the Train-bands have received orders to be ready upon the least notice.

(4924.) March 9; 1695[-6].—The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Carlisle. Calling for a report of the number of Papists, and of those of them who are absent from their homes, and of the number of horses and arms seized. *Copy.*

(4928.) March 12, 1695[-6]. London.—The Earl of Carlisle to Sir D. F. Desires information that he may answer the last.

(4932.) March 17, 1695[-6].—The Same to the Same. I find that you have not arrested any persons except those named in my letter. I think that this is not a sufficient execution of the Council's order. The principal Papists have been secured in all parts of England under that order, and the same ought to be done in our country.

(4934.) March 17,1695[-6]. Penrith.—Hugh Simpson to Sir D. F. I have not met with any arms or horses I could seize under the warrant. Most of the gentlemen whose houses I searched were not to be found, but I did not inquire how long they had been absent. I did not do so because I had had no such particular commands from the Deputy Lieutenants before.

(4935*a*.) March 19, 1695[-6].—Sir D. F. to the Earl of Carlisle. Sending a report. The Papists are so few and inconsiderable, and also the Non-jurors, in Westmoreland, that they are not dangerous. Moreover the mob is so averse to them and to Popery that there would be twenty to one against them. *Copy.*

(4935*b*.) March 21, 1695-6.—A particular account of the Papists and reputed Papists within the County of Westmoreland according to the late orders of the Lords of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and of the Lord Lieutenant of the said county.

Sir Thomas Grymes, Knight and Baronet, and his lady with their servants, are, and have been above a year, lodgers in Kendal. He is ancient, goes very seldom out of the house, and has no arms or horses.

Sir Thomas Strickland of Sisergh, Knight, his lady and children, did *Anno Domini* 1688 or soon after, go into France as it is said with his Majesty's licence, where he died as it is reported, and not any of the rest of them have since been in this county. The estate is farmed to Protestants.

Anthony Ducket, Esquire, aged and infirm, often laid up with the gout, has not any arms, or horses above the value of 5*l*. a piece to be sold.

Thomas Brathwaite, Esquire, his wife and children, have above five years last past lived in the City of York, and his estate in this county has ever since been farmed to Protestant tenants.

George Leyburne, Esquire, and his family, are now and have lived for divers years in this county, he is very infirm with the gout, and goes seldom abroad. He has no arms, nor horses above the value abovesaid.

Mr. Marmaduke Tunstal his son-in-law, has lived since his marriage with Mr. Leyburne. He has not any arms, or horses above the value abovesaid.

Doctor Marmaduke Witham, his wife and servants have lived for divers years in the county of York.

Robert Stephenson never acted in any public employment but followed his husbandry, and has not any arms, or horses above the value abovesaid.

The rest of the Papists and reputed Papists in this county, are few and very inconsiderable for qualities, estates, or interest.

(4938.) March 24, 1695[-6]. London.—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. I have no private news more than that in the public prints. The plot is unravelling. Now is the time to show our zeal for our religion. The Association is I suppose with you by this time and will have quick dispatch.

(4946.) March 28, 1696.—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. Yesterday the Earl of Carlisle shewed me your letter, which he said was not fit to be delivered to the Council, it being an excuse for the liberty of the Papists and their want of arms and horses &c. This being so different from the proceedings of other parts he will expect another return, and said he would write to you this night. Though it hath pleased God to preserve the King's life, yet it is thought we are not yet free from trouble.

(4948.) March 30, 1696. Ashby.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. My brother James writes that a relation of ours, though we have not seen him, was last week committed as concerned in the plot to Reading gaol under the name of Birkett, a Kendalian, which he denies but says his name is William Herbert Collingwood. The Corporation of Appleby has signed the Association *verbatim*. The Bishop has drawn up an address to be circulated through the diocese, differing in nothing from that of the House of Commons but in the omission of the word "revenge."

(4949.) April 2, 1696.—The Earl of Carlisle to Andrew Huddleston. I find that no Roman Catholics have been arrested in this county though you have received several orders of Council. I desire you to attend to this.

(4951.) April 3, 1696.—Sir D. F. to Sir G. Fletcher. I have done my duty to the best of my ability and will continue to do so. I do not hear that many Papists are arrested in Lancashire and that is a more likely county than ours. *Copy.*

(4959.) April 6, 1696.—Sir D. F. to the Earl of Carlisle. Reporting at length the arrest of a stranger. *Copy.*

(4961.) April 8, 1696. Kendal.—Sir Christopher Philipson to Sir D. F. An earnest request that he will write to Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Hasell, and Mr. Hutton, and persuade them to accept his parole to appear when called upon, for detention at Carlisle will, as he knows, be ruin to him.

(4964.) April 10, 1696.—George Leyburne to Sir D. F. I earnestly request that I and my family may not be sent to gaol. We have had sad experience of it already. I am infirm and cannot travel. No one can have given any information against any of us. If it must be, at least let us be sent to a gaol in our own country.

(4965.) April 10, 1696.—Sir D. F. to [George Leyburne?]. I gave such a report already to the Earl of Carlisle as would, I hoped, have prevented your arrest.

(4967.) April 10, 1696.—Andrew Huddleston to Sir D. F. I have been attending to the orders received. Mr. Simpson reports that Mr. Porter of Weary Hall has fled. Mr. Leyborne, senior, is too infirm to move. Mr. Brathwaite has been summoned to London. The rest have promised to meet me to-day in Carlisle.

(4671.) April 14, 1696. London.—Sir John Lowther of Lowther to Sir D. F. It is reported that many disaffected persons have taken refuge in the Barony and about Kirby Lonsdale. I beg you will see to it.

(4982.) May 13, 1696.—Sir D. F. to Viscount Lonsdale, at Lowther. I am glad that you have at last accepted further honours from the King. In consequence of your letter, I visited various places but cannot find any confirmation of the stories mentioned by you. I am surprised and annoyed to hear that my son wishes to succeed you as member for the County.

(4983.) May 14, 1696.—Viscount Lonsdale to Sir D. F. Thanking him for his letter and approving of his son's candidature.

(4985.) May 19, 1696.—The Same to the Same. Enclosing an Order of Council for a return of all who refuse the Oath, Protestants and Roman Catholics.

(4986.) May 20, 1696.—Sir D. F. to Viscount Lonsdale. All our Assessors have taken the Oaths except some Quakers, who were rejected by the Commissioners. *Copy.*

(4988.) May 25, 1696.—W. Fleming to Sir D. F. Announcing his intention to stand for Westmoreland.

(6029.) May 30, [16]96.—Sir D. F. to his son, George [Fleming]. I have written to the Bishop of Carlisle to desire him to give you leave to continue at Oxford another year, hoping that in that time you will so study Divinity as to be able to serve your cure yourself. Your brother Daniel will do what he can for you, but it is somewhat hard for me to get you a good living and also to get you in the mind to enjoy it. Since you doat on antiquities, let me recommend you the study of a little volume of John Edmunds called *An Enquiry into some remarkable texts of Holy Scripture.* Other antiquities should be studied only as recreations. *Copy.*

(4991.) June 6, 1696.—Sir John Lowther of Stockbridge to Sir D. F. I wish to know the state of things in the country. What quantity of broad money is stirring—what gold if it freely comes abroad or is hoarded—if the clipped money is most paid away, or if any quantity is still remaining—how is trade at Kendal, and the fairs, for if the drovers and the southern customers do not supply you I doubt the new money will get slowly into the country. In the south most of the clipped money is come in by paying the four quarters tax at once. What your practice has been I know not. I do not much believe in the exportation of guineas which is talked about, though it is said some have been seized at Gravesend, and at Whitehaven going to Ireland where they pass for 26*s.*

(4995.) June 9, 1696. Kendal.—Alan Chambre to Sir D. F. This day being for the Excise the Collector refused most of the money offered him because it was not new milled, punched, nor punchable according to law. Thereupon a great many of the rabble being alo

house keepers, half drunk, went to the mayor and demanded of him how they were to get bread if their money could not pass. He gave them good words and said that he and I had resolved to accept all money not clipped within the innermost ring, in our dealings, and hoped that others would do the like. There were not satisfied but rambled about the town making a great noise. As they were far too strong for the civil power, we gave them some drink and they promised not to molest the town to night but will have a frolic in the country. We can do nothing but give them good words or there will be bloodshed.

(4996.) June 10, 1696.—Viscount Lonsdale to Sir D. F. The Militia are to be held ready to march to Kendal if necessary.

(4997.) June 10, 1696.—W. Brownsword to Sir D. F. The Kendal rioters sallied out this morning for subsistence and plunder to Sisergh, Levens, Dallam Tower, &c. A watch of 48 well armed men is to be set to night consisting of an alderman and 15 selected men in each street. "Being now 7 at night, they are not yet returned."

(4999.) June 10, 1696.—Viscount Lonsdale and others to the Chief Constable of Westmoreland. The Militia to assemble at Roundthwaite.

(5000.) June 11, 1696.—W. Brownsword to Sir D. F. Within an hour of the dispatch of my last, the mob assaulted the town guard bloodily. Mr. Recorder who came in to appease them was knocked down at first but clearing himself a little he made an excellent defence, and after an hour they began to give way. The guards arrested twenty. We shall keep fifty men under arms until the Militia come. We are in a very distracted and frightful position. They threaten to beset Lowther and Rydal.

(5001.) June 15, 1696.—An account of the riot. The Militia came in on Friday and marched the prisoners to Appleby.

(5008.) June 15, 1696.—Sir D. F. to [Sir John ?] Lowther. I never knew this country in a worse condition, occasioned chiefly by the coin. The poor have scarcely any money, and prices are high.

(6002.) August 28, [16]96.—Sir D. F. to his son, Michael [Fleming]. I have received yours of the 19th July from the camp at "Philford." All here are well. Your brother Henry is now a Doctor of Divinity, having been lately at Oxford where he took that degree. *Copy.*

(5058.) Nov. 13, 1696.—Viscount Lonsdale to Sir D. F. I could not refuse to vote for your son. There is no opposition.

(5059.) Nov. 14, 1696.—Sir George F[letcher] to Sir D. F. You will see by our votes that we have kept pretty closely to business. We have settled the estate of the war, there being no talk of peace, and have the coin now under our hands. Sir John Fenwick was before us yesterday but not being prepared, had time allowed him till Monday. They talk of Parker and some others having come over, search has been made but they have not been found.

(5060.) Nov. 24, 1696.—The Same to the Same. The uncertain steps we take in Parliament makes me not write so often as I would, but this day our Bill for settling the defects of the coin passed our house, though much opposed. To-morrow Sir John Fenwick's Bill has its reading which is much opposed by the same people, but I hope we shall

make people afraid to commit treason. We have this day in a Committee of the whole House resolved to make good the defects of the Parliamentary body.

(6047.) November 30, 1696.—Sir D. F. to Sir C. M[usgrave]. My son William's friends have elected him a Parliament man for this county, much against my will, feeling that it will not be for his real advantage; for when young men's heads are filled too full of public politics, it often prejudices their own private concerns. *Copy.*

(5061.) December 5, 1696.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. I have arrived in London after a most extraordinary ill journey, and was yesterday introduced to the House of Commons.

(5062.) December 12, 1696.—The Same to the Same. I have persuaded a member to withdraw his proposal to tax malt, but could not stop a much worse proposal, viz. a tax on live cattle and those killed in private families. It would probably have passed if another proposal had not been made to raise all the money in the year. It is called a capitation. It held all the day yesterday and to day, to model it into practice, and this night we came to the vote, not one dissenting, that towards carrying on the war a duty be laid upon all persons' real and personal estates, stock on land and in trade, and their incomes by office, trade, profession, &c. It is hoped this will bring a speedy peace. It is said that yesterday the King named Lord Pembroke, Lord Villiers, and Sir Joseph Williamson, his plenipotentiaries.

(5063.) December 14, 1696.—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. Your son attends with great diligence and will make as good use of his time as any can. We have under our hands a proposal called a Capitation. What will become of it God knows; I am not fond of it.

(5066.) December 19, 1696.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. The House has been debating the Capitation bill these eight days, which I think will be an ill way of raising money for our country.

(5068.) December 29, 1696.—The Same to the Same. I think badly of the Capitation bill especially if the King names commissioners as was the first day consented by Sir Edward Seymour, Sir C[hristopher] M[usgrave], and that party. But it is now so generally disliked that I and some others hope all or some part of it may be thrown out. It was proposed by Sir John Parsons and approved by Sir Edmund Seymour and Sir C[hristopher] M[usgrave], and all that party, and it was at first proposed so very plausibly that most people liked it, but now the case is so much altered that if that party would consent to other ways of raising money I believe the most of the House would.

(5070A.) January 2, 1696–7.—Henry Fleming to Sir D. F. I have heard from my brother William that the Bill for regulating elections has passed their House, which is very disagreeable to the King, and some say he will refuse it again, though not near so severe as the last. Merchants worth 5,000*l.* being admitted, and the next immediate heirs to 500*l.* a year.

(5072.) January 5, 1696[-7]. London.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. "Every morning this week and more have been spent in modaling the Cappitation Bill, which is soe ill that I hope it will be thrown out. I have set several against it that were once for it, and I think its fate now depends upon one man who I staggered this morning. The way proposed to charge stock on land, in trade, and money, is very

hard, and so difficult that the two last have holden yesterday and to-day without any great prograce."

(5075.) January 12, 1696[-7]. Speaker's Chamber.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. Yesterday the Capitation Bill was read in the Committee but adjourned till Thursday because of the King's coming to pass the Bill against Sir J[ohn] F[enwick] &c., though we did sit yesternight, that is a great many of us, till after 12 at night. Last Wednesday night a Lord, who is extraordinary kind to me, went with me to Kensington, and carried me into the King's chamber, and (gave) his Majesty such a character of me as that he called me to him, and when I was going to kneel down, the King bid me not give myself that trouble, and gave me his hand to kiss without my kneeling, a favour not usual. After I had kissed his hand, he asked me how long I had been in town, and when I had given him an account he said he was very glad to see me. I stayed with him till he went to supper, attended him there, and returned with him to his chamber, till he was undressed to go to bed. Then my kind friend and I came away.

(5076.) January 19, 1696[-7].—The Same to the Same. Concerning the Capitation Bill.

(5078.) January 21, 1696[-7].—The Same to the Same. Though I wrote to you the last post, yet a thing having this day happened that may make much noise, I think myself obliged to give you the true state of it. There is a Bill depending in our House for prohibiting the wearing of East India silks, which should have been read yesterday, but the House being engaged in the Capitation Bill it was put off till Monday week, too long a day if all our House were hearty for it, but many are not. This long delay occasioned the weavers' wives, to the number of 4 or 5,000, and great many joining with them, to come in a tumultuous manner to the House of Commons to desire the passing of the said Bill. They came down a little before 11 o'clock. I think I was one of the first that met them, for being coming down out of the Speaker's chamber to go into the lobby to take my votes, I met them on the stairs, and asking the occasion of their coming in such a manner, and they hastening forwards, I called to Mr. Francis Massam, who was coming behind me, to shut the door, which he did. Three got by me, and two by him, but the rest I stopped and satisfied to return. So we stopped their passage that way, and locked the lowest door. But they being got into the lobby pressed so hard to go into the House that they had much ado to keep them out; the doors were forced to be locked up. The City members sent out to them, the sheriffs of London and Middlesex were sent for, and some votes made. In truth those members that had been against the Bill were in great fear, but those that were for it might pass and repass at pleasure. About 5 o'clock one that had been a solicitor for the Bill got them to go back, and we are now at quiet. They were pressing at the doors of the House of Lords, but what they have done as yet I know not. Whether they will go home, or to the East India House, or visit us again I know not, but we that were for the Bill are under no apprehension of harm, for they would make a lane when any they knew to be their friends passed, as are most of the northern men except Sir C[hristopher Musgrave] who yet seems to be against the Bill.

(5081.) January 26, 1696[-7].—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. This day the Capitation Bill passed our House, but not without opposition. It is a very smart Bill. In it is a clause to oblige every

person to receive hammered money at 5*s*. 2*d*. an ounce which is a good tender in law. The King's taxes are at 5*s*. 8*d*. I wish our session were near a conclusion.

(5082.) January 26, 1696[-7].—William Fleming to Sir D. F. The Capitation Bill is passed. It is passed with power to the King to name Commissioners which I fear will be ill for the north. Sir C. M[usgrave] at first consented to that and divided for it with his party last Saturday, else I believe it had been thrown out. There was a clause proposed to day that the Excise men should not be Commissioners, but we lost it. I fear posterity will have no reason to thank the promoters of this Bill, the middle of England men being all for having the rates of the north raised. I shall do all I can to get the same commissions appointed that were last year, but what success I shall have I know not. It is now about 8 o'clock, and I have not yet dined. Lord Lonsdale has been dangerously ill, but is in a hopeful way of recovery.

(5083.) January 30, 1696[-7].—The Same to the Same. Lord Lonsdale sends by me an order about raising seamen. He is moving the Lords of the Treasury to appoint the same Commissioners as last year.

(5084.) February 2, 1696[-7].—The Same to the Same. I got a good many members to join with me in opposing these three proposals about the Commissioners. 1, that they should be the Excisemen, 2, strangers, 3, some of the men of the country with salaries for raising the assessment. I have sent in a list of 20 names.

(5087.) February 7, 1696[-7].—The Same to the Same. It has now been decided that there shall be only two Commissioners for every ward with salary. I was sent for very late to make a new list, and had named you and my uncle Wilson, but both had been objected to "you for not being friendly to the government as appeared by your opposing my election." I allowed the objection to Mr. Wilson to stand without protest, but argued that the opposition to myself was personal not political, and so far prevailed that your name will be submitted to the King.

(5090.) February 10, 1696-7.—Viscount Lonsdale to Sir D. F. I am very hopeful that peace will make the raising of seamen unnecessary, but the way to have peace is to provide for war.

(5092.) February 13, 1696[-7].—William Fleming to Sir D. F. The proposal for two commissioners to each ward emanated from "a great man." There has been much difference of opinion among the Lords, some being for a strict, some for a moderate execution of the Act. It is now proposed to go back to the list of 20, but you are objected to, it is said, as "being so entirely governed by Sir C[hristopher] M[usgrave] as to be hard upon your own son for being against his election, and after that publickly to oppose his being elected," so you were struck out. I wrote to Lord Lonsdale but he answers that he does not know who the objector is, but had spoken on your behalf. I myself, in spite of warning not to meddle called upon the head of the Treasury, but had failed. A manifesto of King James has just come out that makes great noise. An answer has been published, but a letter is expected in a few days.

(5094.) February 16, 1696[-7].—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. Explaining that he and others, whose names had been presented as Commissioners, had not been accepted because they were or were thought likely to be party men.

(5099.) February 20, 1696–7.—Sir G. Fletcher to Sir D. F. Hoping that he will assist the Commissioners with his advice. Great care is needed for the returns. The discovery of land is the design of the southern men, which is intended as a rule for the future. A million and a half is expected from the land, and as much from other parts of the Act.

(5100.) February 20, 1696[–7].—The Lancashire Warrant with the names of the Commissioners. *Copy.*

(5103.) February 23, 1696[–7].—William Fleming to Sir D. F. A great Committee of our House, of which Mr. F. Gwyn is chairman, hath been almost all this and the last week inquiring into the abuses of Receivers and Chequer officers, about paying more clipt money into the Exchequer than received of the country, and very great abuses have been discovered so far as they have gone. There is no account from Kendal and Lonsdale Wards, nor from some few other places, which will I presume occasion letters from the Speaker to the Commissioners to send up returns.

(5105.) February 25, 1696–7. Agent's Office, Westminster.—B. Gillingham and others to Andrew Huddleston, Esq., Receiver General for Cumberland. Asking for private information as to who are most zealous among the Commissioners. Also telling to note that the words "duly and impartially assessed" of the former Act, are in the present "duly and fully assessed"; and certainly Parliament did not make the change without intention.

(5106.) February 25, 1696–7.—Richard Brathwaite to Sir D. F. At the Meeting of the Commission yesterday at Kirby, they decided to abate a quarter of what they paid last year for land, thinking it not proper to go too high in that tax lest it should be used as evidence against them for the future. If the whole Kingdom takes the same course the land will raise above 1,500,000*l.*, and it is to be hoped the capitation part will make up the 3,000,000*l.*

(5126.) March 16, 1696[–7].—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. There is nothing now but the finishing the Bank Bill, the Leather, and Malt, keeps us together. We talk with great certainty of peace, but money is not to be had here. I hope our fairs will bring some into the country.

(5128.) March 18, 1696–7. Treasury Chambers.—The Lords of the Treasury to the Sheriff of Westmoreland. Complaining that the Assessors have not duly carried out the Act and calling upon the commissioners to see to it. *Copy.*

(5131.) March 24, 1696[–7].—William Fleming to Sir D. F. I believe that the plot is now pretty thoroughly discovered. Several Lords have been sent to the Tower, and warrants are out against several others who I shall not name till taken. I was told yesterday at the Council, where I went with Mr. Gascoigne, that there were near 100 warrants sigued the night before and that morning, and some against very great men.

(5135.) April 6, 1697.—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. Other counties have done as our own, viz. returned one quarter less than last year. I fear the total will fall short of what was expected. Our plenipotentiaries are ready to depart next week, but our old friend Sir Joseph [Williamson] I fear is not well enough for such an adventure, he having been ill for some weeks, but he has prepared a glorious equipage.

(5156.) July 21, 1697. Oxford.—George Fleming to Sir D. F. Upon Wednesday last about an hour before the Judges came, Lord Wharton, now Lord Lieutenant of this county, came to Oxford, and being met by the High Sheriff was brought in by betwixt two and three hundred horse. The next day the Earl of Abingdon, Lord High Steward of this city, came to town and was met by the Mayor and most of the chief men and others on horseback, of which not a few were there placed by the favour of their friends, as also dismounted, so old were they. The scholars added very much to the number, so that the horse attending him into town were above 500. His Lordship came some hours sooner than expected, otherwise it is thought 500 more would have been with him. The Earl of Abercorne was tried for murder upon Friday last and acquitted. Sir John Walters was foreman of the jury. The Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Arran and many others of the nobility were present at the trial. The country people were much discontented upon it.

(5201.) December 21, 1697.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. Parliamentary proceedings. As yet no ways are talked on for raising money in the House, but without doubt great sums will be raised. We are for continuing the malt, but I hope that will not pass. Some are for a Land Tax and the King to have commissioners, but I hope that will not be approved. The deficiency of last year's aid was much greater than expected, several counties falling short of what they were the last year, particularly the City of London above 20,000*l.*

(5208.) 1697.–The names of all the Freeholders of Lonsdale Ward, with their values.

(5212.) January 6, 1697[-8].—William Fleming to Sir D. F. I was all the night until five in the morning in the Privy Gardens in apprehension for my lodgings on account of the fire at Whitehall. Almost all Whitehall is gone. It burnt very furiously. The Banqueting Hall and Lord Portland's lodgings is almost all that is saved. It is much talked of here that Lord Lonsdale is sent for, some say to be Secretary, others to be Lord Chamberlain.

(5216.) January 18, 1697[-8].—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. The Czar is highly caressed by the King but he keeps still incognito.

(5220.) January 29, 1697[-8].—William Fleming to Sir D. F. Last Thursday cousin Andrew Huddleston was ordered to attend our House, and yesterday after full proof of his having paid into the Exchequer, bills with false endorsements upon the window duty, and his having bought 2,000*l.* worth of bills at 5½ per cent. discount, he was called to the Bar and the bill shewn him, and he was asked if it was his name that was to them. He was at a loss what to say, but at last said his son had done it without his privity. Then the witness, the Exchequer clerk, affirmed that he and his son brought them together. He made the worst defence I ever saw, and dissatisfied everybody by trying to lay the blame on his son William when himself was principal. He was committed to the Gate house, and his son ordered to attend next Tuesday.

(5231.) February 22, 1697[-8].—An order of Sessions against an unlawful assembly called "The Redoubt after the Venetian manner, kept at Exeter Exchange in the Strand."

(5234.) March 1, 1697[-8].—William Fleming to Sir D. F. This day we spent until two o'clock in hearing council for Mr. Burton against

the Bill depending in our House. Then we went into a Committee upon the Land Tax, and should have fixed the sums upon every county, but there being some difference in that matter it was put off to another day. I believe the charge of Westmoreland will come to about 2,283*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* We should also have given a list of Commissioners but did not, but probably may tomorrow. Lord Lonsdale leaves town in a few days, but I believe our House will sit a long time for reasons I shall intimate when I have more time.

(5236.) March 10, 1697[–8].—The Same to the Same. Cumberland will fare easily about the Tax in consequence of the prudent act of the Commissioners in the first 4*s.* Aid. I have ready a list of Commissioners which includes my own relations.

(5238.) March 12, 1697[–8].—The Same to the Same. Most of the day yesterday was spent upon the Land Tax Bill whether three-fourths of the sum raised in the first 4*s.* Aid should be fixed, not only upon every county but upon every ward, parish, and township. The first was generally agreed to, but the latter was put to the question and carried by fourteen that it should not. I knowing that the Barony would save 98*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* by having it placed upon the Wards was for this, but we lost it by many mistaking the question, as they owned after, so there will be another trial upon the Report. All my countrymen in the House were against me, but Sir George, Sir R., and Mr. Lowther, in compliment to Sir W. Lowther and not designedly, for they knew nothing but that it was the same thing. Maybe Sir Christopher Musgrave knew the difference, but I am satisfied the rest did not consider it, but complimented Sir William Lowther, who thought his part of the country overrated.

(5240.) March 19, 1697[–8].—The Same to the Same. Though both Thursday and Friday were spent upon the Bill, they have got only as far as Suffolk. The remaining counties of England and Wales will take up one day. Our House, as well as the town, is not pleased with Mr. Duncan's Bill, and we shall not let it rest as it doth now. Yesternight and this morning was spent in searching precedents, which I presume will be reported on Monday or Tuesday. Today our House would not go out of a Committee to receive a message from them by two of the Judges.

(5244.) March 31, 1698.—The Same to the Same. Last Friday the Land Tax Bill was reported and ordered to be ingrossed. Details about the incidence of the Tax in their own country. The Land Tax Bill was passed this evening and carried immediately to the Lords who sate on purpose, and it is expected the King will pass it next Saturday, that he may go to Newmarket on Monday.

(5249.) April 16, 1698.—The Same to the Same. They have been struggling over the coal duty, many wishing to have wood charged. Yesterday Mr. Mountain, a Yorkshire member, pressed hard to have five pound an acre charged upon wood land, and 2*d.* a bushel upon charcoal, but we got it put by, but without a question so that we are still upon our guard. I fear the Malt Tax will be continued.

(5253.) April 27, 1698.—William Nicolson to Sir D. F. It is known that Sir Christopher Musgrave will not serve in any Parliament after this. I beg you therefore to take the opportunity of healing old divisions by obtaining the support of Lord Lonsdale for Mr. Musgrave.

(5255.) April 28, 1698.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. Tuesday and yesterday were spent in doubling the duty upon stamped paper, and this

day in a Committee upon the Coal Bill, and some reports for improving the duty upon burials &c. The inland coals were thrown out by the Committee from being charged, and that report for farming the Burial Duty was disagreed to.

(5256.) April 30, 1698.—The Same to the Same. They had a long day on Thursday in the Committee, and today upon the Report of the Coal Bill to leave out the charge upon the inland coal, and carried it both days. Yesterday we had a long debate about rejecting a clause proposed and put into the Poll Bill to oblige the Commissioners appointed for the Land Tax to pay as gentlemen, and with much ado carried it, though all the Cumberland members in the House with the Appleby members went for it; but I engaged two men that did more than all else for rejecting it, Mr. Boyle, and honest Sir R. Rich, whose assistance I shall never forget, that latter sufficiently answering all Sir Christopher Musgrave's arguments.

(5259.) May 3, 1698.—Viscount Lonsdale to Sir D. F. I am ready and anxious to heal all breaches and will support a Musgrave if there is a vacancy, but I cannot turn against present friendly members.

(5262.) May 14, 1698.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. Nothing considerable has happened this week. Today we passed a Bill for the better discovery of house-breakers, wherein I inserted a clause, which if it pass the Lords, will be of some use in our country.

(5263.) May 18, 1698.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. I have not yet made any resolutions about a future Parliament. It will be early enough when the present one is dissolved. Two days have been spent in laying a 1*d.* a pound upon brown sugars, and 2*d.* upon white, to be paid by the first buyer, but that would ruin the plantations as was evident from an imposition in King James's time.

(5264.) May 21, 1698.—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. I fear that we must sit for some time yet as it is so hard to find means for raising money. Though several things are voted, yet we changed our minds so often that where we shall fix is hard to determine. Here is winter-like weather and all forward things killed by frost.

(5265.) May 24, 1698.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. I fear that the East India Company will obtain their Act and by import of silk ruin the home manufactures and drain the country of gold. I was surprised yesterday when widow Marshall who has for some time been attending the Lobby to get forward a private bill, claimed acquaintance and said she had been at Rydal, with Lady Crossland, as Margaret Grimston.

(5276.) May 28, 1698.—The Same to the Same. Yesterday the Civil List was passed. Today a Bill was reported to prevent carrying wool into Holland. This will bring trouble upon Cumberland within fifteen miles of Scotland. The Committee would need insert Westmoreland and all Cumberland, but I got the first with much adoe excused, and cousin John Lowther the rest of Cumberland, but we could not excuse the rest, nor Sir Christopher Musgrave today though he pressed it very much upon my acquainting him with it. Sir George said Lord Carlisle would take care of that, but whether it will be in his power is a question.

(5270.) June 6, 1698.—The Same to the Same. I hope this day's debate will contribute to shorten our sitting, which if we had lost might have prolonged it some months.

(5273.) June 23, 1698.—William Nicolson to Sir D. F. I am seeking for subscribers to Dr. Hickes second edition of his *Septentrional Grammar*, in order to save him from being reduced to the shift he mentions of selling a share of his books to carry on the impression. Hopes to persuade the Bishop to subscribe for two and the chapter for six copies.

(5274.) June 25, 1698.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. This evening after a long debate and many sharp speeches the Two Million Bill passed our House. By this, 20*d.* a bushel additional duty will be laid upon salt, and it will be wise to lay in a stock at once for it will be 5*s.* on our bushel. If it pass the Lords I should hope we might rise next week, but the trials of the persons impeached will take up some time. The Lords refusing to allow a convenient place for our Committee in their House, the trials are to be in Westminster Hall, and this afternoon they began to make scaffolds which will be at least nine or ten days in making, which will occasion our sitting longer than we needed if the Lords had not resolved of that point.

(5279.) July 2, 1698.—The Same to the Same. Yesterday afternoon we were in fear the Session might be prolonged for some months, the old East India Company soliciting the Lords, and being very confident of succeeding in getting them to reject the Two Millions Bill. But after long hearing Council for and against the Bill, and many debates, betwixt eight and nine at night they came to a Question, for the Bill 47, against 28, proxies, for 18, against 20, so that now I think there is no doubt of its passing, or of our being up the next week, though at 1 o'clock today the Lords sent to us to continue sitting for some time, and at 3 o'clock sent us word they could not be ready to try Peter Longavill on Monday as designed, which I presume is in order to defer the trial till next Session of Parliament. They are now debating what fines to inflict upon the eight that have submitted, and have come to a resolution to lay 10,000*l.* upon one. Whether the Parliament is to be prorogued or dissolved is not yet resolved.

(5280.) July 5, 1698.—Sir Richard Sandford to Sir D. F. Parliament is this day prorogued. I beg for your support.

(5282.) July 7, 1698.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. I intend to stand again for Parliament.

(5285.) July 12, 1698.—Sir John Lowther [of Stockbridge] to Sir D. F. The same.

(5287.) July 21, 1698.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. I have delayed my departure from London, for the King having ordered the warrant for the new Commission of Excise, which he deferred filling up and signing till he went to bed on Monday night to prevent being troubled with sollicitations from the friends of those put out or not put in, to be kept private for some days, I thought it best, though I was pretty secure of my being one, to delay in order to see my partner's names, and to agree with them about passing our patent. I have now had private information, and have made my arrangements, and start tomorrow.

(5301.) [August, 1698.]—Sir D. F. to the Electors of Westmoreland. I am in favour of Sir Richard Sandford in place of Sir Christopher Musgrave, who will represent the University of Oxford. *Copy.*

(5312.) September 24, 1698. London.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. Guineas begin to be scrupled at 22*s.* and are expected to fall. We have received little at our office the last four days but guineas, and next week

we expect no silver at all unless we scruple them. You had better dispose of your guineas before they fall.

(5313.) September 27, 1698.—The Same to the Same. Guineas are still at 22*s*. My predecessors had left the Office Accounts in great disorder.

(5328.) October 25, 1698.—The Same to the Same. Fletcher is now pretty well, but the recent cold went so ill with him that he was forced to give over going to the writing master. His hair is so thin that he got a cold in his head, and dares not sit without his hat. "This town is not like our kitchen corner."

(5364.) January 21, 1698[-9].—Sir George Fletcher to Sir D. F. We have sent our disbanding Bill to the Lords. They have appointed Tuesday for reading it, some say it will admit debate there, the Lords not being well pleased with our method of tacking. When this is well settled I think our session will not last long.

(5370.) February 14, 1698[-9].—William Fleming to Sir D. F. When I wrote last Saturday night the violence of one party in the House of Commons, and the gentlemen that were in with them, occasioned a melancholy prospect, but yesterday things moderated a little, though we threw out one member. But we presented one of our Board who they designed to have thrown out for being in the Commission for Stamped Paper last summer. Before I went to the House I had wagers of 50*l*. and 100*l*. offered they would not only throw out him but Mr. Carr and me, but I hope we shall weather it. We keep no more in the Commission of the Excise than when that law passed; though we are now in the House of Commons we expect to be attacked in a day or two. Two members are thrown out today, but they will I believe all be elected again. The clause they go upon is in the end of the Lottery Bill in the 5th and 6th of William and Mary.

(5386) April 25, 1699.—The Same to the Same. We have been very much alarmed these three or four days with accounts of extraordinary preparations at Dunkirk, as if a descent or invasion were intended. What will be the event, time must show, but I wish we were in a better posture of defence.

(5387.) April 26, 1699. Dublin.—Michael Fleming to Sir D. F. I was broke on the 15th, but have the prospect of another commission. I am heartily sorry to hear of my brother Daniel's death.

(5388.) May 21, 1699.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. We have sat so late this night that I am quite tired. We sat yesternight till past 6, and I may say we did more business yesterday and today than was done in any one month since the beginning of the session. I hope we shall be at liberty by Friday, which will be very acceptable, it being hard duty to attend our office from before eight o'clock to eleven or twelve and then the Parliament to four, five, six and today to seven at night.

(5394.) May 16, 1699.—The Same to the Same. Several changes of great offices are talked of, but none certain but a new secretary. Lord Lonsdale will I believe be made Lord Privy Seal, and the present Lord Privy Seal, President of the Council. He seems shy of accepting for some reason, but I do not much doubt his doing so. I was this morning an hour alone with Lord P. who has laid down his places, but that will not hinder him from serving his friends, and it is hoped he will take

them again, at least it is much wished here by all good men, though the cause is not yet removed.

(5400.) May 30, 1699. Edenhall.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Sir D. F. I am glad to get home being weary of the long session. It was no easy matter to get the army disbanded, which was not gained with less than six set battles, besides the many avenues, which were all defended.

(5414.) July 11, 1699.—William Fleming to Sir D. F. It is now the hottest weather ever known in London.

(5435.) Oct. 24, 1699.—The Same to the Same. Though the Flying Post looks as if my Lord P. were not come over, yet he came to Whitehall on Wednesday about 1 o'clock, seven or eight hours before the King got into the city, and next morning I waited on him, and was so kindly received as surprised one of our Commissioners who accompanied me, when at our coming away he pulled me by the sleeve to stay after the company, which I did and sat with him above an hour alone. Tonight we are to attend the Treasury, and tomorrow to attend the King, to kiss his hand at Kensington. Today I presume the Parliament was prorogued to the 16th of next month. I wish us a good session and a short one, for every day here and there is hard duty.

(5443.) December 10, 1699.—The Same to the Same. I acquainted you with the Parliament choosing a Speaker last Tuesday, and on Wednesday night all our Board went to Kensington to kiss the King's hand, to which we were introduced by Mr. Chancellor Montague. The King spoke only to me, which our Commissioners took great notice on. Yesterday the King made his speech, after which and all today hath been taken up with swearing, signing the Test Association, &c.

(5460.) February 2, 1699[-1700].—The Same to the Same. Yesterday the House fell upon our office, and because the Excise had not answered so much as some expected, though they could assign no mismanagement against the present Commission, they voted a clause to empower or rather to compel the King to farm it. What it will come to I cannot yet tell. Many expect to get some profit out of a farm, but probably the vote which disables members from being farmers will disappoint some of them.

(5470.) February 20, 1699[-1700].—The Same to the Same. This day we expected that either the Treasury, our Board, or the Customs, would have been attacked by those who attacked the Lord Chancellor last Tuesday and Mr. Montague on Thursday, but the Speaker falling ill of a fit of the stone, the House adjourned to Wednesday. On Thursday some of us must expect the malice of 170 men. If they will do us justice we are in no danger.

(5476.) March 5, 1699[-1700].—The Same to the Same. This day a party in our House threw out the Bill from the Lords to empower his Majesty to appoint Commissioners to treat with Scotland about a union. I wish it do not exasperate them and prove of ill consequence, things having now a melancholy prospect by our divisions at home.

(5492.) April 9, 1700.—The Same to the Same. The Lords, I presume thinking it high time to put a stop to our House tacking so many things to a money bill, have made some amendments to the Irish Bill, and rejected the clause relating to the Commissioners of Excise,

at which some in our House are very angry, and run matters to so strange a height that it is probable we shall be prorogued for some days.

(5522.) June 22, 1700.—The Same to the Same. His Majesty yesterday signed a warrant for a new Commission of Excise, and named me one. I have not yet decided whether to sit on the Commission, or continue in Parliament.

(5528.) July 11, 1700. Ashby.—Henry Fleming to his father, Sir D. F. Lord Lonsdale died yesterday morning.

(5531.) July 23, 1700.—Alice Fleming to her father Sir D. F. Announcing the sudden death of Sir George Fletcher.

(5596.) December 18, 1700.—The Mayor, Corporation and Freeholders of Kendal to Sir Christopher Musgrave. Requesting that he would be their Member in Parliament. *Copy.*

(5613.) January 16, 1700[-1].—Sir D. F.'s commission to be Colonel of the Train-bands in Cumberland and Westmoreland. *Copy.*

(5615.) January 20, 1700[-1].—Henry Graham to Sir D. F. Informing him of his election as one of the members for Westmoreland.

(5638.) February 21, 1700[-1].—Sir D. F. to Alan Chambre. I am expecting to hear soon whether Sir Christopher Musgrave elects to sit for this county or for Oxford. *Copy.*

(5672.) April 28, 1705.—Robert Harley, Secretary of State, to William Fleming at his lodging in Manchester Court, Westminster. I am persuaded it would have been very agreeable to the Person you name to have had you in the next Parliament, but you can best judge whether you have not neglected it too much for this time, and that attempting a change now will not only be rolling the stone up hill, but also disoblige those two Lords without a certainty of success.

(5673.) September 9, 1705. Windsor.—Queen Anne to Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General. Warrant for the grant of a Baronetcy to William Fleming. *Sign Manual. Countersigned by Robert Harley.*

(5674.) October 29, 1705.—Lord Godolphin to Sir William Fleming. A discharge for 1,095*l.* usually paid to the Exchequer in respect of his baronetcy.

(5675.) November 4, 1715. Appleby.—Alan Chambre to the Mayor of Kendal. At my arrival here I found Lord Lonsdale with a few Cumberland gentlemen, and some half-pay officers who had left Penrith and Lowther in possession of the rebels, and I take it that these visitors design for Kendal tomorrow night. My Lord has taken shelter in Appleby Castle, and if the *posse* and Captain Fleming's company and the company at Kirkby march away hither forthwith, it may be, he may be saved free, but if they stay at home the Militia arms, and all horses, will be seized and his Lordship's person endangered. Send a copy hereof forthwith to Mr. Knowles.

(5676.) November 14, 1715. Holkford.—J. G. to Mr. William Morland, at Skipton Castle in Craven. I received yours of November 4, in answer to which my Lord approves of your waiting on Lord Burlington as you mention, and of your securing the writings and other matters.

Your return from Leeds may be necessary as soon as you can, to prevent any disorders, or attempts that may be upon the Castle, and to manage and secure all things as well as you can. Mr. Carleton made a very great mistake in making difficulties in allowing the use of Appleby Castle to Lord Lonsdale and some gentlemen that were with him on the 2nd instant, where they all lodged that night. His Lordship so much disapproves thereof that the following answer is now sent to Mr. Carleton which I transcribe that you may know how to correct any misrepresentations by communicating it to Lord Burlington or any of his retinue. "My Lord wonders you could make so great a mistake as not freely to make the offer of the use of the Castle to my Lord Lonsdale, and to such gentlemen as were with him. A civility my Lord would never refuse to any man of quality, and specially at this time when my Lord was doing the King and country, the best service in his power." He is therefore to wait on him and make an apology.

(5677.) June, 1716.—The charge for entertaining the Archbishop of York and his retinue at Skipton on the occasions of his visitation in 1716, 5*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

(5679. March 14, 1728–9.—Moore to ———. I send some *Tatlers* which I think learned and entertaining, but many judicious critics think them much inferior to the *Spectator*, both in thought and style. I also enclose a love song.

(5680.) November $\frac{3}{14}$, 1729. Leghorn.—J. Camin to W. Fleming. A long letter describing the town and people, whose religion and customs seem very ridiculous and superstitious to him.

(5681.) December 18, 1745. York.— Francis Bowes to William Fleming, at Whitington, near Kirkby Lonsdale. I hope the rebellion is entirely suppressed about Lancaster. I am sorry for my brother's loss at Carlisle, but must own that their behaviour at that place during the siege, if it will admit that expression, was such as a good subject and an Englishman ought to be ashamed of.

(5682.) December 30, 1745. York.—The Same to the Same. About 2 o'clock yesterday in the afternoon 60 rebel men and 10 women brought from Penrith to York Castle, amongst them one Captain Hambleton, who, I hear, is a most desperate person. On Saturday from 6 in the morning till after 12, the firing of cannon was heard in the villages and places adjacent to York, very distinctly by hundreds of people, and as we received no account from either Hull, Scarborough, Burlington, or Whitby, most people think it must be from Carlisle, which occasions much speculation here on account of our distance from that city.

(5683.) February 15, 1745–6. — The Same to the Same. This is the best account as yet of Dr. Burton's affairs:—On Saturday he set forward to Giggleswick, as he said, to gather in some rents before the rebels could plunder the country. On Sunday he found his tenants had gone to Kendal to see the rebels. He went on to Hornby where a party then was. From thence he wrote a letter to the Duke of Perth at the Castle. He was not there, so Lord Elcho opened it, and at once sent two highlanders who made him prisoner. He was examined by Lord Elcho and carried on with the party to Lancaster. This was on Sunday. At Lancaster he was examined by the Young Pretender, the Duke of Perth, and others, but being recognized by one Maxfield, a Scotch Papist who he had some years before seen in York, he was set at liberty with a pass. On Tuesday he came from Lancaster, and on Wednesday to York. His

conduct was thought very suspicious, but the matter dropped until news came on Saturday afternoon that the rebels had got to Manchester, with an advanced party at Rochdale. He was then arrested, examined, and sent to prison, amid the curses of the people who deemed him guilty of the misfortune then apparently so closely impending. As he has been a villain in private life, people judge hardly of his public conduct. Numbers of people are in danger of losing by him, some have trusted their all in his hands. Upon the whole my opinion is that he is guilty.

(5683*b*.) April 12, 1750. London.—The Earl of Lonsdale to ———. The Bill for encouraging the importation of iron from America had passed the Committee of the House of Lords before I received your letter. It met with considerable opposition from many sets of people concerned in iron works and woods in different parts of the kingdom. But a general notion prevailing, how well founded I cannot say, that the American iron will answer all or most of the purposes of that from Sweden, the attempts made to defeat or postpone this Bill proved fruitless. I suppose you have heard that the importation of American iron is confined to the port of London, where at present no English iron or very little is brought. By this limitation our own iron works will not be immediately affected, but if this attempt has the success that is expected, in all probability they will suffer by it in time.

(5684.) May 12, 1750. — The rates of wages for all kinds of servants, ordered by the Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland. The highest rate, without meat and drink, is 1*s*. 1*d*. a day, the lowest 9*d*. *Signed by Richard Wordsworth, Clerk of the Peace.*

(5684*c*.) February 12, 1755.—H. Fox to Sir James Lowther. I have laid your request before His Royal Highness the Duke, but he cannot think of giving the Lieutenant Government of Carlisle to Sir William Fleming, as he sold out, and therefore has no pretence for a favour.

(5684*d*.) January 24, 1757. Ambleside. — Isaac Knipe to [Sir William Fleming]. I will give you an account of what passed in our Provost-making expedition. After being much jolted, we arrived at Woodstock, where to our mortification we heard the late Provost was still living, so for decency's sake we were obliged to retire to Charlbury for eight days. As we were strangers in the villages, there were various conjectures about us. Unhappily for a poor farmer in the neighbourhood who was in very moderate circumstances, it was at last universally agreed upon by the Solomons of the place that we were bailiffs come to take the poor farmer up, who absconded upon it. At the election, Dr. Brown got the place.

(5684*e*.) [1765.] "A bill of Eton School."

(5684*f*.) July 4, 1767. Eton.—William Grimston to Sir Michael Fleming at Groningen in Holland. "You should have heard from me directly upon the receipt of yours, but thought it better to stay a little to scrape together all the news I could in England, and to acquaint you of our Montem which is just over. Mr. Brume was captain and cleared 147*l*. only, which was the poorest Montem that ever was in this century. Hulse and Topping were salt bearers. I saw your couzin Stanly at Salt Hill who desires his compliment to you. He is at Cambridge and I believe spends his time very agreeably amongst his freinds, where I hope soon to go. Hayter minor has got himself expelled from Eton, since I wrote to you last, by

behaving himself very impertinently to Dr. Foster. He was third boy in school at the time. We are in daily expectation of loosing Dr. Dampier. He expects to be Fellow in room of Dr. Line, who is so bad he cannot live this week out, and Mr. Sleech is to be under master, and I believe Mr. Roberts is fixed upon to be my tutor, who is the only man upon the place I have any regard for. I sincerely think him the most sensible man I ever came near in my life, and has behaved himself so good natured to me all through the remove that I shall always have a very great regard for him. Mrs. Sturgess is very good natured to the boys, and behaves herself very freely amongst us; now and then gives a bottle of wine or a bowl of punch which she makes very good. I always wish your company to partake, in short we are very happy. I take no other amusement here but tennis, never enter the billiard rooms. Hulse is our best player. He was to play a set with a gentleman last week for twenty guineas, but the gentleman was afraid to play him; it was to have been the best out of five sets. He was fool enough to play him the day before the match only for the Court, and it was so hollow a thing that the man would not play him, and never came. One Muffit that was Dr. Barnard's coachman has set up a stage coach against the other man, but I doubt it will never answer. Mrs. Harris is lately married to one Dr. Cust. He is brother to the Speaker of the House of Commons. As I am to [inclose this] in Mrs. Sturgess's letter I am affraid [she will have] told you all the news at Windsor before me. I own I believe it will be more satisfactory to you for her than me, as she must of course know the things that happen here better than I do, or am able to do. Ascot races are just over, but no sport upon the Turf that I heard of, for I was not at them. The Windsor balls were very brilliant, Mrs. Sturges was at them both, but unluckily Mrs. —— was not at home. We are at a loss to know how to write to you at your house in the country abo— miles from the University, but hope it will arrive [safely] if directed to you, Groningen North Holland. Mrs. P[rior?] is brought to bed of a daughter which makes Mr. P. as happy as possible, and your tutor has got a famale not quite a month old. Mrs. Sturgess desires her love to you, and compliment from all your friends, but there are none but Ford and Gough and they both go at Election."

(5684*g*.) July 27, 1770.—Memorial of Captn. John Hasell, late of the Duke of Portland, Indiaman. *Copy*.

(5685.) July 4, 1773. Dromana.—[Sir Michael le Fleming] to — Moore. I daresay you were surprised to receive my letter from Dublin. I came here on the invitation of Lord Villiers. The rental of the estate is upwards of 9,000*l*. per annum, but the poverty of the "lower people is very great. Few of them have shoes or stockings, and their cabbins, as they call their houses, are the most miserable looking hovels that can be conceived, built of clay, few of them with windows and some without chemnies. They live in common with their hogs, goats, sheep, &c." There is always company in the house here and they have two public days a week. We have been to Lismore which is a borough town, and we are making what interest we can there as Lord Villiers intends disputing it at the next election with the Duke of Devonshire. Lord Villiers is concerned in several elections, and they are as hot about them here as we are in England.

(5685*a*.) December 4, 1773. Rydal. — Sir Michael le Fleming to Mrs. Fleming. This letter is to inform you how I wish to have my sisters make use of their time during their stay at Whitehaven. I beg

their mornings may be employed with masters, and I should not wish them to be "upon a footing of either receiving or returning visits of a *morning* except to your very particular friends. They may go to the play or the assembly whenever you approve of it, with a person of a certain age, that you confide in; and I am sure you will be very attentive that no young men follow them *in particular* either in private or publick places, without informing me upon the least appearance." I have observed "that nothing disagrees with them so much as sitting up late, and as young people when they lay in a room together are apt to enter into long stories, I should be glad if you could prevent any little party of that sort after they have left you." *Copy.*

(5685*b*.) December 17, 1774. London.— Sir Michael le Fleming to —— Moore. The Americans are acting in the most steady and violent manner. Lord North, in his speech yesterday, seemed to hint at lenient measures, but defended his having acted as he did from the *then* situation of affairs. People say he is in a tottering state and a change of ministry is currently talked of. "What is to be done to our *good* subjects on the other side the Atlantic I cannot say, but I think it should not be made a party matter of, as the crysis is at hand which must determine whether we are to have colonies or not." The Armenian merchants have gained 9,000*l*. damages against Mr. Verelst, and it is reported that several more people are on their way home from India who have received greater injuries from Mr. Verelst and the Government.

(5685*c*.) February 9 [1778]. Berkeley Square.—W. Moore to his father [— Moore]. It is hinted that several of the Court party will come over soon, probably they see a change *must* soon take place. Mr. Burke never displayed the powers of oratory so strongly as the other day when the affair of the contracts with the Indians was agitated. His speech drew tears from the whole house, particularly that part of it where he described the murder of Miss McReay. I had not the pleasure of hearing him, as it is at present a standing order that nobody is to be admitted into the gallery.

(5685c.) January 19, 1779. Queen's Palace.—George Harlow to [Sir Michael le Fleming]. Give me leave to call to your remembrance an adventure which happened about 13 or 14 years ago at Windsor. Myself and a friend went from Richmond Lodge to Windsor to see the Castle &c. We dined at the Swan Inn and looking out at window we saw a number of Eton scholars coming over the bridge, and as they passed by the window you, Sir Michael, was pleased peremptory to demand my name, and I not being acquainted with the manners of Eton scholars and likewise a stranger to your quality refused to satisfy your curiosity, on which you and I believe a score of your schoolfellows jumped in at the window and threatened destruction to us, if we did not resolve you. My friend told you his name but before I had time to reflect you took up my whip and with the butt end of it levelled a blow at my head, the marks of which I now carry, which stunned me for some minutes. When I recovered you was standing before me and told me I was not hurt but that I bled damnably. However you obliged me to tell my name, which done you swore I was a good fellow, and offered me any recompence for my broken head, and said you was sorry for what had happened. I declined accepting anything from you and was satisfied with your acknowledgments. I was lately telling this story to a friend, who having some knowledge of you gave me a most excellent account of you, and advised me to make myself known, not doubting but you

would use your interest to remove me to a place of less confinement than what I have at present in his Majesty's household. If I should be so happy as to meet your favour and succeed I shall for ever remember you and the adventure at Windsor with pleasure and consider my scar as the promoter of my happiness.

(5685*d*.) January 26, 1781. London.—The Duke of Gordon to Sir Michael le Fleming. Under the circumstances in which my brother Lord George unfortunately is, I am persuaded you will afford him that testimony which he thinks so essential, at your hearing and approving of some things he said both in the House of Commons and to the people. I could not consent that the customary mode of calling on the witnesses should be observed towards you.

(5685*f*.) November 14, 1782. — Capt. Sandford Tatham on board the *Atlas* off Portland. I sailed from St. Helen's on September 11 with a convoy of East and West India ships. The weather was very unfavourable. After the convoy parted they made better progress and sighted the Berlinges on October 6. Lord Howe sent a frigate to Faro which brought back intelligence that the combined fleet of 50 sail of the line were at anchor in Algeciras Bay, and also the news of the repulse of the enemy at Gibraltar. On the 11th the fleet was abreast of Gibraltar about 9 o'clock at night; not many of transports were able to get into Gibraltar owing to contrary winds and currents. On the 13th we were driven up almost to Malaga by the current, having had a westerly wind almost ever since we entered the Mediterranean. A frigate brought us news that many of the combined fleet had been driven from their anchors; that the *St. Michael* of 70 guns was on shore under the guns of Gibraltar, the *Terrible* of 110 guns on shore at Punta Mala, *La Bretagne* and another damaged. At 2 p.m. we discovered the combined fleet coming round Europa Point, about 4 o'clock they were all out and forming to windward. Not having the least idea of their coming out our fleet were a little scattered by each ship endeavouring to get to windward towards Gibraltar, but on signal being made they were soon formed in three divisions, which is our general order of sailing. The admiral dispatched the *Buffalo* of 60 guns with the transports to the African coast with orders to get into Gibraltar with the first easterly wind. The enemy's fleet edged down seemingly with a disposition to attack us. We stood on to the leeward under easy sail. In the night the enemy hauled to the northward and in the morning were seen in that quarter and as we kept standing to the south-ward we soon lost sight of them, our grand object being to relieve Gibraltar. The wind coming to the eastward we stood towards Gibraltar keeping the Barbary shore on board that the transports might join us. On the morning of the 18th the transports joined and the landing was effected. On the 19th at daybreak we discovered the enemy's fleet to windward, with a disposition to attack us; as we were to leeward and that part of the Mediterranean very disadvantageous to us, we bore away. The van of the enemy followed, but as they were very heavy sailers they advanced but slowly. About noon we were off Tarifa in the centre of the straits, the shore being lined with people. I could plainly discern upon the beach some friars which I took to be a procession. We lay to that we might induce the enemy to follow us in the night, each of our ships carried a light and stood out of the straits into the Atlantic. Sunday Oct. 20th at 6 in the morning we discovered their fleet in the north-west about 12 or 14 miles distant; as it was evident they meant to give us battle, and we in no humour to decline it, the signal was made to form line on a wind with our heads to the westward, and by 8 o'clock it

was formed in very good order, the wind being at north, the enemy coming down easting. The enemy came down so slowly that our line had time to form, and at 5 o'clock the fleets were formed in close order of battle, parallel about 1 mile distant, the Spaniards in the rear having a reserve of 12 ships, the number they had more than ours. The brave old admiral Don Louis de Cordova had several times made the signal for the van to bear down and begin the action. At a quarter past 5 Picquet edged down and fired on the *Goliath* and was immediately followed by the rest of the van, ours not backward in returning it. In about an hour or more the firing commenced in the rear and the action became general. At 8 the enemy's van hauled their wind and were soon out of reach of our shot. Had the English fleet been to windward I make no doubt the victory would have been complete on our side, perhaps the most decisive that ever was gained. Don Cordova in the rear very gallantly bore down on the *Ocean* but not being supported, and Admiral Milbank in the *Ocean* and Captain Dalrymple in the *Union* hauling out of line against him he was glad to sheer off. The *Buffalo*, a poor old 60 gunner was severely handled by two Spanish three-deckers, but the *Vengeance* steering in between them received their fire and obliged them to haul off.

(5686*a*.) April 26, 1783. Carlisle. — Joseph Senhouse to Sir Michael le Fleming. Enclosing a plan and particulars of alterations to be made at Rydal Hall.

(5686*d*.) November 13, 1788. Downing Street.—W. Pitt to Sir Michael le Fleming. Informing him that as Parliament cannot be prorogued, owing to the King's illness, the House will re-assemble on the 20th instant. *Signed.*

(5686*f*.) January 21, 1789. Admiralty. — Lord Hood to Sir Michael le Fleming. Promising a letter to Captain Beale of the *Drake* to Mr. Taylor.

(5687.) June 9, [1792].—Col. James Lowther to ——. In consequence of some abrupt behaviour of an officer of Life Guards on duty to disperse a mob in Mount Street, which produced harsh expressions, it was necessary to have recourse immediately to the commanding officer. After every honourable effort on the part of Lord L[onsdale] to produce a reconciliation satisfactory to his sentiments of honour, he was under the unavoidable necessity of sending a challenge. The parties met this morning at six o'clock near Bayswater. I had the honour of attending Lord Lonsdale, and Captain Hyde attended Mr. Cuthbert. Lord Lonsdale's first shot struck his antagonist on the right breast, passed through his waistcoat and shirt, the frill of which passed through the opposite side. Its direction slant ways close to his breast, had he stood half an inch more forward or facing to the right, the shot must have been fatal. After firing the second time the seconds interfered. Our gallant friend with his usual coolness acted like a hero. After expressing his sorrow, on his first coming on the ground, that their first meeting should be on such an occasion, he repeatedly solicited his antagonist to fire first, which not being accepted they fired together.

(5687*b*.) October 11, 1792.—Great Portland Street. James Boswell to Sir Michael le Fleming. "I am in the greetest uneasiness on recollecting that in my hurry when setting out on my jaunt into Devonshire and Cornwall, I omitted to write concerning the soldier whom you

wished to be discharged; and what is worse, I cannot find the memorandum you were pleased to give me concerning the business. Will you have the goodness to excuse me, and take the trouble to renew the memorandum, and I will lose no time in applying earnestly. I offer my best respects to Lady Diana and compliments to the young beauty.

(5687*c*.) July 31, 1793. — The Same to the Same. "Your kind desire to hear from me flattered me much, and I should sooner have written to you, but could not communicate what I know you wish to know, my perfect convalescence. I am not yet free from the consequences of the *villainous accident* which *befell* me, being feeble and not in my right spirits. *Pourtant il va bien.* I met at the Circuit at Chelmsford our friend Bailey Heath, who desired I would present his compliments to you. Indeed as you love your friends your friends love you. London is I think emptier at present than I ever saw it. This moment I have had the agreable news that Valenciennes has surrendered. I shall celebrate it today at the mess of the Life-Guards, where I dine *soberly*, as I *must* do at present. Were you in London your superexcellent claret should flow. The second edition of my *Life of Dr. Johnson*—in which I have paid a just compliment by name to your honour—is come out and goes off wonderfully."

(5688.) March 3, 1795.—The Same to the Same. "Many thanks to you for your agreeable letter of 29 January, and I take shame to myself for not acknowledging it sooner. Such praise of my life of Dr. Johnson from such a man as you, my elegant friend, is the most pleasing reward of my labours. I have indeed great reason to be satisfied with the share both of gold and fame which that work hath procured me. Be assured that your long absence from town has been felt with real sensibility by me, and no man will rejoice more to see you here again. For we have congenial souls in many respects, as ancient gentlemen, as lovers of good books, and good conversation, good—in short, good everything. I went to Ayrshire in June, staid full seven months and returned to London in January, since which time I have been relishing the Metropolis with avidity. I rejoice to hear of your stock of wine, and shall joyously taste it I hope before this year is gone round. My son and heir, your Eton acquaintance, who loves and admires you, is at Edinburgh College this winter. He comes up to me early in May. I would give him welcome orders to take Rydall in his way, but hope that his father shall see you long before then.

The great Earl, after a long *vacuum*, asked me to dinner last summer. *I was engaged.* He asked me *again* and I went. There was a good party and excellent doings. I have left my card since I came to town, but have not seen him nor heard of him. You know him perfectly. I am not going in any public capacity to Corsica, which is not well in those who rule us *à l'heure qu'il est; n'importe. Vive la gayete de cœur!* I have published a second edition of my life of Johnson. You shall have the additions separate when you come. One of them is a just, and I think, a happy compliment to you by name. My daughters are flattered by your polite remembrance of them, and return you compliments. Pray gratify me with intelligence *when* we shall see *you*."

Postscript.—I passed two hours this morning with Lord Macartney, and was deliciously entertained with his Chinese Embassy.

(5690.) October 7, 1796.—Colonel James Lowther to Sir Michael le Fleming. Short account of a meeting between Lord Lonsdale and Sir Frederick Vane. Endorsed "which ended to the honour of my most dear friend Lord L."

(5691.) October 18, 1796.—The Same to the Same. An account of the dispute, caused by some angry words about the appointment of a gamekeeper, which caused the meeting between Lord Lonsdale and Sir Frederick Vane. The whole thing arose from a misunderstanding and it was amicably arranged by the seconds. Lord Lonsdale behaved throughout in the most cool, temperate and gentlemanlike manner.

(5691*a*.) September 26, 1797. Downing Street.—W. Pitt to [Sir Michael le Fleming]. Informing him of the probable meeting of Parliament in the first week of November. *Signed.*

(5692.) February 5, 1798.—Richard Dore, Judge Advocate of New South Wales, to Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart. in Hertford Street, London. On board the *Barwell*, Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, bound for Botany Bay. There are 296 male convicts on board, 18 free settlers, and 31 soldiers. William Lindsay was unjustly dealt with at Appleby. They will stay a month at the Cape for the private trade of the master and mates, who can make 500*l*. to 700*l*. per cent. and attend to this instead of executing their Government contract. Details of the mutiny on board the *Lady Shore*. Mutiny had been planned by 25 of the men on board the *Barwell*, but it was discovered. Cape living is most vile, beef carrion, mutton soft and oily, nothing good, fruit excepted which is in great abundance and cheap, cheese and butter intolerably bad. Some charming women admirable walkers and expert in dancing and music. The men are Jews in nature; eating, drinking, smoking and sleeping is their whole employ.

Horses the vilest of their kind, multitudes of soldiery horse and foot. Lord Macartney the governor on whom I waited is ill of the gout, is about to leave the place, and not liked, said to take part with the Dutch, and is not held in high favour with his own countrymen. We were the first to bring the news of Duncan's victory, and the Dutch here were hard of belief until the Gazette extraordinary was produced by us from England. The Cape is now enlivened with English consequence. Lords Macartney, Mornington, Sir John Anstruther, Admirals Pringle and Christian, the latter on arrival here shifted his flag from on board the *Virginie* to the *Sceptre*, and has since changed again to the *Stately*.

It is suggested that the Cape Town &c. will be given up to the East India Company by Government. The English here say that the Dutch inhabitants are opulent in the extreme, and here is a fine field for raising taxes of which they are at present free. The houses are spacious and good, with a multiplicity of windows in each, the town ill paved or sandy, and streets narrow and confined, no inns or taverns, private families take boarders, so that any one going on shore pays two dollars (six shillings English currency) for meat, drink, washing and lodging.

(5698.) May 3, [1830–1849.] Rydal Mount.—W[illiam] Wordsworth to Lady [le Fleming]. "Knowing your Ladyship to be indisposed, I am sorry to trouble you with this letter, but as *your tenant* I should not feel myself justified on the present occasion were I to omit stating to your Ladyship, the nature of the repairs necessary at Rydal Mount, which have been from time to time delayed, and, as we are now informed, are not to be done at all.

"The back apartments of the house ever since we entered upon it, have not been habitable in winter on account of the damp, and in wet seasons not even in summer. Lord Suffolk's agent some years ago, from the state of the timber gave an opinion that a new roof was necessary, and estimated the expense at 10*l*. Since that time temporary repairs have been made, which were to have been completed at the first convenient

season. Those repairs never made the house watertight; and to give your Ladyship an idea of its present state, I need only say, that, during the last heavy rains, an empty trunk standing in the best of the three rooms, was half filled with water.

"Last summer, the late Mr. Jackson and the workmen examined with me the premises, and it was our joint opinion that when the rooms were unroofed, if the walls were raised, it would be an advantage to the house very far beyond the additional expense, and one which we had little doubt would be approved of by your Ladyship. Lord Suffolk's agent was consulted; and as I understood, the plan was not, in the end, opposed by your Ladyship. On my part I was to pay interest upon the sum laid out, and on this supposition my family prepared for the workmen. To my surprize it was *afterwards* required that I should relinquish the barn, or part of the barn, and other out buildings or the work in the dwelling was not be done. This, not only on account of the comfort and convenience to myself and family, but from respect to your Ladyship's property, I could not consent to, the character of the place would be entirely changed and vulgarized, were these premises turned into a common farmer's yard. This we have proved by experience, for upon our first coming to R[ydal] M[ount] as a temporary accommodation, the farmer had the use of some of the buildings, and the annoyance of cattle hanging about the gates causing filth and intercepting the way upon the public road to the house may easily be conceived. To palliate this (and various other inconveniences) Mr. J[ackson] proposed that the yard should be divided by a wall, and a gate broken out below, but this, without removing the evil from us, would only have thrown it nearer to the gates of the Hall, and probably have occasioned the felling of trees, and exposed the fold yard to the road. Besides, a part of the barn we could not possibly do without, and an apprehension of that very evil—fire—which has already taken place in our neighbour's premises—from the ingress and egress of a large family, many of them children, over whom I should have no control, was of itself sufficient to prevent my acceding to such an arrangement.

"I have nothing to add to this long, but necessary statement, except to remind your Ladyship, that the rooms under consideration, only in one part allow a person to stand upright, and that it remains to be considered whether it may not be better to raise the walls according to the plan proposed, or merely to make them water-tight, which can only be done by means of a new roof. For notwithstanding what I have heard, I cannot conceive that it is your Ladyship's intention that it should remain in its present state, especially after the long inconvenience we have suffered."

EXTRACTS FROM A BOOK OF ACCOUNTS KEPT BY SIR DANIEL FLEMING.

1656.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 4.	Spent at Penrith when Mr. Thompson appeared there to showe unto the Commissioners by what title he officied att Gresmer - - -	00	01	06
„ 14.	Given by my wife unto my Lord Evars for fidling at Kirkby Hall - - - -	00	02	00
„ 15.	Lost by my wife at cards - - -	00	05	00
	Lost by myselfe - - - - -	00	00	08

1656.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 17.	For frosting the horses at Kirkby - -	00	00	06
„ 18.	Delivered unto my wife in single groats - -	00	03	04
[1656–7.]				
Jan. 1.	Given by me and my wife in the house for New yeares-gifts - - - - -	01	01	06
„ 21.	Given unto Mrs. Pennington—as a grace wife—at Kirkby - - - - -	00	10	00
„ „	Delivered more unto her for to give unto my ant Anderton to buy cheese withal - -	01	00	00
„ „	Given unto the nourse at Kirkby - -	00	05	00
„ „	Lost there at cardes - - - -	00	06	00
„ 22.	Given there in the house att my comeing away -	00	09	00
Febr. 14.	Given in the house when my wife and I, etc. were at Workinton and at Cockermouth when wee went unto Hutton, and spent and lost at cardes whilst wee were from home, beeing from February 2 untill 18, in all -	01	08	00
„ 23.	Given for the blooding of Hobson-horse at Ambleside - - - - -	00	00	04
„ 27.	Paid unto Elizabeth Johnson her whole yeares wages - - - - -	03	00	00
„ „	Lost at cards - - - - -	00	02	06
Mar. 4.	Given unto waites at Penrith - - -	00	01	00
„ 21.	Given unto the minerall-man for his beeing four dayes lookeing for lead-oare - - -	00	08	00
„ 22.	Sent by Raph unto my sister Bridgett att Hutton to give the nurse—beeing my valentine -	00	10	00
1657.				
Apr. 9.	Paid unto Doll—the milkmaid—in full of her wages due at Whitsuntide next - -	01	00	00
May 15.	Lost at shovel-board - - - -	00	00	06
„ 26.	Paid by my wife for weaveing cloath - -	00	02	00
June 27.	Given to a bedlamer - - - -	00	00	04
July 24.	Given unto Jacke Trouper for bringing the venison from Graystocke - - -	00	02	00
„ 25.	Spent and given att Hutton when I was a-hunting with my Lord Howard there betwixt the 20th and the 25th of July - - - -	00	16	00
„ 31.	Paid for five salmons - - - -	00	09	06
Aug. 15.	Lost at cardes unto Sir George and my Lady Lowther at Hutton - - - -	01	00	00
„ 20.	Given in the house at Mr. Greene's, Carlile -	00	03	00
Sept. 5.	Given by my wife unto a man who brought venison from my Aunt Kirkby - - -	00	02	06
„ 17.	Lost at shovel-board - - - -	00	02	00
„ 26.	Given by my wife unto one who came from Hutton with venison - - - -	00	02	06
Oct. 7.	Paid by my wife unto a pedlor - - -	00	10	04
„ 16.	Sent by Peter Burngate unto my cosen Henry Broham at Oxford - - - -	00	05	00
„ 29.	More spent with the schoolemaster and some of his schollers at Kendall in ale and cakes - -	00	02	00
Dec. 6.	Given unto a breife for one of Sockbridge who had his house burned - - - -	00	02	06
„ 8.	More for one pound of wax lights - -	00	01	08

1657.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 24.	Paid unto Philipson—a taylor—at Hutton for makeing a mo-haire-coat for myselfe, a mourning gowne for my wife, and for severall things which hee had bought at Penrith for them,			
[1657–8.]	beeing all due unto him - - -	01	03	00
Jan. 1.	Paid for a pound of tobacco - - -	00	01	00
„ 5.	Paid for three paire of gloves - - -	00	02	06
„ 19.	Sent by Anthony to pay for halfe pound of sugar-candy and to buy some saffron with - -	00	01	06
„ 21.	Given unto the miller of Conistone for goeing along with mee onto the fell - - -	00	01	00
„ 23.	More paid by my wife for bringing the stones for the parler chimney up Windermeer-water -	00	04	00
Feb. 20.	More for my wive's pillion-seat - - -	00	08	06
	More for two Welsh garters - - -	00	00	06
„ 27.	Lost to my wife at Tables - - -	00	00	06
Mar. 22.	Given to Parce Corratts when hee came to looke at the blacke lead mine at Conistone - -	00	02	06
„ 23.	Sent by John B. to the kitchin-maid at Hutton for my valentine - - - - -	00	02	06
1658.				
Mar. 31.	Given to two fidlers - - - -	00	00	06
May 8.	More, April 16. Given in the house att Hutton John - - - - - -	00	01	00
June 7.	More for a paire of collosses for my sister Frances	00	02	00
Aug. 9.	Given unto Hunter who brought a buck from my cosen Richard Kirkby - - - -	00	03	00
Aug. 10.	Given unto George Browne of Troutbeck, a bone setter, when Will was hurt - - -	00	02	06
„ 11.	Given unto William Story of Seadgewicke neare Sighser—bone-setter— for lookeing at Will's thigh - - - - - -	00	07	06
Nov. 12.	Given unto John Rawling, a bone setter, for Will - - - - - -	00	10	00
Dec. 11.	Given unto a poore man—the 7th instant—when my sister Isabel was buried at Gresmere -	00	00	06
	More unto John Harrison for his paines about the funerall - - - - - -	00	02	06
	Paid by John Banckes unto Robert Jackson—the 6th instant—for black ribbon given at my sister Isabel's funerall, *vid.* note of perticulers	09	05	00
	More, paid unto John Hadwell for spice then had of him, vid. note - - - -	00	10	00
	More disbursed by John Banckes for severall things relateing unto my sister's funerall—*vid.*			
[1658–9.]	his note of perticulers—in all - - -	08	08	08
Jan. 1.	Given among the servants by my selfe and my wife for new-yeares-gifts, in all - -	01	04	06
„ 2.	Delivered to my wife to play at cards with my uncle John Fleming - - - -	00	05	06
„ 6.	Delivered to my wife to play at cards - -	00	05	00
„ 15.	Given in the house at Yanwith, when I went to the election of the knights for this county -	00	03	00
Febr. 1.	Given in the house at Haverbrack - -	00	10	06
„ 1.	More to the musick there - - -	00	05	00

1658[-9].		£	s.	d.
Mar. 10. 1659.	More given unto Docter Dykes for comeing and laying plasters to Will - - -	00	10	00
May 22.	Given unto Mr. Kempe when hee gave mee phisik - - - - - -	01	00	00
June 29.	Given unto the wallers in lew of their gloves —which they challenged for helpeing to rayse the timber—and to drinke - - - -	00	05	00
July 1.	Given unto Mr. Kempe for giveing phisick unto Will - - - - - - -	00	10	00
„ 22.	Paid Dr. Dykes—besides 5*li.* payd him by John Banckes, June 10, 1659—for his plaisters and paines contributed towards the cure of Will, the sum of - - - - - -	05	00	00
„ 30.	Given unto David Harrison's wife for beeing my wife's midwife - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 31.	Paid unto George Johnson for two leather table carpetts - - - - - -	01	10	00
„ 3.	More for eighteen paire of shoes - -	00	13	06
Aug. 1.	Paid unto my brother William which hee had given unto the milkemaid as earnest, her wages beeing 20*s.* the yeare - - - - -	00	01	00
„ 9.	Paid unto my brother William which hee had given and spent when hee gott us some venison against the christening - - - -	00	03	00
„ 18.	Given unto my cosen Andrew Huddleston's man for bringing a young fawne - - -	00	02	06
Sept. 21.	Delivered unto my wife to play att cards -	00	05	00
	More to her which shee gave unto George Fleming when shee tooke the say of the bucke killed there - - - - - -	00	02	06
	Given to the fidler - - - - -	00	02	00
	More to my cosen Kirkby's man which brought the hounds - - - - - -	00	05	00
Oct. 19.	Delivered unto my wife which shee gave in the house att Calgarth at the christening there -	00	03	06
„ 28.	More to John Marton for triming - -	00	01	00
„ „	More to the post for a diurnall - - -	00	01	00
Nov. 10.	Spent with young Sir Richard Sandforth att Gamackereths, and St. Catharin's brow-head -	00	03	06
Dec. 8.	Paid unto my brother Roger for a girdle with poynts - - - - -	00	02	06
„ 22.	Given unto George Fleming's boy for bringing a doe from Conistone - - - - -	00	02	00
„ 25.	Given unto Thomas Brockbanck for killing of the doe at Conistone - - - -	00	01	06
„ 29 and 30.	Lost by mee and my wife unto my cosen Brathwait and my cosen Andrew Huddleston and cosen Senhouse att cards - - -	01	16	06
[1659-60.]				
Jan. 1.	Given by my wife amongst the maids for New-Year's gifts - - - - - -	00	10	00
„ 6.	Delivered to my wife to play att cards - -	00	05	00
„ 7.	Given unto the piper - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 17.	More for a quart of burnt clarett - -	00	01	02
„ 25.	Given unto James Richman—the Tench-doctor—for comeing unto Rydall to see Will - -	00	10	00

1659[-60].		£	s.	d.
Jan. 25.	More to his two clerkes - - - -	00	04	00
„ 26.	Lost att Tables unto Parson Amb: - -	00	01	00
Mar. 24.	Spent att Mr. Mayor's and in Kendall - -	00	01	00
„ „	Giveu to the musicke - - - -	00	01	00
„ „	Paid for a pair of Spanish leather shoes for my selfe - - - - - -	00	04	00
„ „	More for another pair for my sister B. - -	00	03	00
1660.				
Apr. 30.	Given in ale to those att the bone-fire for the King's coming in - - - -	00	03	06
May 12.	Spent att Kendall - - - -	00	05	06
	More given to the ringers there upon the receipt of the King's proclamation - - -	00	02	06
	Spent in ale att home at the bone-fire - -	00	03	06
„ 28.	More paid Mr. Smith for ten diurnalls at 4*d*. -	00	03	04
„ „	Spent—21st instant—when the King was proclaimed - - - - - -	00	11	10
July 8.	Given to one who had a collection for a burnt house - - - - - -	00	01	00
„ 10.	Given by my wife to one who brought some blay-berryes - - - - -	00	00	03
„ 11.	Given unto George Fleming for bringing of the two deer from Conistone - - -	00	02	00
„ 12.	Spent at Thomas Fleming's 1*s*. 6*d*., and in the Blayberry Isle, 1*s*. with Sir George, his Lady, etc., in all - - - - -	00	02	06
„ 30.	Given unto Sir George's foot-boy who brought venison from Hutton - - - -	00	02	06
Aug. 6.	Delivered to my brother William to give att John Holme's—the waller's—wedding - -	00	02	00
„ 14.	Item, for three oxen bought then of Mrs. Curwen's man of Selley Parke, the sum of -	11	01	00
„ 26.	Sent by my wife to Jo. Harrison's daughter's christening 10*s*. and to the grace-wife 1*s*., in all	00	11	00
Sept. 3.	Item, for mending the male pillion - -	00	00	02
	Given at Appleby—Sept. 6—unto Mr. Fothergill when I was sworne Justice of Peace - -	00	05	00
	Item, to the crier there - - - -	00	02	00
	Item, to the butler in the castle - - -	00	01	00
	Item, to the porter and poor there - -	00	01	06
	Item, given att Hutton—Sept. 10—unto Mr. Alleyn for his opinion to some quarries -	01	00	00
	Item, to a poor woman there - - -	00	01	00
„ 3.	Item, given to Mr. Briskow att Carlile—Sept. 11—when I was sworne Justice of the Peace for Cumberland - - - - -	00	05	00
	Item, to the cryer there - - - -	00	02	00
	Given in Carlile Castle - - -	00	01	06
	Item, att the Gates - - - -	00	01	00
	Item, att Hutton to two maides - - -	00	03	06
	Item, spent att Appleby and Carlile assizes -	00	07	06
„ 16.	Disbursed by my wife whilst I was att the assizes to Mabel Harrison's upsitting - -	00	05	00
Nov. 14.	Given unto Williamson for bringing mee the first letters of my beeing sherif of Cumberland -	00	01	06

1660.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 22.	Spent att Kendall with young Sir John Lowther, cosen Dalston, etc. at Hugh Ford's	00	03	06
Dec. 5.	Paid unto George Benson, Constable of Rydall, Loughrigg att 19*d.* in the pound for 140,000*li.* for the compleat disbanding of the army and for 70,000*li.* for the supply of his Majesty, the sum of	00	07	11
„ „	More 1*d.* in the pound for the House of Correction	00	00	05
„ 14.	Item, to the man which brought—Nov. 24—a commission from Noward for my beeing leiuetenant to Sir Richard Sandford	00	05	00
„ 14.	Item, spent—Dec. 4—when I was proclaimed at Penrith	00	04	02
	Item, given att Carlile—Dec. 7—to the sergeant that proclaimed mee there	00	02	06
„ 31.	Given the other day att Calgarth to a piper there	00	01	00
[1660–1.]				
Jan. 1.	Item, for fish att Daniel's christening and for ten chickens	00	05	00
	Item, for two dozen of Garthweb att Dalton	00	04	08
	Item, for twenty geese att 8*d.* a piece	00	13	04
„ 10.	Given unto my brother Alexander att his goeing for London to bee bound apprentice	01	00	00
„ „	Item, then to my brother Roger to drink my health	01	00	00
„ 12.	Paid for a post-letter from Sir Richard Sandford	00	00	06
„ „	Item, for one sent to Mr. Andrew Huddleston	00	00	03
„ 18.	Paid unto my uncle John Fleming for my wives watch-case, new cristall, dressing, stringing, and a rowle of Paracelsus	00	11	00
Feb. 2.	Given for triming of mee att Kendall	00	01	00
	More unto the musick there	00	02	00
	Spent there when I first armed and trained my company of foot	00	05	06
„ 4.	Spent at Cockermouth with Bar. Curwen etc.	00	01	00
„ 6.	Given to the pipers there	00	01	00
„ 11.	Paid unto George Benson Constable of Rydall and Loughrigg, the first moyety of 3*s.* 2*d.* in the pound beeing an assessment of 70,000*li.* *per mensem* for six monethes commenceing January 1 last past for disbanding of the remainder of the army, and paying of the navy, the sum of	00	08	00
Mar. 5.	Sent by William Harrison of Rydall unto Mr. Will. Busfeild at Leeds to bee paid unto Mr. George Crowle, merchant in Hull beeing for a runlett of sack and another of white wine for Sir George Fletcher the sum of	04	07	00
	Item, for halfe pound of concerve of roses	00	01	06
„ 12.	Item, for the carryage of a char pie to my Aunt Dudley to London	00	07	00
„ 13.	Spent with my cosen Brathwhait, Ren. Brathwhait, and James Johnston when wee [went] to pull downe the quakers mill-dam	00	01	06
„ 14.	Given att the randevous att Staveley banckes unto the poor	00	01	00

1660[-1].		£	s.	d.
Mar. 14.	Item, to a fidler - - - - -	00	01	00
„ 16.	Paid and allowed unto Sir George Fletcher for a case of pistolles and holsters which George Johnston bought for mee att London - -	03	10	00
„ 20.	Lost at bowles att Salkeld Yates - - -	00	00	06
1661.				
Mar. 26.	Paid unto George Benson constable of Rydall and Loughrigg the latter moyety of 3*s.* 2*d.* in the pound, beeing an assessment of 70,000*li.* per mensem for six monethes commenceing January 1 last past for disbanding of the remainder of the army, and paying off the navy, the sum of -	00	07	10
Mar. 29.	Given in the house att the Low-barne when I went to visitt my cosen Kirkby's third wife -	00	04	00
„ 30.	Item, att the high hall - - - -	00	03	00
	Item, given to players there - - -	00	05	00
	Item, to the nurse there - - - -	00	01	00
Aprill.	Item, to a poor Irish scholler - - -	00	01	00
„ 12.	Item, [paid John Banckes] which hee had paid to Great John for two dayes salveing of hogs with tobacco - - - - - -	00	01	00
„ „	Item, for ½ pound of carraway cumfittes - -	00	00	10
„ 13.	Sent this day by John Banckes unto Kendall which hee gott returned from thence by the Kendall carrier, to bee paid in London, May the 13th next, unto my brother Roger—besides 40*li.* sent now alsoe by my mother—for the binding of my brother Alexander apprentise, with the sum of - - - - - -	40	00	00
May 2.	Allowed unto John Banckes which hee had disbursed to my wife to give unto the nurse and midwife att Hutton when shee christened Harry	01	10	00
„ 18.	Item, att Hugh Ford's with my she cosen Lowther - - - - - - -	00	01	02
„ 22.	Given to the players att Kirkby and a piper -	00	06	00
„ 24.	Given to a messenger with proclamations -	00	02	06
„ 25.	Payd yesterday att Kirkby unto my cosen Crowl for a runlett of sack, and another of white wine for carriage, etc., beeing in full of all reckoning till this day - - - - - -	04	11	04
„ 30.	Paid unto Dr. Smith for Dr. Heylyn's *Ecclesia Restaurata* - - - - -	00	07	04
June 10.	Paid unto the Lancashire pedlar for two pairs of white gloves - - - - -	00	01	06
„ 13.	Item, paid to Mr. Potter which hee had given to a messenger who brought proclamations -	00	02	06
July 6.	Item, for bringing proclamations by John Towers from Kendall to Rydall - - -	00	01	00
„ 11.	Paid by my wife unto Richard Castlehow for severall things bought by him att Penrith for the makeing up of a black bumbazeen gowne, in all *vid.* his note - - - - -	00	12	00
„ „	Item, for the makeing thereof att his owne house	00	07	00
„ „	Item, for the makeing of a mourning gowne and petticoat here att Rydall - - -	00	05	00

1661.		£	s.	d.
July 11.	Item, for the makeing a mourning suite and cloak here at Rydall for myselfe, beeing all now that is due unto him for anything whatsoever - - - - - - -	00	06	00
„ 16.	Paid by John Banckes att Penrith for a belt and points - - - - - -	00	02	06
	Item, for seven yards of black ribbin - -	00	07	00
„ 24.	Given to Will when hee went towards Saint Mungo's Well - - - - -	00	02	06
Aug. 13.	Disbursed (between July 24th, 1666, and August 10th next following) by Will, John Banckes, Ann, and Stephen, when they went unto St. Mungo's Well, and unto Yorke, in all the sum of, *vide* note - - - - - -	04	06	01
Sept. 11.	Given amongst the tenants to drink att the hunting att Conistone with Sir George Fletcher -	00	10	00
„ 12.	More to the hunters to drink - - - -	00	02	06
Oct. 21.	Item, given to Richard Ridley, for proclamations and the commission for the Clergies Benevolence from Kendall to Rydall - - -	00	01	00
„ 22.	Delivered to my wife which shee paid to Agnes Harrison for helping to fetch a hive of bees from Coniston - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 25.	Paid unto the little pedlor for 10lb. of tobacco -	00	01	00
Nov. 16.	Item, given to the hunters - - - -	00	02	06
„ 18.	Spent at Troutbeck bridge about the benevolence	00	01	06
„ 21.	Given unto Mr. Dodgson my old schoolmaster -	00	05	06
„ 24.	Given unto the Lithuanian Collection - -	00	05	00
„ 30.	Paid by my wife unto the Lancashire pedlor for four yards of holland - - - - -	01	00	00
Dec. 1.	Given unto Parcivall Corratt's son who brought hither a swan - - - - - -	00	01	00
„ 10.	Spent at Stavsley about the Benevolence -	00	01	06
„ 27.	Given to Troutbeck players for acting here, *The fair Maid of the West* - - - -	00	10	00
„ 28.	Paid John Harrison which hee had disbursed (Aug. 8, 1661) for an assessment for three bridges	00	02	03
	Item, for soldiers alsoe then - - -	00	02	02
	Item,—Dec. 6, 1661—for poor soldiers - -	00	00	08
„ 30.	Paid my brother Roger for the carriage of the			
[1661-2.]	pole money unto London - - - -	00	07	00
Jan. 1.	Given by mee and my wife to the servants for New yeares gifts - - - - -	01	03	00
„ 10.	Given last Tuesday to Robert Benson for playing all Christmas - - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 17.	Given to a barber for trimming mee at Kendall -	00	01	00
„ 18.	Given to my Cosen Brathwait for his cook-maid's offering - - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 21.	Spent at the ale house - - - - -	00	00	08
„ 27.	Given yesterday by my wife to Hird's daughter, who brought a swan - - - - -	00	01	00
Feb. 20.	Item, 3*d.* per *li.* for the House of Correction, arreares of the King's bench and Marshalsey and for the maimed soldiers the sum of -	00	01	03
Mar. 3.	Paid for gloves, pictures, and ballads - -	00	02	04

1662.		£	s.	d.
Apr. 2.	Given by my wife unto John Banckes child when she christened it	01	00	00
	Item, to the grace-wife	00	02	00
July 20.	Sent by my wife to a wedding	00	01	06
„ „	Paid yesterday by John Banckes at Kendall for the carriage of a new trunk—beeing 8 stone 10 lbs. and halfe weight—at 2*d.* per lb.	01	00	05
„ „	Item, for the picture frames weighing 1 stone and 6 lbs. the sum of	00	03	04
	Item, spent at Keswick—the 16th instant—with the children	00	01	06
Aug. 1.	Given the soldiers to drink at Kendall	00	05	00
Sept. 2.	Delivered to my wife to play at Tables	00	02	06
„ 18.	Item, for a letter by the post from London	00	00	04
„ 19.	Spent at Kendall when wee were purging that corporation	00	06	00
„ 25.	Spent at Penrith when the Deputy Lieutenants of Cumberland and Westmoreland mett there	00	06	06
„ 26.	Item, to the workmen at Lanwathby Bridge	00	01	00
Oct. 1.	Paid my brother William which hee spent in gathering up my Aunt Dudley's money	00	04	09
„ 9.	Given to the soldiers at Carlile	00	03	00
	Item, to my Lord of Carlile's servant who delivered a deputation for Westmoreland unto me	00	05	00
Nov. 6.	Given unto the clarke at Gresmer for entering of my children's birthes in the church book	00	01	00
Dec. 8.	Spent at Penrith with Sir George Fletcher and others	00	01	06
„ 11.	Given in the house at Hutton when I sett Sir George Fletcher and Mr. Hugh Hare towards London	00	08	00
„ 12.	Given in the house at Lowther	00	04	00
„ 13.	Item, in the house at Hutton John	00	03	00
„ 30.	Given to Longsleddall-players for acting here the			
[1662–3.]	Tragedy of *Ferrex and Porrex*	00	10	00
Jan. 1.	Item, unto my owne men for New yeares gifts	00	13	00
	Item, unte my wife for the maides	00	06	00
„ 6.	Lost by myselfe and wife at cards with Mr. Fisher and Cosen Brathwait	01	07	00
„ 8.	Given unto Robert Benson for his pipeing here this Christmas	00	05	00
„ 13.	Paid unto young David Harrison for the arreares of the maimed soldiers, King's Bench and Marshalsey since last Xtmas sessions beeing 8*d.* per lb. and also for the governour of the House of Correction now due, 1*d.* per lb. in all the sum of	00	03	09
„	Paid the other day unto Dick Dodgson for a danceing book 2*s.* 6*d.* and given him towards his fidle 2*s.*, in all	00	04	06
Jan. 1.	Item, Given in the house at Lowick	00	04	00
„ 22.	Given unto fidlers	00	00	06
	Lost by my cosen Robert Brathwait at Ambleside at cards	00	10	00

1662[-3].		£	s.	d.
Jan. 29.	Lost at cards at Hutton John January 26, 1662 -	00	10	06
	Paid in fees at Penrith—January 27, 62—for the proveing of my uncle John Fleming's will in the behalfe of my aunt Dudley for a commission to take her sworne and a bond to exhibit a true inventory betwixt and Whitsuntide, the sum of - - - - - -	01	06	06
Feb. 7.	Given unto a poor marriner cast away at Bristow	00	01	00
	Paid the other day an assess to the church for my little tenement in Gresmer - -	00	00	02
„ 13.	Paid for the postage of *Hudibras* - -	00	02	06
	Item for a horne-book and wire - - -	00	00	03
„ 16.	Sent unto Miles Hobson's son's wedding -	00	02	06
„ 19.	Given yesterday at Ambleside unto William Baxter to drink—having then hired him to bee schoolmaster for a year from the 3rd of May next at 40*s.* and his diet, and to suffer others to come unto him—the sum - - -	00	01	00
	Given unto Adam Fleming for bringing eleven dozen of charres from Conistone for four pies -	00	01	06
Mar. 23.	Item, for the carryage of a charr-pie unto my aunt Dudley at London at 2*d.* per lb. - -	00	06	00
„ „	Given at Lancaster unto the trumpettes - -	00	05	00
1663.				
Apr. 17.	Given to the offertory by myselfe at Gresmere church - - - - -	00	03	00
May 11.	Item, given in the house at Acornebanck, May 5, 1663 - - - - -	00	06	00
„ „	Item, in the house at Yainwith, May 6, 1663 -	00	01	02
„ „	Item, in the house at Hutton, May 7, 1663 -	00	07	00
„ „	Item, in the house at Cockermouth, May 8, 1663	00	04	06
„ „	Item, for mending the maile - - -	00	00	06
„ 28.	Given to Mr. Kemp for blooding me and other phisick - - - - -	01	00	00
	Item, to musick - - - - -	00	01	00
„ 29.	Spent at Langanby Moor horse race, May 27, 1663 - - - - - -	00	04	06
„ 29.	Item, paid my subscription money towards the plate unto Mr. Layton - - -	00	10	00
June 12.	Given to Thomas oth' Green for setting up the Jack - - - - -	00	01	00
„ 29.	Sent by Anthony unto Cockermouth to Mabel's wedding for my wife and me - - -	00	10	00
July 5.	Given to a collection for Dawson's wife, the minister of Ripley - - - -	00	01	06
Sept. 7.	Item, for my chamber at Appleby, September 2, 1663 - - - - -	00	05	00
„ „	Item, for two ordinaryes for my selfe and man -	00	03	00
„ „	Item, for the horses - - - -	00	02	08
„ „	Item, for bear - - - - -	00	01	00
„ „	Item, given to the cook, osteler, and maides at Highcross - - - - -	00	04	00
„ „	Item, given in the house at Hutton, September 4, 1663 - - - - - -	00	10	06
„ „	Item, in the house at Hutton-John - -	00	03	00
„ 12.	Spent at Kendall in rendesvousing two dayes -	00	08	00

1663.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 10.	Item, for a bottle of Hottwaters for my cosine Ambrose - - - - - -	00	03	09
„ 21.	Given to the menders of the highway in the towne gates to drink - - - - -	00	02	00
„ 26.	Item, to Hird's daughter for a swan - -	00	01	00
Dec. 1.	Paid John Banckes which he had disbursed—October 20, 1663—to Thomas Varay and Henry Farrest for five dayes payveing of the highway in Rydall towne-gate - - - - -	00	03	04
„ 30.	Given, lost at cards and disbursed by myselfe and wife att Cockermouth, Hutton, Accorne banck and Yanewith—beeing at my sister Bridget's marriage, December 22—betwixt December 7 and January 8, the sum of - -	04	15	00
[1663–4.]				
Feb. 2.	Item, given in the house at Levens—January 25, 1663—beeing at my cosen John Leyburne's buriall at Beetham - - - - -	00	04	00
Mar. 10.	Spent at Kendall in triming and wine with Mr. Belling - - - - - -	00	02	06
„ 11.	Given to my cosine Preston's yeoman of the seller at Lan - - - - -	00	01	06
	Item, to the cryer of a J.P. - - -	00	01	00
	Item, to the trumpets - - - -	00	05	00
	Item, to the musick - - - -	00	01	00
	Item, spent there - - - -	00	01	06
1664.				
Apr. 6.	Paid Peter Buryate which he had paid for a pott of stone-pills at Oxford - - -	00	05	00
	Item, given him for his paines - - -	00	02	00
„ 11.	Given my uncle John Kirkby—besides my aunt Dudley's 10*s.*—for Kitt Brownrigg's wife drinking - - - - - -	00	05	00
June 14.	Given my brother Roger to offer at Pegg Turner's daughter's wedding for mee - -	00	05	00
July 14.	Paid Dr. Smith for Daniel's copy-book - -	00	06	00
„ „	Item, for Dr. Tayler's *Disuasive against Popery*	00	02	00
Aug. 8.	Item, payd for a moose trapp - - -	00	02	00
Sept. 16.	Given to my Lord Johnston's nurse at Nuby -	00	05	00
„ „	Item, given in the house at the Earle of Annandale's in Scotland - - - - -	00	10	00
„ 17.	Item, in the house at Hutton - - -	00	04	00
Oct. 20.	Given at Acorne banck—at the christening of John my brother Dalston's eldest son—unto the midwife 2*s.* 6*d.*, nurse 2*s.* 6*d.*, my sister's maid 2*s.*, and a fancy to the butler 2*s.* in all -	00	09	00
Nov. 13.	Sent unto George Fleming's daughter's wedding	00	05	00
„ 15.	Paid John Green, slater, for rigging the houses and putting up some slates - - -	00	01	10
Dec. 9.	Given the other day to the children at their barring out - - - - - -	00	01	00
[1664–5.]				
Jan. 19.	Given to a piper at Whitehall - - -	00	01	00
„ 21.	Item, given in the house at Whitehall January 19, 1664 - - - - - -	00	06	00
	Item, in the house at Cockermouth, January 20, 1664 - - - - - - -	00	04	00

1664[-5].		£	s.	d.
Feb. 6.	Given unto Will, Harry, and Daniel, for their cock-penny - - - - - -	00	01	06
„ 24.	Item, for the carryage of a pie to Leeds - -	00	04	00
1665.				
Apr. 27.	Given to the grace-wife and nurse at Levens —besides a 20*s.* peice and a 10*s.* peise in gold given unto Roger Bellingham my god-son—the sum of - - - - - -	00	10	00
„ 28.	Given at Nether-Levens unto Mrs. Scott and the nurse there - - - - - -	00	07	06
May 2.	Given unto a Newlands man who came to look at the supposed wadd-mine at Coniston -	00	05	00
„ 10.	Given in the house at Workinton the day after I went with my cosin Thomas Curwen to treat with my Lady concerning his interrest there -	00	06	00
June 21.	Spent in ale with my brother Dalston on Rydale-water - - - - - - -	00	00	06
	Paid for the carryage of my cosin Thomas Curwen's papers - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 29.	Item, for twelve charrs when Mr. Dugdale was here - - - - - -	00	03	00
July 26.	Item, for a looking glass - - - -	00	05	00
Aug. 6.	Paid for my *loveing and lovely son John's* coffine, 2*s.* 6*d.* Given to the poor at Hutton church, beeing three penny doal, 3*li.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Item, to the servants at Hutton, 10*s.*, and to a guide, 6*d.* in all - - - - -	03	13	06
„ 26.	Paid for Heathe's *Brief Cronicle* - -	00	06	00
Sept. 3.	Given my cosin Layburne's man for venison -	00	02	00
„ 11.	Given unto my cosin Thomas Curwen's man for bringing some venison - - - -	00	02	00
Oct. 2.	Given to the scollers at Appleby for acting a Latine Tragedy - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 3.	Given to the grace-wife and nurse at Acorne-banck—besides two peices and an halfe to Christopher Dalston my godson—the sum of -	00	15	00
„ 30.	Paid unto Mr. Braken for drawing of my cosin Ambrose's, my mother's, and my owne pictures, 6*li.* and for Sir George's, 1*li.* 10*s.* in all -	07	10	00
Nov. 20.	Given yesterday to the collection for the Plague	00	05	00
Dec. 24.	Item, paid for bringing a diurnall - - -	00	00	06
„ 30.	Item, for the maimed souldiers, King's bench and Marshalsey which was granted at the last			
[1665-6.]	Quarter Sessions, beeing 3*d.* per *li.* the sum of	00	01	03
Jan. 24.	Lost by my wife at cards with Mrs. Bellingham, etc. - - - - - - -	00	10	00
Feb. 14.	Given in the house at Holker when my wife and I went to my cosin Preston's Lady's funerall -	00	08	10
„ 26.	Given to the three boyes for cock-pennyes 2*s.* and to bett, 6*d.* - - - - - -	00	02	06
Mar. 2.	Paid unto John Banckes which he had disbursed at Kendall last Satturday, for the carryage of two charr-pies unto London—to the Lord Arlington and Joseph Williamson, Esq.—to Will Banckes, carryer—weight 7 stone, 6 lbs.—the sum of -	01	00	00

1666.		£	s.	d.
Apr. 20.	Allowed unto the blind skinner for wool and children's balls - - - - -	00	01	03
June 18.	Spent at Kendall at the buriall of Nicholas Fisher Esq.—who dyed the 16th instant—the sum -	00	03	06
Nov. 1.	Paid unto James Cock of Kendall for Bishop Sanderson's *Five Cases of Conscience*, 1*s*. Sharrock's *Provinciale*, 4*s*. Dr. Cosin's *Ecclesia Politeia* in Tab. 3*s*., Segar's *Honor Military and Civil*, 14*s*. and carriage 7*s*. in all - -	01	02	07
Dec. 7.	Item, to a post boy who brought me newes of the Scotch rebellion at Drumfreis, November 16, 1666 - - - - - - -	00	01	00
„ „	Item, Given at Lowther, November 17 - -			
„ „	Item, to an old fidler at Melkinthropp, November 20 - - - - - - -	00	01	00
		00	01	00
„ „	Item, given to the musick and drums at Carlile, December 4. - - - - -	00	02	00
	Paid unto Dr. Smith for a Gift Bible for Will 8*s*. and for a Common-prayer Book for my selfe, 4*s*. December 6, 1666 - - -	00	12	00
„ 10.	Given to the children at their barring out -	00	01	00
„ 11.	Given at Calder Abbey to the grace-wife and nurse when I cristened my cosin Richard Patrickson's eldest daughter, called Bridget—besides 30*s*. given unto her in gold— - -	00	15	00
	Item, to the musick there - - -	00	01	00
„ 26.	Given to Applethwait players for playing musidors	00	07	06
[1666–7.]				
Jan. 1.	Given by my selfe and wife in New yeares gifts -	01	05	00
„ 8.	Given in the house at Ambleside - -	00	04	06
„ „	Lost by my wife at cardes there - - -	00	15	00
„ 10.	Sent by my wife to an upsitting - - -	00	02	06
„ 26.	Paid John Banckes which he had disbursed Jan. 9, 1666, for mutton at Ambleside 1*s*. 8*d*. Given in the house at Yainwith January 12, 3*s*. 6*d*. Item in the house at Cockermouth January 17th 4*s*. 6*d*. to the musick there 1*s*. in all	00	10	08
„ 29.	Paid unto little pedlor for 1 lb. of tobacco -	00	01	04
Feb. 18.	Given to the three boyes for cock-pennyes -	00	02	00
„ 21.	Item, for the carryage of two charr-pies to Mr. Williamson at London, beeing 9 stone and 1 lb. at 2*s*. per stone, the sum of - - -	00	18	00
„ 25.	Given to fidlers - - - - -	00	00	06
	Item, paid for an old peice of gold - -	01	00	00
Mar. 6.	Paid John Banckes which he had paid at Kendall, February 23, 1666, for the carryage of a charpye unto the Earle of Carlisle at London, beeing 4 stone and 5 lb. - - -	00	09	00
„ 13.	Given in the house at Yainwith - - -	00	02	00
„ 14.	Item at Hutton - - - - -	00	04	00
„ 16.	Spent at Kendall about the Poll Assessment -	00	04	00
„ 17.	Given in the house at Levens - - -	00	04	00
1667.				
Apr. 27.	Paid unto Mr. Bracken for drawing of my Lady Fletcher's picture 1*li*. 10*s*., my wife's, 2*li*. 10*s*.,			

1667.		£	s.	d.
	Dr. Smith's 1*li.* 15*s.* for bosses and carryage hither 5*s.*, for gold to the frames, 17*s.* 6*d.* and for gilding of them 17*s.* 6*d.* in all—the rest of the pictures beeing paid for October 30, 1665—the sum of—*vid.* his acquittance— - -	07	15	00
May 2.	Paid Leck of Conistone for Will's leather gummashes - - - - -	00	02	06
	Item, Benson of Hauxside for Will's pillion-seat -	00	06	00
„ 8.	Delivered to John Banckes for Will to the Bath -	10	00	00
„ „	Given my uncle Kirkby to spend at Kendall -	00	02	06
June 10.	Given unto Mrs. Scot at my first goeing to see my wife after her delivery - - - -	00	10	00
„ 29.	Given unto Mrs. Scott by my wife - -	03	00	00
July 2.	Given at Hutton, Lowther, and Yainwith inter July 2 and 6 - - - - -	00	11	00
„ 8.	Given unto Dorothy Sands for watching with mee, beeing sick of the stone - - -	00	02	06
„ 15.	Given in the house at Hutton, 5*s.* 6*d.*, and lost at shooting of the soldiers, 6*s.* in all - -	00	11	06
„ 31.	Given unto Mr. Bellingham's man who brought a side of venison - - - -	00	03	00
Aug. 5.	Item, July 23, 1677, at Askrigg for my selfe two men and three horses all night and given in the house, in all - - - -	00	06	09
„ 18.	Item, to an upsitting - - - -	00	02	06
Sept. 7.	Sent by Will Dawson to pay Scott of Cockermouth for two loads of salt at Keswick -	00	15	00
„ 21.	Item, Given at Hutton August 24, 4*s.* At Yanwith, August 25, 3*s.* at Strickland Hall, August 26, 6*s.* 6*d.* in all - - - -	00	13	06
„ 21.	Item, for *A la mode* and silk - - -	00	13	00
„ 29.	Given at the offertory by myselfe and wife -	00	06	00
Nov. 17.	Given unto Williamson for bringing two loads of salt from Whithaven - - - -	00	03	00
„ 22.	Paid unto Little of Kendall for Dugdale of *St. Paules*, 14*s.* 6*d.*, and for the *Life of the Duke of Newcastle* 4*s.* 6*d.* in all with carryage -	00	19	00
Dec. 1.	Sent to Thomas Nicoleson's offering - -	00	02	06
„ 24.	Sent by John Banckes unto James Cock to pay for the *History of the Royal Society*, 7*s.*, L'estrange's *Visions*, 3*s.*, *the Buckler of State and Justice*, 2*s.* and for carryage of them from London 6*d.* in all - - - - -	00	12	06
„ 30.	Paid John Banckes which he had disbursed at Kendall, December 1st 1667, for bread 1*s.*, spent 6*d.*, at Shapp, December 4th 1667, for horses 6*d.*, a guide 6*d.*, at Penrith, December 10th 1667, wheat flour 7*s.* 2*d.*, spent 6*d.*, sugar candy 4*d.*, gloves for my wife 4*s.*, given at Yainwith December 11th 3*s.*, at Lowther December 13th 4*s.*, at Strickland 9*s.* 6*d.*, at Penrith December 17th for gloves for my wife 2*s.*, for carryage of the wheat flour and red lead 5*d.*, spent 6*d.*, given at Hutton December 23rd			
[1667–8.]	1667, 11*s.*, in all - - - - -	02	04	11
Jan. 1.	Given by myselfe and my wife in New yeares gifts to the servants, etc. - - -	01	08	00

1667[-8].		£	s.	d.
Jan. 4.	Paid by John Banckes to James Cock of Kendall for Dugdale's *Origines Judiciales* 22*s*., Stillingfleet's *Origines Sacræ*, 5*s*., *Priscianus Nascens*, 18*d*., and for the carriage 1*s*. 2*d*., in all -	01	09	08
„ 10.	Given to Robert Benson, Piper - - -	00	05	00
„ 12.	Paid unto William Walker, constable of Rydall and Loughrigg, the Duke of Yorke's assessment, beeing 18*d*. per lb., the sum of - -	00	07	06
Feb. 15.	Delivered my cosin Henry Lowther to buy mee a good velvet mounterow at London - -	01	10	00
Mar. 7.	Given to the little fidler for playing to my cosin Otwaye's children - - - -	00	01	00
„ 17.	Given to the Queen's old soldier - - -	00	00	06
„ 22.	Given at the offertory - - - -	00	05	06
1668.				
Apr. 2.	Paid for a sweetmeat glass 5*s*., and two glass pipes 18*d*. - - - - -	00	06	06
„ 9.	Item, to give Mr. Williamson's clerkes - -	02	10	00
May 5.	Paid unto Captaine Tongue at Hutton to give unto the Earle of Carlisle's secretary for my commission of Major - - - -	00	10	00
„ 21.	Given in the house at Yainwith - - -	00	02	00
„ 23.	Item, at Hutton - - - - -	00	06	00
July 1.	Spent at Borwicks as I came from my cosin Dick Harrison's burriall—who dyed at his house at the Waterhead, June the 30th, about one of the clock in the morning, and who was buried at Conistone Church this day about 12 of the clock— - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 29.	Lost at cards - - - - -	00	09	00
Aug. 19.	Item, to two pipers 1*s*., dimitty 1*s*. 3*d*., bear 2*s*., Anthonye's dinner 6*d*. to three drummers 2*s*., August 8, for my ordinary 1*s*., and John Banckes 6*d*., Ribin 4*d*. the horses 8*s*. 8*d*., and to the servants at the Sun 5*s*., in all - -	01	02	08
„ „	Item, August 9th, to the servaunts at Hutton 5*s*. 6*d*. at Yainwith the 10th 1*s*. 6*d*., the 11th at Appleby to two pipers 1*s*., for ordinaries 3*s*. 4*d*., bear 1*s*., chamber 10*s*., horses 4*s*., to the servants at the High cross 3*s*., in all - -	01	09	04
	Given unto Mr. Bellingham's keeper - -	00	03	00
Sept. 14.	Sent by John Banckes unto my cosin Harry Fletcher nurse's drinking - - -	01	00	00
„ 17.	Given to my brother Roger for the buck-killers to drink - - - - -	00	05	00
Oct. 10.	Paid to Mrs. Carlile for my Lady Mary, beeing for Ketty's many-cords - - -	01	06	00
Nov. 24.	Item, to the children at their barring out -	00	01	06
„ 30.	Paid John Banckes which he had disbursed, Nov. 21st 1668, for the carryage of my pedigree unto Mr. Dugdale to Thomas Wilson the carrier -	00	00	06
„ „	Item, for seargh for Michael's coat 6*s*. 3*d*., Kersey 2*s*. 9*d*., *unguentum Resumptivum* 2*s*., thred 5*d*., bread 1*s*. 6*d*., shoes for Alice 1*s*. 6*d*., bread by David H. 1*s*., spent 6*d*., for mutton at Ambleside the 25th 1*s*. 8*d*., woodcock 2*d*., aples 1*s*., flookes 5*d*., in all - - - -	00	19	02

1668.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 11.	Paid James Cock—by John Banckes—for six Morton's *Devotions* 5*s.*, Meriton's *Wills and Testaments* 1*s.* 4*d.*, Eveling's *Painting* 1*s.* 4*d.* Glanvil's *Witches* 1*s.* 3*d.*, *Homilyes* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and carryage 11*d.* - - - - -	00	18	04
„ 17.	Given to the poor of London by the late fire -	00	05	00
„ 27.	Lost at cards - - - - -	00	12	06
[1668–9.]				
Jan. 8.	Delivered John Banckes to returne unto my uncle Newman to give amongst Mr. Williamson's clerkes—sent by Robinson— - - -	02	10	00
Feb. 24.	Spent at Strickland Hall, Lowther, Yainwith, Hutton and Cockermouth by my selfe and wife betwixt January 25th 1668, and February 24th 1668, the sum of - - - -	04	10	00
„ 28.	Given the three boyes for cocke-pennyes -	00	02	00
Mar. 13.	Paid James Simpson for ten gallants and an halfe of French wine—besides ten gallants and an halfe more for my brother Dalston being 26*s.* 3*d.*, and 2*s.* for the runlet, and 6*d.* carryage to Rydall—the sum of—being in full of all			
1669.	demands— - - - - -	01	06	03
Apr. 30.	Paid by John Banckes April 24th 1669, to James Ashburne the Wigan carrier for a rose still sent by Mrs. Scott - - - -	01	00	00
May 14.	Paid at Rydall for twenty-four quart-glass-bottles and corks - - - -	00	10	00
June 3.	Disbursed by my wife whilst I was at Heversham about the forceable entry betwixt Sir Thomas Strickland and Mr. Bellingham - -	00	05	07
„ 10.	Given by my wife at an upsitting - -	00	02	06
„ 20.	Sent to Parson Wilson's man's wedding -	00	02	06
July 10.	Given unto a Portugall - - - -	00	00	06
Aug. 17.	Given unto my cosin Hodleston's man who brought venison from Milburn - -	00	04	00
Sept. 10.	Item.—August 23rd 1669. Given in the house at Yainwith 2*s.* 6*d.* August 25th 1669 at Appleby for my chamber 7*s.* 6*d.* for two meales for my selfe 2*s.* the like for my man 1*s.* for bear, 2*s.* 6*d.* horses, 3*s.* given the servants 2*s.* 6*d.* to the poor 4*d.* in all - - - -	01	01	04
Oct. 2.	Given unto my brother Roger towards his charges in goeing unto London to get the King's Touch for the Evill - - - - -	10	00	00
„ 3.	Given by my selfe and wife at the offertory -	00	07	06
„ 4.	Disbursed by my wife and lost at cards with Mrs. Bellingham betwixt Tuesday and Saturday last the sum of - - - - -	01	10	06
„ 28.	Sent by Will Dawson unto Mr. James Bellingham for twelve gallons of white wine 24*s.* and a runlet 2*s.* - - - - -	01	06	00
Nov. 13.	Sent by John Banckes to returne unto my brother Roger at London for things bought there by him, viz. for twenty-four yards of serge 3*li.* 15*s.* two leather carpetts for the parlor 1*li.* 12*s.* two dozen of children's shooes, 16*s.* 4*d.* two knives 4*s.* chargeing a corall, 3*s.* 6*d.* a			

1669.		£	s.	d.
	trunck 5*s.* 6*d.* to a porter 6*d.* for a pair of shoes laced—yet unbought—for my wife, and to drink 13*s.* 2*d.* in all - - -	07	10	00
Dec. 20.	Spent at Keswick, Cockermouth, Ireby, Hutton, Yainwith, Lowther, Kendall and Hutton, betwixt November 29th and December 24th			
[1669–70.]	1669, in all the sum of - - -	00	19	01
Jan. 4.	Given to a man who bought venison from Levens	00	03	00
„ 27.	Given unto Mr. John Thompkins who came from Dr. Smith and had been shipwracked in the Orcadies comeing from Arch-Angell, formerly of Christ Church Oxon - - -	00	05	00
Feb. 2.	Given unto some Irish people - - -	00	00	06
„ 8.	Given at Esthwait unto a fidler and poor people at Dorothy Sands marriage unto Richard Banckes	00	01	06
„ 10.	Paid unto the Lancashire pedlor for a pocket bottle - - - - - -	00	01	06
Mar. 18.	Item, Spent in goeing to Warcupp for the harpsicalls 1*s.* 6*d.* paid John Mill for mustard seed 1*s.* 4*d.* and given him 8*d.* in all - -	00	03	06
„ 21.	Paid John Banckes which he had disbursed at Kendall, March 5th 1669, for carryage of two charr-pies to the Earle of Carlisle and Joseph Williamson 6 stone and 8 lb. weight 15*s.*, Michael's hat 2*s.*, 100 herrings 3*s.*, Will's shoes 1*s.* 8*d.*, centry 2*d.*, wheat bread 1*s.* halfe a bushell of apples, 4*s.* and spent 6*d.*, in all -	01	07	04
„ 21.	Item, Given in the house at Holker at my cosin George Preston's buriall which was March 14th 1669, 8*s.* 6*d.* March 18th 1669, for fish to entertaine Sir John Lowther and his lady 6*s.* 8*d.* in all	00	15	02
1670.				
Apr. 3	Given by my selfe and wife at the offertory -	00	07	06
„ 20.	Given at Cockermouth to the poor at my sister Frances Fletcher's marryage—who was wedded yesterday— - - - - - -	00	01	00
May 6.	Given to Jo. Harrison's daughter who brought me fish for Sir Francis Salkeld and his lady -	00	01	00
„ 15.	Given at Greamer church to a Cambridgeshire brief - - - - - -	00	02	00
„ 18.	Paid unto Thomas Fleming, Constable of Rydall and Loughrigg being 1*s.* per *li.* for bridges, King's bench and Marshalsey, maimed souldiers and House of correction - - -	00	05	00
„ 26.	Given at Hutton to the grace wife and nurse, when Dr. Smith, my Lady Lowther of Lowther and I were sponsors to Thomas, Sir George Fletcher's son - - - - -	02	00	00
„ 28.	Given in the house at Lowther when I made an agreement betwixt Sir John and my cosin Preston - - - - - -	00	04	00
„ „	Given there to my cosin John Lowther to spend at Oxford - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 29.	Given in the church at Hutton - - -	00	01	00
June 4.	Paid for triming - - - -	00	01	00
„ 8.	Given in the house at Hutton - - -	00	19	06
„ 15.	Paid my wife which she had lost at cards, etc. -	02	10	00

1670.		£	s.	d.
[June 15.	Paid Dorothy Rigg for straw-berryes - -	00	00	05
„ 17.	Given to some travellors towards Scotland -	00	01	00
July 10.	Sent to a wedding at Ambleside chappel - -	00	02	00
„ 11.	Sent by Katy for ale last Thursday to John Banckes his house-raiseing - - -	00	01	00
Sept. 5.	Given by my wife to William Hutchinson for a moneths teaching of Katy and Alice on the harpsicalls and manicords - - -	01	00	00
„ 14.	Spent at Cockermouth at Carlile about agreeing Sir Thomas Dacre and his eldest son at Morisby Whithaven, Workington, and Cockermouth betwixt September 16 and October 4, 1670, the sum of - - - -	01	03	00
Oct. 8.	Disbursed by my wife at Cockermouth for shoes, *4s.* 6*d.*, ribin, 2*s.* 6*d.* two pieces of linen and harden cloth 2*li.*, for six white pots 2*s.*, a silver taster 3*s.*, for the harpsicall jackes at Whithaven 5*s.*, in all the sum of - - - -	02	17	00
„ 10.	Given to Katy to give her goddaughter John Banckes' daughter Catharine 10*s.* to the midwife and maid 2*s.* 6*d.*, in all - - -	00	12	06
„ 16.	Given by my wife and myselfe at the offertory -	00	07	06
„ „	Given by her to Elizabeth Banckes' upsitting -	00	05	00
Nov. 1.	Paid Thomas Lowny for three bottles of claret -	00	03	00
„ 8.	Paid to old David Harrison for a case and halfe of mutton - - - - -	00	04	06
„ 10.	Paid Anthony for two cases of mutton at Ambleside, November 2nd and 9th 1670 - -	00	08	00
„ 22.	Paid more unto Peter Grave for six cherry trees, six plum trees, eight pear trees, and for setting of them—besides a codling tree and a mulberry tree which he gave mee—the sum of - -	01	01	00
„ 25.	Given unto the children at their barring out -	00	02	00
„ 29.	Given unto a little fidler - - -	00	00	06
Dec. 18.	Given unto Mr. Bird's boy for bringing me from Mr. Dugdale an account of the family of the Cliffords - - - - -	00	01	00
„ 25.	Given by my wife and my selfe at the offertory -	00	07	06
„ 26.	Given to the Ambleside players - - -	00	05	00
[1670–1.]				
Jan. 6.	Given to a boy that came from Cockermouth with a letter about my sister Frances Fletcher's death—who dyed at Morisby, January 3rd, and was buried there January 4th 1670(71) -	00	01	00
„ 9.	Given the Gosforth fidler - - -	00	05	00
„ 19.	Given by my wife to a nurse for earnest—her yeare's wages being to be 3*li.*— - -	00	01	00
„ „	Spent at Milthorp with Sir Thomas Preston, etc., Jan. 17th 1670—the day of Nathaniel West, Esq., his funerall—1*s.* Also then at Warton—where he was buried—6*d.*, given Jan. 18th 1670, in the house at Leighton 4*s.*, in all -	00	05	06
Feb. 16.	Paid unto William Hutchinson for a moneth's teaching of Katy on the harpsicalls - -	01	00	00
Mar. 1.	Given unto Mrs. Scott at my first goeing to see my wife after her delivery - - -	00	10	00

1671.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 26.	Paid Anthony Hall which he gave to Turner for goeing to Melkinthrop 6*d.*, and for gelding a stagg, 6*d.* - - - - -	00	01	00
Apr. 25.	Given yesterday the children for a tansey -	00	00	06
„ 26, 27, 29.	Given unto Mr. Williamson's clerkes for my newes April 17th 1671—by Sir George or Mr. Newman— - - - - -	02	10	00
June 22.	Paid Mr. James Bellingham for a runlet of white wine at 2*s.* 8*d.* per gallon - - -	01	16	08
July 8.	Item, for a Bible for Harry 3*s.* 6*d.*, needles 6*d.*, given 6*d.* - - - - -	00	04	06
„ 18.	Delivered John Banckes to pay the hay-workers withall - - - - -	02	00	00
Aug. 24.	Given to Mr. Bellingham's man that brought a fouch of venison - - - -	00	02	00
Sept. 28.	Item, lost at cards with my Lady Morpeth, etc. at Hutton, in all - - - -	03	14	00
Oct. 16.	Spent at Yainwath, Penrith and Hutton between October 5th and 16th 1671—my wife and I being there, and my aunt Dudley dying at Yainwath Hall upon Thursday, October 5th 1671, about six of the clock in the morning, and being buryed at Barton church on Saturday October 7, 1671—the sum of - - - -	00	14	00
Oct. 21.	Given to fetch the Yorkshireman to cure the horse plague - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 27.	Paid to Adam Allison of Bernard-castle for giveing drinkes to ten horses at 2*s.* 1*d.* per horse - - - - - -	01	01	00
„ 31.	Item, to my cosin Hodleston's man for venison -	00	03	00
Nov. 14.	Item, given in the house at Hutton Oct. 16th 1671 - - - - - -	00	00	06
Dec. 11.	Given to Daniel and Barbara at their baring out	00	01	00
„ „	Disbursed by John Banckes November 29th 1671 to the jury at Skirwith - - -	00	02	00
„ „	Item, November 30th 1671 to the jury at Kirkland	00	02	00
„ 28.	Given to Ambleside playors for acting at Rydale -	00	05	00
[1671–2.]				
Jan. 1.	Given by my selfe and wife in new-yeares gifts -	01	07	00
„ 4.	Given to the pipers at Ambleside - -	00	01	00
„ 8.	Given to the fidler for playing all Christmas -	00	05	00
„ 26.	Item, Given Jan. 24th 1671 at Dalham Tower unto Ann Wilson my god-daughter two ginnyes, and to the grace-wife and nurse there, 15*s.*, in all - - - - - -	02	15	00
Feb. 16.	Delivered John Banckes to returne by the Kendale carrier unto my uncle Newman to buy a suit of night clothes for my wife the sum of - -	02	10	00
Mar. 14.	Given this day to the boyes in St. Mary's in Carlile, Dr. Thomas Smith being this day installed dean of Carlile - - - -	00	01	00
Feb. 24.	Paid John Banckes which he had disbursed at Kendal for a syde of veal 4*s.*, 100 herrings 2*s.* 8*d.*, an oyntment 6*d.*, carryage of a pott of charrs to Sir Joseph Williamson at 2*d.* per stone 8*s.* 4*d.*, halfe a bushel of wheat flour 5*s.* 2*d.*, sack			

		£	s.	d.
1671[-2].	5s. 6d., children's gloves 2s. 6d., wheat bread 1s., spent 6d., in all - - - -	01	10	02
Mar. 13. 1672.	Item, paid to Mr. Berry for getting Joseph Huddleston arrested at Newcastle - - -	00	11	00
Apr. 15.	Given in the house at Calgarth - - -	00	02	00
May 5.	Returned last Satturday by John Walton unto my uncle Newman to pay Sir Joseph Williamson's clerkes for newes - - - - -	02	10	00
June 10.	Given to Will 2s. 6d., to Harry 2s., and to Daniel 1s. 6d. to keep their pockets withall at school	00	06	00
July 7.	Given unto Will Birket's man for bringing of some red-deer - - - - -	00	01	00
„ 26.	Given to my cosin Hodleston's man for bringing halfe a buck - - - - - -	00	03	00
„ „	Given yesterday to a fidler at my son James christening - - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 27.	Paid my brother Roger which had spent in killing the buck at Conistone - - -	00	06	06
„ 29.	Spent in goeing to Thomas of Dicks in Eskdale to meet Sir Roger Bradshaigh about my cosin Bennington and my niece Lucy's match -	00	01	00
Aug. 12.	Given by my wife to Mr. Brathwait for churching her - - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 17.	Spent this day in Crosthwait as I came from my cosin Thomas Leyburne's funerall, who dyed yesterday, and was this day buryed at Bethom	00	00	06
„ 20.	Given at Crook to the nurse at Elizabeth my cosin Philipson's daughter's christening -	00	02	06
Oct. 27.	Item, October 19th 1672, Given in the house at Levens 13s. 6d. at Dallam Tower, October 22, 1672, 7s. 6d. to the poor 2d., October 24th, 1672, at Nether Levens 11s. 6d., October 25th 1672, at Crook, 9s. 6d. in all - - -	02	02	02
Dec. 26.	Given to Cartmel players - - -	00	05	00 ✓
[1672-3.]				
Jan. 1.	Item, December 29th, 1672, Given in the house at Workington - - - - - -	00	05	00
„ „	Item, December 30th 1672, Given in the house at Cockermouth - - - - - -	00	06	00
„ 3.	Given to my cosin John Leyburne's man for a syde of veneson - - - - -	00	01	06
„ 7.	Given the fidler for playing this Christmas -	00	05	00
Feb. 8.	Item, paid my brother William Fletcher at Cockermouth January 24th 1672 for brandy at 10d. per quart, 20s. for a runlet, 1s. 6d. for glass bottles (at 4d. quarts and 2d. pints) 18s., in all	01	19	06
Feb. 8.	Item, Given in the house at Dallam Tower, February 3rd 1672,—4s. haveing been at the funerall of Alan Bellingham Esq. who dyed January 29th and was buried at Heversham February 1st 1672—for a syde of mutton at Ambleside February 5th 1672, 2s. 10d. a quarter of veal 1s. 4d. paid Kelsick for veal at Hawkeshead 3s. 1d. woollen yarne, 1s. 9d. in all - -	00	13	00
„ 10.	Given to George for his cock-penny - -	00	00	06

1673.		£	s.	d.
Apr. 5.	Paid John Banckes which he had disbursed February 25th 1672 at Keswick in enquireing after my brother Alexander's goods 6*d.* February 26th at Penrith upon the like accompt, 6*d.* for tobacco for my brother Roger 8*d.* sugar candy 4*d.* February 27th for a letter 2*d.* given the maides at my cosin Sisson's 2*s.* February 28, for cakes at Penrith 6*d.* March 1, spent at Appleby 2*d.* March 2nd, Given in the house at Warcopp 4*s.* 6*d.* spent at Greta-bridge for ourselves and three horses 3*s.* 6*d.* March 4, given in the house at my old Lady Sandford's 5*s.* for a letter, 3*d.* March 6, given in the house at Sir Francis Bowes 8*s.* 6*d.* to the post-boy at Darlington 1*s.* March 7 for ourselves and horses at North-Allerton 11*s.* for a male-lock and a letter 8*d*, for a male-girth and tabbs 1*s.* 6*d.* in all - - - - - -	02	00	09
May 4.	Sent to two weddings - - - -	00	04	06
„ 12.	Given in the house at Hutton when I went to bid Sir George welcome home from London	00	06	06
	Item, to some Ambleside men who had killed a spotted fox - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 24.	Sent by Richard Robinson the Kendal carrier unto Mr. Robert Newman—for changeing of a great tankerd, buying six silver spoons and two forks, and twenty-four pewter plates, also a semmar for my wife, for paying 50*s.* for my newes, for paying Mr. Newman 2*li.* 6*s.* 6*d.* which he had disbursed more than I sent him January 1672—the sum of - - -	16	00	00
June 16.	Given June 13th 1673, unto Mr. Geree's horse-keeper as I came to Kendall from my Lady Preston's buriall—who dyed at Manor June 6, 1673 and was this day buryed at Heversham—	00	01	00
Aug. 31.	Given to a man that brought venison from Witherslack - - - - -	00	01	06
Sept. 29.	Spent at Kendall, being at the Mayor's feast -	00	03	06
Nov. 4.	Paid to Dixon Taylor for makeing Michael Watson's clothes - - - -	00	01	00
„ 4.	Given to Ducket a little fidlor - -	00	01	00
„ 19.	Paid unto Henry Dower for an assessment to the poor prisoners at Lancaster - - -	00	00	02
Dec. 26.	Given to Ambleside players - - -	00	05	00
„ 27.	Given my cosin Loyborne's man with veneson -	00	01	06
„ 31.	Given to cosin William Fleming when he brought my cosin Christopher Philipson's			
[1673–4.]	token to his godson - - - - -	00	05	00
Jan. 10.	Paid January 7 to the fidler - - -	00	05	00
Feb. 6.	Paid Mr. Leak the dancing master for a moneth's teacheing of Katy and Alice - - -	02	00	00
Mar. 13.	Paid unto my niece Fletcher at Hutton for a pair of danceing shoes for Alice - -	00	02	00
1674.				
Mar. 30.	Paid Lancashire pedlor for 1 lb. of sweet powder	00	02	00

1674.		£	s.	d.
Apr. 18.	Given Bridget Jodd for her valentine - -	00	02	06
„ 26.	Sent to John Brathwaith's drinking - -	00	01	00
May 31.	Given to some Ambleside fox-killers - -	00	00	06
June 12.	Given to a fidler at Conistone, 1*s.*, and to the fishers there, 1*s.* - - - -	00	02	00
„ 17, 18, 19.	Spent at Lancaster at the generall rendezvous there with Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Collonel Kirkby, etc., when I was sworn first a Deputy Lieutenant for that county - - -	00	18	00
	Item, delivered to the said Collonell to give to the Earle of Bridgewater's secretary for my deputation - - - - -	01	00	00
July 1–23.	Spent at Kendall at the Bishop of Chester's primary visitation - - - -	00	11	00
July 6, 7, 8.	Spent at Strickland Hall for triming, 2*s.* Given Toby Donkin 1*s.*, given the pipers 1*s.* 6*d.*, the poor 1*s.*, given Katy to buy a looking glass 10*s.*, in all - - - - -	00	15	06
July 23.	Given by my wife to the grace-wife and nurse at Crook, shee being god-mother to Clara Philipson	01	05	00
Aug. 1.	Item, for the poor prisoners at Lancaster, Ulverston Parish being 13*s.* and Lonsdale Hundred, 9*li.* 10*s.* 8*d.* the sum of - - -	00	00	02
„ 5.	Given to a man that brought halfe a buck from Millum - - - - -	00	03	00
„ 20.	Given at Calgarth at the christening of William Philipson - - - - -	00	01	06
Oct. 13.	Paid unto Mr. Leak, the danceing master for a moneth's teaching of Katy abroad, and a moneth's teaching of her and Alice at home, the sum of - - - - -	03	00	00
	Given his boy - - - - -	00	02	00
„ 24.	Paid by my wife to my niece Fletcher for a pair of shoes, 3*s.*, and lost at Tables to my Lady Mary, 5*s.*, in all - - - -	00	08	00
„ 27.	Given at Stonebanck-Green to my godson John Fisher, in gold - - - -	01	03	06
„ „	Item, to the grace-wife 5*s.*, and to the nurse 5*s.*, in all - - - - -	00	10	00
„ 28.	Spent at Mrs. Ford's in Kendal with my cosin Christopher Philipson and his wife when wee went first to visit Mr. James Bellingham and his third wife - - - - -	00	02	00
Nov. 21.	Paid John Banckes which he had paid October 30, 1674, to Edw. Briggs the London carrier for a runlet of sack containing eleven gallons and an halfe, and for the runlet, the sum of - -	04	02	06
	Item, November 21, 1674. Paid by John Banckes unto my cosin Dick Ducket for nine gallons of vinegar at 5*d.* per quart, 15*s.*, and for nine quarts of brandy, 8*s.*, in all - - -	01	03	00
Dec. 5.	Paid by my wife for a riddle, etc. - -	00	01	00
[1674–5.]				
Jan. 1.	Given by my selfe and my wife in New-yeares-gifts - - - - - -	01	05	00
„ 8.	Given the fidler for playing this Christmas -	00	05	00

1674[–5].		£	s.	d.
Jan. 30.	Sent by John Banckes to my son William 10*s.*, Henry—being a captaine—a broad 20*s.* piece in and Daniel 5*s.*, for cock-pennyes to the master	01	16	06
Feb. 10.	Given to Katy when I left her at Hutton -	00	05	00
	Item, to the poor there - - - -	00	00	06
„ 18.	Paid by my wife for Scotch-cloth, 9*s.* 6*d.*, and lost at cards with my brother William Fletcher, 7*s.*, in all - - - - - -	00	16	06
Mar. 24.	Given as earnest unto Charles Russell, hammer-man now at Conswick, to be hammer-man at Coniston forge, for 35*s.* per tun, to have grease onely for the bellowes, and leave for some sheep to go on the Fell - - - -	00	05	00
1675.				
Apr. 1.	Given to bury an old poor woman found dead in Rydall - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 15.	Memorandum. My dearly beloved wife was delivered of a boy the 3rd day of April 1675, being Easter-Eve about 3 of the clock in the afternoon, who was christened Apr. 11 following, being Low-Sunday, and hee being not well in health. It pleased God to call to his mercy my Dear Wife upon Tuesday, April 13th 1675, between 9 and 10 of the clock in the forenoon at Rydal Hall, who was buryed at Grasmere church the next day in the evening to the great loss of mee her afflicted husband and of fourteen children, all liveing, whom God preserve.			
„ 16.	Item, April 13, 1675. For six quire of paper for folding the sweetmeats in, 1*s.* 7*d.*, for my dearly beloved wife's coffin and clasps 10*s.*, April 14, 1675, paid for ringing, grave-makeing and singing before the corps 8*s.*, spent by the dole-givers at Robert Harrison's, 3*s.* 6*d.*, in all - - - - - -	01	03	01
	Item, given at Gresmere-church, April 14, 1675, to the poor at 4*d.* a piece, the sum of - -	30	10	04
„ 17.	Given unto Mr. John Brathwait for preaching of my dear wife's funerall-sermon (upon Prov. 31. 29) and often visiting her during the time of her sickness and praying by her - -	02	00	00
„ 19.	Given unto my cosin Dorothy Banckes for attending my dear wife dureing her sickness -	01	00	00
„ 27.	Paid unto the taylors for makeing of mourning for mee and my children - - -	00	11	04
May 10.	Given to George Holme for triming of myselfe and my young men - - - -	00	02	06
„ 22.	Spent at Hutton and Cockermouth between May 17th and 22nd the sum of - - -	00	04	00
„ 23.	Given at Gresmere-church at the offertory there by myselfe, 5*s.*, Will, 1*s.*, Katy, 1*s.*, and Alice, 1*s*, in all - - - - -	00	08	00
June 7.	Item, to Mr. Simpson, for Henry Radclif, for sweatmeats at my late dear wife's funerall, see Acq[uittance] - - - -	03	01	00

		£	s.	d.
1675.	Item, to Mrs. Foster in full for apothecary druggs and for sweetmeats related unto my late dear wife, see her Acq[uittance] - - - -	05	09	06
„ 9, 10, 11.	Spent at Brough with Sir George Fletcher, Mr. Jennison, and Mr. Bowes, when wee made up the match between him and my niece Lucy Fletcher - - - - - -	00	13	00
„ 15.	Given at Lowther to the Yanewith cook - -	00	01	00
„ 16.	Given at Hutton to the poor - - - -	00	00	06
July 7.	Paid for Dr. White on the Sabath - -	00	01	00
„ 21.	Item, which hee had returned by Samuel Briggs July 17, 1675, unto my uncle Newman, viz., 50*s.*, to pay Mr. Ball for newes, and 3*li.* 10*s.* 0*d.* towards the paying for my late dear wife's epitaphs engraveing in brass, etc., in all -	06	00	00
Aug. 11.	Given to my cosin Curwen's man, who brought halfe a buck and a salmon from Workinton -	00	05	00
„ 13.	Spent at Hutton, Graistock-castle—where was Henry Howard Earl Marshall of England and my Lord Henry Howard his eldest son—Carlile, Rose-castle, Hutton, Appleby, Acornbank, Skinwith, Salkeld, Hutton, Appleby, Lother, and Hutton, between August 13th and September 3rd, 1675, in all - - - - -	01	02	00
	Memorand. That Sir George Fletcher was the foreman of two of the Earle Marshal's juryes, and I was foreman of other two juryes, when hee sued his tenants of Graistock and Brugh at Carlile Assises for a fine. The first triall —in which I was foreman—held along him; but the rest were verdicts by consent. All were found for my Lord. Hee afterwards presented Sir George with an horse and sadle, and mee with a pendulum watch.			
Sept. 4.	Given my barber at Kendal when I was a commissioner for my Lady Crosland at the suit of Sir Strafford Brathwait, knight - -	00	01	00
„ 8.	Item, August 26. Given in the house at Acornbanck, 5*s.* 6*d.*, poor, 1*s.* 4*d.*, given September 31, 1675, in the house at Hutton, 9*s.*, in all -	00	15	10
„ 16.	Memorandum. That September 19, 1675, being Sunday, Francis Bowes, Esq., was married to my neece Lucy Fletcher in Hutton church by the Dean of Carlile.			
Oct. 5.	Given to the midwife and nurse at Morisby, September 30, 1675 - - - -	00	05	00
	Given October 1, 1675, to Sir John Lowther's man at Whithaven, 1*s.*, and to Thomas Addison's servants, 2*s.*, in all - - -	00	03	00
1661.				
Aug. 25.	Item, two fine daggers for the judges - -	01	10	00
„ „	Item, seven silver-rooved daggers - -	01	14	06
„ „	Item, nine brass-rooved daggers - - -	01	15	00
„ „	Given then by John Banckes unto one who brought a buck from Lowther - -	00	07	06
„ „	Item, a buck from Munckaster - - -	00	07	06

1661.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 25.	Item, a buck from Naworth - - -	00	07	06
„ „	Item, a stagg from Innerdale - - -	00	10	00
„ „	Item, a buck from Workington - - -	00	07	00
„ „	Item, a buck from Millum - - -	00	10	00
„ „	Item, a stagg from Martindale - - -	00	05	00
„ „	Item, a buck from Kirkby - - -	00	10	00
1675.				
Oct. 15.	Given unto my cosin Sands' maid who brought some oysters - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 18.	Paid unto William Harrison, constable of Coniston, for building a bridge over Irwell-river in Burton between Bolton and Knutsford in Cheshire—Lancashire being 1,100*li.* and Ulverston Township 16*li.* 19*s.* 7*d.* thereunto—the sum for Coniston, of - - - -	00	02	10
„ „	Item for building of Sailesberyford bridge in Blackburn parish upon Rible-river between Rochdale and Lancaster—Ulverston Township being 13*li.* 04*s.* 4*d.* *ob.*, and the county 989*li.* thereunto—for Coniston the sum of - -	00	02	04
„ 21.	Spent at Kendal, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Inngleton, Giggleswick, and at Gisburne when my nephew Fletcher and I did set Sir George Fletcher, his Lady, and Madam Graham towards London, between October 20 and 27, 1675, in all -	00	11	06
Dec. 9.	Given to two French soldiers - - -	00	00	06
„ 31.	Given to the new-yeares boyes - - -	00	00	06
[1675–6.]				
Jan. 1.	Given to Under-Barrow players - - -	00	05	00
„ 5.	Given to a fidler at Burneshead - - -	00	01	00
(*sic*).	Lost at cards at Crook - - - -	00	01	00
„ 7.	Given to an harper at Crook - - -	00	02	00
„ 10.	Given unto a fidler for playing all Christmas -	00	05	00
„ 13.	Paid unto the taylors for makeing of Will and Harry's suits - - - -	00	06	00
„ 18.	Item, for the repairing of Rible-bridge (Ulverston Township being 1*li.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, and the county 88*li.* 0*s.*, the sum of - - - -	00	00	02
„ 26.	Given at Coniston to the jury - - -	00	02	06
„ „	Item, to a fidler - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 27.	Given to the servants there - - -	00	05	06
„ 30.	Sent by Katy to John Green wife's upsitting -	00	02	06
„ 31.	Given to a boy that came from Hutton to acquaint mee with Sir George and his Lady's comeing home from London - - - -	00	01	00
Feb. 8.	Given at Lowther to Mr. Robert Lowther, my godson - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 21.	Given in the house at Cockermouth—haveing been there nine dayes with Sir George Fletcher and his Lady when his mother was dangerously ill—the sum of - - - -	00	10	00
„ 26.	Paid by Katy to Rydal shoe-maker for a foot-ball, etc. - - - - -	00	01	00
Mar. 13.	Sent yesterday to Rydal shoemaker's drinking -	00	01	00
1676.				
Apr. 2.	Paid by Katy for a straw-hatt - - -	00	02	00
„ 16.	Memorandum.—That this day—being Sunday—			

1676.		£	s.	d.
	my Lady Catharine Fletcher—mother to my late dear wife—dyed at Cockermouth about 8 of the clock in the morning, and was buryed there—in the same grave wherein the Lady Barbara Fletcher had been buried—upon the Tuesday next following, being the 18th day of Aprill, Anno Domini, 1676.			
May 6.	Given by my son William as a farewell to Mr. Stewardson his master - - - -	00	10	00
„ 15.	Given yesterday—being Whit Sunday—at the offertory by myselfe, 5*s.*, and by Will, Catherine, Alice and Henry, 4*s.*, in all - -	00	09	00
June 26.	Paid Katy and Alice in part of their legacyes given by my Aunt Dudley - - -	01	00	00
„ 27.	Spent at Penrith and Round-Table with my officers and souldiers - - - - -	00	03	06
July 9.	Given at Lowther to the collection for Northampton - - - - - -	00	01	00
Aug. 2.	Paid to William Hutchinson, the musick-master -	00	05	00
„ 24.	Item, disbursed by John Banckes for his horse at Carlile, August 12, 1*s.* 6*d.*, given then in the house of the Dean of Carlile 8*s.* 8*d.*, given two pipers at Appleby, August 15, 1*s.*, paid for a chamber there 5*s.*, for a horse 1*s.* 4*d.*, spent 4*s.* 6*d.*, given in the house 3*s.* 0*d.* Given August 19 in the house at Naward 8*s.* Given August 21 in the house at Hutton 4*s.* Paid August 22 to Robert Langton of Cockermouth in full of all accompts—*vid.* Acq[uittance]—21*s.* 6*d.* Paid John Sibson for the carryage of brandy 1*s.* 6*d.* Given Aug. 23 in the house at Cockermouth 8*s.* 6*d.*, in all - - -	03	08	06
Sept. 12.	Given my son William to drink amongst the hunters at the killing of the buck - -	00	05	00
Nov. 1.	Given unto a man that brought a trout from Mr. Mounsey - - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 20.	Given at Johnby Hall at the christening of William Williams - - - - -	00	02	00
Dec. 28. [1676–7.]	Given yesterday to my cosin Layburne's man with venison - - - - - -	00	02	06
Jan.	Given Kirkby-Lonsdal players—besides their dinner— - - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 4.	Paid by John Banckes, December 9, to Mrs. Forth in full for Harry and Daniel's table, being halfe a year, the sum of - - -	05	05	00
„ 8.	Given the fidler for playing this Christmas -	00	05	00
„ 11.	Lost by Katy at cards with my cosin Leyburne and cosin Thomas Brathwaite - -	00	03	06
„ 23.	Paid William Hutchinson the musick-master for a moneth - - - - - -	00	10	00
„ 26.	Spent at Penrith when Sir George Fletcher went to London to the Parliament - - -	00	02	06
Feb. 3.	Sent by John Banckes to Harry and Daniel for their cock-pennys - - - -	00	10	00
„ 22.	Given to the musick at Levens - - -	00	01	00
„ 23.	Given in the house at Dallam Tower - -	00	06	00

1676[-7].		£	s.	d.
Feb. 24.	Spent at Kendal when wee first made votes for Sir John Lowther for a knight of parliament for this county - - - -	00	01	00
„ 26.	Given in the house at Crook Hall 7*s.* 6*d.*, musick 2*s.* - - - - - -	00	09	06
„ „	Spent and given to the poor at Levens, Dallam Tower, Kendal, and Crook, between February 19 and 26, inclusive - - - -	00	02	03
„ 27.	Spent at Wilson's house at Eamont-bridge-end when I convicted the Lowther dear-stealers -	00	00	06
Mar. 1.	Given at Hutton to the gardiner for firr-trees -	00	01	00
„ 21.	Given to Foster, the bedlemer - - -	00	00	06
1677.				
Mar. 28, 29, 30.	Spent at Appleby when Sir John Lowther of Lowther was elected Knight for Westmerland	00	02	00
Apr. 16.	Given unto my daughter Catharine to give to my young cosin Wilson's man who brought her a letter and Token - - - -	00	05	00
„ „	Given in the houses at Kendal, Ingleton, Lower Hall, Calton, Lower Hall, Ingletons, Levens, and at Kendal; and spent at those places, when I went along with my nephew Henry Fletcher—and his sister Catherine Fletcher—the second time awooing unto my cosin Catherine Lister—being from home from Apr. 27 untill May 12, 1677—in all the sum of -	03	00	06
May 14.	Given to Dr. Kidson for seeing of my son Thomas - - - - -	00	10	00
June 1.	Given to the poor—at 2*d.* a piece—at the funerall —this day—of my son Thomas Fleming at Gresmere church—where he was buried near unto my father's grave on the north side thereof close to the wall, and who dyed yesterday beeng Thursday, about 8 of the clock in the moruing at Rydal Hall—the sum of -	04	03	08
„ „	Item, paid to the minister for attending the corps all the way 5*s.*, to the clerk for the same, and makeing of the grave 2*s.* and to the ringers, 2*s.* 4*d.*, in all - - - -	00	09	04
„ 30.	Returned by Edward Briggs the Kendal carrier unto my uncle Newman, to buy wedding clothes for my daughter Catherine, the sum of	30	00	00
July 6.	Item, for three yards of holland for Katy's wedding shift - - - - -	00	09	00
„ 16.	Given unto Mr. Braithwait of Gresmere for publishing of my daughter Catherine three Sundayes in that church and for his certificate	00	02	06
„ 24.	Given in the house at Hutton—haveing been at Lowther the 21st to bid Sir John and his Lady welcome home—8*s.* 6*d.* and to the nurse at Hutton John 2*s.* 6*d.*, in all - - -	00	11	00
Aug. 3.	Spent at Kendal when I went to wait upon Bishop Pearson at his visitation there - -	00	01	06
„ 6.	Given by Katy unto the master taylor 2*s.* 6*d.* to his chief man 18*d.*, and to the other man 1*s.*, for makeing of her wedding clothes, in all -	00	05	00

1677.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 12.	Delivered my son William when he went to Conistone to kill a buck - - -	00	05	00
„ 15.	Given unto Mr. Moor—beside 5*li.* given by my brother Wilson—for his drawing of my daughter Catherine's joynture, who was this day—being Wednesday—marryed unto Edward Wilson junior Esq., in gold - - -	02	10	00
„ 20.	Given unto Renny the fidler for playing at my daughter's marryage - - - -	00	02	06
„ 21.	Given at Dallam Tower when wee were in a ship there - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 26.	Given to the musick at Dallam Tower - -	00	03	06
Sept. 20.	Paid unto my son Wilson in part of his wife's portion - - - - -	10	00	00
„ 30.	Given unto my cosin Curwen's man of Workinton who brought me halfe a doe - - -	00	05	00
Oct. 12.	Sent to Dalton fair to buy rushes - -	00	01	00
Nov. 20.	Given to John Banckes of Workinton—a travellor—at my cosin Sand's funeral, who dyed yesterday at her daughter Brookes in Ambleside, and was buryed this day at Gresmer - -	00	00	06
Dec. 25.	Spent at Hutton, Rose-Castle, Lowther and Hutton between December 31, and January			
[1677–8.]	10, the sum of - - - - -	00	12	06
Jan. 11.	Given to the fidler for his New Yeares gift 1*s.* and for playing all Christmas 5*s.* in all -	00	06	00
„ 22.	Disbursed by John Banckes Jan. 3, 1677 to a messenger that went to Skirwith, 6*d.* given in the house at Lowther, January 7, 8*s.* spent January 8 at Penrith, 6*d.* given January 9 in the house at Hutton, 9*s.* Item, to Sir John Lowther's coachman, 2*s.* 6*d.* Paid January 12 at Kendal for buckles for Will 5*d.* post letters, 9*d.* thred 1*s.* 2*d.* in all - - -	01	02	10
Feb. 22.	Paid unto my daughter Catherine for Alice's rideing-coat - - - - -	01	00	00
	Given unto my son William 5*s.* February 26, given the poor at Skirwith 2*s.* 6*d.* to the boatman at Langwathby 6*d.* given Sir Richard Musgrave's groome at Ednal 1*s.* March 6, 1677, given the groom at Lowther 1*s.*, and spent at Hutton between February 25th and March 7th 1677, 2*s.* in all - - -	00	12	00
Mar. 18.	Paid unto my son Wilson more of his wife's portion - - - - -	09	00	00
	Paid by John Banckes unto John Kelsick February 13th 1677, for a syde of veal at H. Munday before 3*s.* 2*d.*, cockels and muscles 6*d.*, wheatbread 6*d.*, at Kendal, February 16th for a quarter of veal 2*s.* 8*d.*, 100 herrings 8*s.* 4*d.*, wheatbread 1*s.*, spent 6*d.* Paid to Michael Hobson for thrashing at 2*d.* the day 1*s.* 2*d.*, to William Grig for the like 6*d.* February 23rd at Kendal for 100 herrings 2*s.* 8*d.*, post letters 9*d.*, a knot of incle 8*d.*, wheatbread 1*s.*, ale at the Fox 6*d.*, February			

		£	s.	d.
1677[-8].	26th ale at Skirwith 2*s.* 7*d.*, March 5th spent at Penrith 6*d.*, March 7th given in the house at Hutton 8*s.*, March 9th Paid to Jo. Hind for wheat had at the assizes 4*s.* 10*d.*, wheatbread had then 1*s.*, a post letter 3*d.*, 100 herrings 2*s.* 8*d.*, read-herrings 2*d.*, a pair of shears 8*d.*, shoes for Barbara 2*s.* 4*d.*, wheat-bread 1*s.*, spent 6*d.*, in all - - -	02	03	05
1678.				
Apr. 11.	Paid unto my Lady Mary Fletcher for two pieces of Indian stuffs containeing yards, being for my daughters - - -	02	02	00
May 17.	Paid unto my son Wilson more in part of his wife's portion - - - - -	20	00	00
„ 26.	Given to a boy that went to Hutton to acquaint my Lady Mary Fletcher with my daughter Wilson's being brought in bed of son this day, of his being called Edward Wilson, and of his death this day - - - - -	00	00	06
June 28.	Paid unto my son Wilson more of his portion the sum of - - - -	20	00	00
July 15.	Delivered John Banckes when my son Henry and hee went towards Oxford, the sum of - -	15	00	00
„ „	Given Henry to keep his purse - - -	01	00	00
	And sent by him for a token to Mr. Thomas Dixon, his tutor, a peice of gold - -	01	04	00
Aug. 26.	Spent at Kendal at Mr. Alan Pricket's— the Recorder's—funeral, 3*s.* 6*d.*; given my barber 1*s.*, given Daniel and George, 1*s.* 6*d.*, in all -	00	06	00
Sept. 5.	Paid unto William Hutchinson for teaching Alice, Barbara, and Mary six weeks upon the virginalls - - - - -	00	15	00
„ 18.	Given unto Fox, a poor schollar as I went to Mrs. Mary Bellingham's funeral, who was buryed this day at Heversham church - -	00	01	00
Oct. 1.	Sent unto Sir George Fletcher to be paid unto Sir John Lowther of Sockbridge, which he had disbursed for fees at London for my son William Fleming and Mr. John Fishers being justices of the Peace in Westmorland, the sum of - - - - -	06	16	00
„ 2.	Paid for ferreting - - - -	00	01	00
„ 9.	Paid for my dinner at Penrith sessions - -	00	05	06
„ 10.	Spent there and given the poor - - -	00	02	06
„ 11.	Delivered to my son William at his goeing to the first Quarter Sessions after his being justice of the Peace in Westmerland - - -	00	10	00
„ 26.	Item, to a Scotch pedler for pladding at 8*d.* the yard - - - - - -	00	02	08
„ 28.	Delivered unto James Dixon to pay unto my uncle Newman for Mr. Yard for my newes the last yeare - - - - -	02	10	00
Dec. 10.	Given to my children at their barring out	00	02	00
„ 23.	Given in the house at Hutton, 7*s.*, spent at Penrith when Sir George Fletcher went to the parliament, 2*s.* 6*d.*, in all - - -	00	09	06

1678.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 26.	Given to the re-building of St. Paul's church in			
[1678–9.]	London - - - - - -	00	05	00
Feb. 15.	Given my son William to keep his purse when wee went to the elections in Cumberland -	00	10	00
„ 22.	Sent to Daniel and George for their cock-pennyes - - - - - -	00	10	00
„ 25.	Given to the hosteler at Lancaster at the election of knights - - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 27.	Given to the poor at the election at Appleby -	00	01	00
Mar. 4.	Given unto Michael, Richard, Roger—a captaine —and James for their cock-pennyes - -	00	02	00
„ 28.	Sent to William Nicoleson's wife upsitiug -	00	02	06
1679.				
Apr. 16.	Paid for seven ballads to my children, 3*d.*, given to Parson Br[athwaite's] daughter, 6*d.* -	00	00	09
„ 21.	Given to my children for a tansey - -	00	01	00
May 9.	Paid to the Rydal shoe-maker for a foot-bal and other work - - - - - -	00	04	00
June 8.	Given at Gresmere church—being Whitsunday—at the offertory, for myselfe, 5*s.* for Will., Alice, Daniel, and Barbara, 4*s.*, in all -	00	09	00
„ 18.	Given unto my Lord Morpeth's footman who brought mee orders for raising the train bands of Westmerland upon the Scots' rebellion -	00	02	00
„ 23.	Spent at the Round-table when wee randezvoused there, in order unto the march of the three Westmerland companyes of foot unto Carlile, upon the rebelling of the Scotts - -	00	01	00
„ 26.	Given to the drummers - - - - -	00	02	00
„ 27.	Given unto my company to drink, being upon the watch - - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 30.	Given unto my ensigne, he being captaine of the watch - - - - - -	00	02	00
July 1.	Given unto my men to drink, being upon the watch - - - - - - -	00	00	05
„ 4.	Given unto my god-son at Scales - -	00	05	00
Aug. 23.	Given when I was god-father unto my cosin John Browham's son and heir, to my godson a 20*s.* piece of gold, and to the gracewife 5*s.*;—he was called Daniel, and my cosin Henry Browham and my cosin Philipson's wife of Crook were my partners; but she haveing gott a fall was represented by Major Northcott's wife— -	01	07	06
Nov. 24.	Allowed unto Adam Fleming of Coniston, the sixth payment for building of thirty shipps of warr for his Majesty. Assessed August 10, 1678 - - - - - -	00	02	00
„ 30.	Given in the house of Conishead, being at the funeral of my cosin Miles Doddings' mother, who dyed there, November 26th, and was buryed at Ulverston, November 29th, 1679 -	00	04	06
Dec. 1.	Given to a disbanded souldier - - -	00	00	06
„ 10.	Given to the servants at Hutton—being there from December 2nd til December 10th inclusively, and giveing there the oaths—together with John Aglionby and Robert Carleton Esqrs.—unto Sir			

1679.		£	s.	d.
	George Fletcher, Baronet, as High Sherif of Cumberland, Dec. 3rd, 1679) the sum of -	00	08	00
Dec. 27.	Given to Windermere players - - -	00	05	00
„ 31.	Given to the New Year's boyes—besides a pie			
[1679-80.]	and a candle—in money - - -	00	00	06
Jan. 5.	This day John Leyburne of Witherslack, Esq., was carryed from thence unto Betham church, and there buryed who dyed the 3rd instant unmarryed, and whose heires are his sisters and heire male his uncle James Leyburne, now dwelling in France.			
„ 8.	Given unto a footman who came hither yesternight from Noward, and brought me a deputation from my Lord Morpeth for Cumberland, 5*s.*, and sent by him to my Lord Secretary 10*s.*, in all - - - - -	00	15	00
„ 28.	Given to a barber at Carlile when I was there with my Lord Morpeth and Sir George Fletcher at the Randezvouse of the train band horse in Cumberland and Westmoreland, the sum of -	00	01	00
Feb. 6.	Returned by Thomas Briggs, the Kendal carrier, unto my uncle Newman to pay Mr. Blome 30*s.* for a book—viz. his Guillim's *Heraldry*—and to James Pearson for Will's velvet cap, 20*s.* in all - - - - -	02	10	00
„ 10.	Given to a Whithaven man who was shipwracked in Wales - - - - -	00	02	00
„ 12.	Given to a Bristoll man - - - -	00	00	06
„ 14.	Given Daniel and George for their cock-pennyes -	00	10	00
Mar. 17.	Given unto my son Wilson's man who brought mee a letter concerning my daughter, who was brought in bed of another boy, the 8th instant -	00	02	00
„ 20.	Item, for 2 yards ¼ of musline for Will's cravets -	00	07	00
„ 23.	Given at Parkhouse to my daughter Wilson's gracewife when her son Daniel Wilson was christened this day, who was borne the 8th instant, and whose sponsors were his great great uncle Mr. John Kirkby, his great uncle Mr. William Wilson, parson of Windermere, and his great grandmother Mrs. Alice Fleming, whose place was supplied by his aunt Mrs. Alice Fleming - - - -	00	05	00
1680.				
Apr. 12.	Paid unto Mr. Tinkler for the entrance for teaching of my daughters Barbara and Mary to dance—being to pay him 20*s.* more for a moneth and 30*s.* for another moneth—the sum of - - - - -	00	10	00
„ 14.	This day, being Wednesday, I was at the funeral of James Bellingham Esq., who dyed at Levens the 10th instant, late at night, and was buryed at Heversham - - - - -	00	00	00
„ 25.	Paid my cosin Thomas Sands for a wood bottle of brandy, being eight quartes - -	00	08	06
„ 27.	Paid unto Lanty Benson for a new large portmante - - - - -	00	16	00

1680.		£	s.	d.
May 6.	Paid to Kate Little by my daughter Alice for callico for necks to my cravettes, etc. - -	00	05	06
„ 17.	Given to a gentleman who was ship wracked in his way from Barbados - - -	00	02	06
„ 24.	Memorandum. Yesterday morneing early dyed my cosin Samuel Sands at his brother Brookes house in Ambleside and was this day buryed at Gresmere church, being unmarried - -	00	00	00
June 5.	Spent at Kendal with Mr. Bellingham, etc., when wee met to tender the oaths to certain Papists named in the commission - - -	00	06	00
„ „	Paid unto Mr. Tinkler in full for teaching—and entrance—of Barbara and Mary to dance -	02	10	00
„ 28.	Sent for ale to the workmen who made and this day set a new ark in Rydal water - -	00	02	06
July 14.	Given to the clerk of Peace yesterday when I did take the tests - - - - -	00	01	00
Aug. 31.	Given to my neece Susan Fletcher and to my daughters Alice, Barbara and Mary for goeing to the top of the Nab - - - -	00	02	00
Sept. 10.	Spent at Hawkeshead this day being at the funeral of old Mr. William Rawlingson of Graythwait who dyed the 7th instant - -	00	01	00
„ 15.	Given to a Tangier soldier - - -	00	00	06
„ 20.	Given at my Lord Sussex's at Penrith, being invited with Sir John Lowther to dine with his Lordship there - - - -	00	03	00
„ 21.	Given John Cook at Graistock Castle—I dineing there this day with the Duke of Norfolk, who went towards London)— - - -	00	01	00
Sept. 29.	My uncle John Kirkby did fall sick, September 15th. Hee dyed at Coniston Hall, September 28th about 4 in the morning and was buryed September 29th in Coniston church, about one of the clock and I had not the happ to see him dureing his sickness.			
Dec. 4.	Spent at Hutton between November 29 and December 4, 1680, inclusive when I was makeing up the marryage between Lionel Vane, Esq., and my neece Catherine Fletcher - -	00	03	00
„ 7.	Given unto my children at their barring out -	00	01	06
„ 13.	Given for the redemption of English captives in Affrica - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 14.	Memorandum. That my tenants there [Conings-ton] and I did see a blazing starr with a very long tail—reaching almost to the middle of the sky from the place of the sun setting—a little after the sun setting, near the place where the sun did set. Lord, have mercy upon us, pardon all our sins, and bless the King and these kingdomes.			
„ 29.	Given to Applethwait-players for acting here,			
[1680–1.]	December 27th - - - -	00	05	00
Jan. 3.	Given at Hutton to the piper and the Lord of Misrule's men - - - -	00	01	00
„ 20.	Given unto my nephew Bowes, his man for trim-ing of me at Hutton this day, my neece			

1680[-1].		£	s.	d.
	Catherine Fletcher being married by young Mr. Todd in Hutton church unto Lyonel Vane of Long-Newton, Esq. - - -	00	02	00
Feb. 19.	Spent at Penrith when Sir George Fletcher Sir John Lowther and I met the Earl of Carlile -	00	00	06
„ 21.	Spent at Carlile when Sir George Fletcher and I dyned with the Earl of Carlisle at Carlile and when my Lord Morpeth and Sir G. Fletcher were made friends by the Earle and his Lady -	00	00	06
„ 26.	Given at Graystock Castle when Sir George Fletcher and I went to visit the Earle of Arundel who arrived there the evening before, where I first received the sad newes of my dear mother's being ill.			
„ 27.	This day at Ambleside I mett with the sad newes of her death who dyed at Conistone Hall, February 26th 1680, about 12 of the clock, and who was buried in the Lady Bold's grave in Coningston church upon Munday the 28th of February 168$\frac{0}{1}$, about 2 of the clock, close by her brother John Kirkby, Mr. John Brathwait preaching her funeral sermon upon 1 Tim. 5. 9 and 10, and applying it very well to her. Her executors gave 2*d.* dole as had been given for her husband.			
1681.				
Mar. 31.	Given to two players of a puppet-play - -	00	05	00
Apr. 4.	Given my children for a tansey - - -	00	01	06
„ 8.	Given at Lancaster to my cosin Preston towards Windermoor Plate - - - -	00	05	00
„ „	Spent there when I was summoned as a witness for the King against Sir Thomas Pr[eston] -	00	03	06
„ 14.	Spent at Kendal with my Lady Bindloss -	00	01	00
„ 25.	Spent in my journey to Cumbridge—where I was, May 2nd and 3rd—to London—where I also was from May 4th til 24th—to Windsor—where the King was pleased, May 15, 1681, to say unto me, that He had received so good a character of me from Sir Christopher Musgrave and others, as his Majesty would not suffer me to depart his Presence without a testimony of his Royal Favour, He then being pleased very graciously to receive me, to honour me with knighthood, and to favour me with his Royal Hand to kiss—and to Oxford—where I was from May 25th untill June 2nd—And paid for things which I had bought for myselfe and my children; and disbursed in my whol journey whilst I was from home betwixt April 25th and June 8th 1681 inclusive—the particulars whereof appeares in a little book of this journey—the sume of -	31	12	08
June 14.	Given my son William Fleming at his goeing to Windermoor race - - - -	00	06	00
July 6.	Spent at Carlile, when I waited upon the Earl of Carlisle and did see Sir Joseph Williamson -	00	02	00
Aug. 3.	Given at Carlie Assises to the judge's cryer -	00	02	00

1681.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 4.	Paid for my dinner at the postmaster's - -	00	03	00
, 5.	Given my barber 1*s.*, the souldiers at the Castle, 1*s.* poor 1*s.* - - - - -	00	03	00
„ 8.	Given the judge's cryer at Appleby 2*s.*, trumpets 2*s.*, pipers 1*s.* - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 9.	Given the poor, 2*s*, the porter at the Castle 1*s.* -	00	03	00
„ 13.	Given unto Mr. Wharton who had lost 500 *li.* at sea	00	01	00
„ 24.	Given to the keeper at Sysergh, Sir Thomas Strickland presenting me with some veneson -	00	02	06
Sept. 6.	Given in the house at Levens, my son and I being there all night - - - -	00	08	00
„ 8.	Given at Parkhouse to the midwife, 2*s.* 6*d.*, nurse 2*s.* 6*d.*, my daughter's maid, 2*s.* 6*d.* three other maids 6*s.* to Lawrence 2*s.* 6*d.* and to Jamy 2*s.*, in all - - - -	00	18	00
„ 9.	Given to the Earl of Thanet's keeper who brought halfe a buck to Rydal - -	00	05	00
„ 10.	Given in the house at Kirkby Hall—being at the funeral of Collonel Richard Kirky, who dyed there, September 9, 1681, about 8 of the clock at night and was buryed in Kirkby church the next day between his first and second wives, his third wife being buryed at London, and his fourth wife being at his funerall—the sum of -	00	05	06
Oct. 19.	Memorandum. This morning the greater arch of Braythey Bridge did fall all into the river a little after Reginald Brathwait's son had gone over it with some cattel - - -	00	00	00
„ 20.	Given unto George Walker for goeing unto Park-house to see my grandchildren who had the chin cough - - - - -	00	01	00
„ 26.	Item for three yards and three-quarters of fine muslin for two cravats and two pair of ruffs for Will - - - - -	00	10	00
Dec. 3.	Spent at Kendal—my son Will and I goeing this day unto Bleese to the funeral of Mr. Roger Bateman who dyed there upon Thursday, December 1st 1681, and was this day buryed in Kendal church, being a very ill day of wind and raine—with my son and daughter Wilson, etc. -	00	05	00
„ 31.	Given to the New yeares-boyes in money—besides a pie and a candle— - - - -	00	00	06
[1681–2.]				
Feb. 20.	Sent by John Kelsick's wife unto my four sons at Hawkeshead-school for their cock-pennies -	00	10	00
Mar. 2.	Delivered unto Richard Burnyate to pay unto Mr. Thomas Dixon of Queens College for the use of my son 5*li.*, and to be spent 5*s.*, in all -	05	05	00
„ 5.	This morning my cosen Swettenham dyed at			
„ 6.	Tunstal and was buryed there March 6th 1681. My son William did go to her funeral; but I could not well go. She dyed of a very hott fever	00	00	00
1682.				
May 9.	Given to a brief for the French protestants -	00	05	00
„ 16.	Given to a boy which came from Hutton, and brought me word of Collonel Legg's and Sir Christopher Musgrave's being at Newcastle -	00	01	00

1682.		£	s.	d.
May 18.	Given in the house at Dallam-Tower—my cosin Thomas Wilson, dyeing there, May 15th and being buryed in Bethome church, May 17th 1682— - - - - - -	00	08	00
June 8.	Paid unto James Newton of Clerkenwel Green for a new octavo *Herbal* according to his proposals in July 1681, the sum of - -	00	15	00
„ 22.	Spent at Watermealock as wee went to the randezvous at the Round Table 1*s.*, given the hosteler at Penrith, 6*d.*, in all - -	00	01	06
July 26.	Given to an Irish minister's wife whose husband was melancholy - - - -	00	01	00
„ 29.	Given to a beddlemer - - - -	00	00	06
Aug. 2.	Given unto William Hutchinson for teaching on the virginals - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 19.	Memorandum. A comet was seen by divers at Carlile August 17th and I did first see it at Hutton August 19th 1682 about 9 of the clock at night. It appeared in the north part of the heavens, in the sign *Cancer*, and the constellation of *Ursa Major*. Its tail or stream alwayes pointing to the eastward of Charles's Waine, and just crossing the two starrs in the left legg of the Greater Bear. Its tail appeared then not much above a foot in length. Lord have mercy upon us	00	00	00
	Given to the judge's cryers, trumpets, souldiers, musick, poor, and spent by my sons and me at Hutton, August 14th 15th 16th, at Carlile August 16th 17th 18th 19th, at Hutton August 19th 20th 21st, at Appleby August 21st 22nd 23rd, at Parkhouse August 23rd 24th, and in the way thither at Lancaster August 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th—I being summoned thither as a witness for Captaine Roger Kirkby at the suit of old Mr. Bennet for Kirkby, etc.—at Court-loan Aug. 29th, in all - - - -	01	19	00
Aug. 29.	Item, disbursed by Alice to one who brought halfe a red-deer from Martindale - - -	00	01	06
„ 25.	Paid by John Banckes August 25th 1682, unto Mr. John Adams for his actual survey of England and Wales according to his proposals, *vid.* Acquittance, the sum of - - -	10	00	00
Sept. 30.	Paid unto Dorothy Otley for spining children's stockings - - - - -	00	01	08
Nov. 7.	Paid also by her [Alice] to Dorothy Rigg for a quart of honey - - - -	00	01	02
„ 27.	Delivered to my son William at his goeing unto Levens to the marryage of Mr. Timothy Fetherstonhaugh and Mrs. Bridget Bellingham who are to be marryed there tomorrow -	00	10	00
Dec. 12.	Given Parson Brathwait's son who brought some wood-cockes - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 22.	Given to Mr. Edward Fletcher's son, a poor minister	00	01	00
[1682–3.]				
Jan.	Memorandum. That Sir George Fletcher and I were at Scales Hall, January 19th and January 20th, we two did go unto Kirkeswald to visit Mr.			

1682[-3].		£	s.	d.
	Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, his bride Mrs. Bellingham, etc. Wee two and my Lady Mary were January 21st at Graystock church, and dyned with Dr. Smalwood, that day being his marriage-feast and it being the fourty-fourth given January 22nd in the house at Hutton -	00	08	00
Mar. 14.	Paid at Bywel for Dr. Burnet's letter writ by the Assembly-General of the clergy of France to the Protestants - - - - -	00	02	00
„ 18.	This day, Mr. Leak, uncle to Mr. Bellingham, was buryed at Heversham, who dyed March 14th at Levens - - - - -	00	00	00
„ 20.	This day, Mr. Henry Bateman of Blees was buryed in Kendal church, who dyed the 18th instant - - - - - -	00	00	00
„ 21, 22, 23, 24.	Spent at Lancaster Assises, Sir Thomas Jones and Sir Richard Atkins being judges, and Mr. Legh, younger brother of Mr. Legh of Lime, being sherif - - - - -	01	09	00
1683.				
Mar. 25.	This day, my aunt Dorothy Huddleston, late of Hutton John, was buryed in Graistock church —near unto Andrew Huddleston, Esq., her late husband—and she dyed in Penrith Hall the 23rd instant in the evening - - -	00	00	00
Apr. 4.	Given to my son Daniel for writeing over a manuscript - - - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 12.	Given to the fishers for drawing of Rydal water when Sir Thomas Strickland, his Lady, and my cosin Thomas Brathwhait were here—who came April 11th and went away April 13th—the sum of - - - - - -	00	01	00
„ 13.	Paid for nine ballads - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 17.	Given William Hutchinson, the musick-master -	00	02	06
„ 23.	Given this day to a poor man 6*d.*—I being at the funeral of my cosin Miles Dodding, Esq., who dyed at Conishead April 19th, and was buryed in Ulverston church, April 23rd, 1683— -	00	00	06
„ 26.	Paid my son Will for eighteen sheep-skins sold of his amongst my owne - - - -	00	12	00
„ 30.	Given unto my son William a guinny to pay Mr. Pearson at Hawkeshead, who had given it at London for him unto Mr. Radclife my cosin Curwen's servant - - - - -	01	01	06
June 4.	Given to George, Michael, Richard and Roger when they went to Hawkeshead school -	00	04	00
„ 27.	Paid to Mr. Redman for a new hat for myselfe -	00	13	00
„ 30.	Paid by Alice to Troutbeck taylors for makeing stayes for her and for Barbara, and a rideing suit for Alice, in all - - - - -	00	04	00
July 12.	Paid at Carlile for my dinner, being the Quarter Sessions there, and joyning in an address unto his Majesty - - - - - -	00	02	06
„ 21.	Given in the house at Hutton—being at Penrith July 20th to disowne the Whiggs—the sum -	00	05	00
Aug. 23.	Given my souldiers at Ambleside to shoot for, 2*s.* 6*d.*, for the watch to drink, 2*s.* 6*d.*, to			

1683.		£	s.	d.
	George Mackereth's maid 1*s.*, spent with Sir Christopher P. etc. 8*s.* 6*d.*, musick 1*s.*, in all -	00	10	06
Sept. 2.	Given to a man which came from Hutton to acquaint mee with my nephew George Fletcher's going into the University of Oxford	00	01	00
„ 21.	Given to George Benson, piper, for playing to my shearers when they got the churne this day - - - - - - -	00	00	06
Oct. 8.	Given unto Will. Banckes, he goeing to-morrow againe for Cambridge - - - - -	00	10	00
„ „ [1683–4.]	Given to Mr. Mounsey's man for bringing a great trout - - - - - - -	00	00	06
Feb. 8.	Spent at Hawkeshead when I was at the funeral Mr. Samuel Sandys of Hawkeshead Hall—who dyed February 6, 1683—with my two brothers and five of my children - - - -	00	02	06
„ 16.	Delivered to Will and Harry 5*s.*, and spent at Kendal 7*s.*, when wee met there Sir Thomas Strickland, Sir John Otway, Sir Christopher P[hilipson] and other Barony men and joyned in a petition to his Majesty and a letter to Sir Christopher Musgrave, concerning Sir John Lowther's petition for the king's tenants in the Barony - - - - - -	00	12	00
Mar. 8.	Paid unto Will when he went to set his brother Henry towards Oxford - - - -	00	10	00
1684.				
Mar. 30.	Given at the offertory at Gresmere this Easter day for myselfe, 5*s.*, for Will, Daniel, George, Alice, Barbara, and Mary, 6*s.*, in all - -	00	11	00
Apr. 1.	Paid unto my son Will. which I had received for fourteen sheep-skins of his at 5*d.* a peice -	00	05	10
„ „	Given to a Frenchman for mending of my clock -	00	01	00
May 31.	Given my son William when he went to Kirkby-Lonsdale to Mr. Henry Wilson's buryal, who dyed at Underlay, May 29th of a short sickness	00	05	00
June 12.	Given unto Henry Jackson of Gresmere, and Rowland Jackson of Wythburne, wallers, for finding a swarm of bees in Rydal-Nab, for hiving of them, and for bringing them into Rydal Garden - - - -	00	02	00
„ 20.	Given to Renny, fidler, for playing this day unto my clippers - - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 24.	Given to a poor traveller who had been a teacher of imbroidering, etc. - - - - -	00	01	00
Aug. 3.	Memorandum.—That Susan the relict of Alan Bellingham, Esq. dyed at Levens, July 29th, and will be buryed August 7th 1684, she was daughter of Mallory and a maid to Sir James Bellingham's Lady. Alan Bellingham her grandson and heir was at London when she dyed -	00	00	00
„ 5.	Mem. I persuaded Andrew Huddleston Esq., High Sherif of Cumberland and his company to meet Henry, Duke of Norfolk, about two miles from Carlile and to wait upon his Grace thither this day - - - - -	00	00	00

1684.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 6.	This day Sir Christopher Musgrave and I, with many gentlemen, met Sir George Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice of England, about three miles from Carlile, and Sir Christopher Musgrave, as lieutenant of the ordinance, ordered him fifteen guns at his comeing into Carlile and going out, although the Lord Morpeth ordered but nine for the Duke of Norfolk -	00	00	00
„	7. Given to my Lord Chief Justice' crye—Carlile charter was now surrendered— - -	00	02	00
„	9. This day Sir Christopher Musgrave and I, with many other gentlemen, did go along with the Lord Cheif Justice unto Allison's Banck in Scotland - - - - -	00	00	00
„	11. This day my son and I did go along with the judges from Carlile to Appleby, who staid a while at Penrith; and given to Judge Holloway's cryer - - - - -	00	02	00
„	12. I prevailed this day with the Earl of Derby, and my three cosin Layburnes of Witherslack to referr their differences unto my Lord Cheif Justice's arbitration - - - -	00	00	00
„	13. This day I prevailed with the Corporation of Kendal to surrender their charter, and they appointed Sir Christopher Musgrave to be their attorney. The next day the two judges were sworn freemen - - - -	00	00	00
„	14. Going this day along with the judges from Kendal to Lancaster I prevailed with the corporation of Lancaster to surrender their charter, which they did, and appointed Sir John Otway to be their attorney. The judges were made freemen thereof, the same day -	00	00	00
„	15. This day the Earle of Derby, Mr. Cholmundley of Vale-Royal and my selfe were sworn freemen of Lancaster, when I made friends the Earl of Derby and Collonel Rigby of Layton -	00	00	00
„	19. Spent at the assises at Carlile, Appleby and Lancaster between August 5th and 19th inclusive, the sum of - - - -	01	14	00
„	21. Item, paid to Samuel Clark, Sir Christopher Musgrave's servant for a sword and a belt for myselfe 3*li.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, and for my son Wilson's being a justice of the Peace and quorum in Westmerland, 4*li.*, in all—see Acquittance—the sum of - - - - -	07	16	00
„	23. Paid unto Mr. Raph Wilson, Scrivener at Hawkeshead, for teaching of my sons George and Michael to write and arithmetick, six weeks, 12*s.*, and for teaching of Richard and Roger to write onely, six weeks, 6*s.* in all -	00	18	00
„	„ Given to Mr. Bird's man for bringing me word of the Earl of Thanet's and his bride's comeing first unto Appleby - - -	00	01	00
„	27. This day I met Sir Christopher Philipson at Burneshead, and he, my cosin Thomas Brath-			

1684.		£	s.	d.
	wait and cosin Jo. Browham and I did go to Soulby—where Sir Christopher Musgrave was keeping court—and to Brough all night -	00	00	00
Aug. 28.	Spent at Brough all night and given in the house	00	08	06
„ „	This day about fifteen hundred horse did meet Thomas, Earl of Thanet and his bride [viz. Catharine, daughter of the Duke of Newcastle) at the Red-cross upon Stainmoor, and wee waited upon them unto Appleby. His Lordship gave unto his tenants, etc. at a place near Brough thirty guinnies to drink the King's health - - - - -	00	00	00
„ 30.	Given this day to the servants in Appleby Castle, my Lord Thanet haveing entertained us Barony men there two nights - -	00	11	00
Oct. 2.	Spent at Kendal when Sir Christopher Musgrave, Sir John Otway, Philip Musgrave, Thomas Brathwait, Christopher Musgrave and my selfe were sworn freemen of Kendal -	00	02	06
„ 6.	This day I and six other justices of Peace viewed Hornby Bridge over Lon according to an order of the last Sherif's Table at Lancaster, and we all lyned with my Lord Morley in Hornby Castle, and were nobly treated by his Lordship there, and afterwards in the town - - - - - -	00	00	00
„ 9.	This day Sir Thomas Strickland and I met at Kendal to arbitrate the differences between Thomas Braithwait, Esq., and the Lady Brathwait, but wee could not agree them - -	00	00	00
„ 11.	Given to the poor people at Staveley, where three houses and part of the chappel were this day burned - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 17.	Given to a poor travellor who had been a captain at Edghil for the King - -	00	01	00
„ 31.	Yesterday dyed my cosin Parson William Wilson's wife, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Sandys of Estwhait, and was buried this day at Windermere - - - -	00	00	00
Dec. 27.	Given by Daniel to the two sergeants, Will. Harry and he being this day sworn freemen of			
[1684–5.]	Kendal - - - - -	00	02	00
Jan. 14.	Given unto George, Michael, Richard and Roger when they went to Hawkeshead school -	00	04	00
Feb. 7.	Given to a man that brought me orders from Conistone upon his Majestie's not being well -	00	00	06
„ 12.	Haveing yesterday received the sad newes of the King's death—who dyed at Whitehall last Fryday about 12 of the clock at noon of an apoplexie—and haveing early this morning given notice to the Barony gentlemen, I and my three sons did go to Kendal, where King James the 2nd was proclaimed King in three places—the Mayor and Aldermen in their gowns with their sword, maces, etc., and all the gentlemen with their attendants on horse-			

1684[-5].		£	s.	d.
	back—at the Cold Stone, at Cross Banck and in Stramondgate giveing many Huzzas at each of these places, and then returning to the Cold Stone, where the Mayor began his Majestye's health, etc., and the company pledged him. The Mayor did read the proclamation himselfe. Afterwards Mr. Lancelot Forth, the Mayor, treated the Gentlemen, etc. at his house, and the day was concluded, with ringing of bells, bonefires, etc. - -	00	00	00
Feb. 17.	Item, given to drink the King's health - -	00	02	06
„ 21.	Spent at Kendal when we signed the address, for my selfe 3*s.*, for Will. 3*s.*, for Captaine Aray 3*s.*, for my men 2*s.* 6*d.*, to the hosteler 1*s.*, postletter to my cosin Will. Anderton 2*d.*, in all -	00	12	03
Mar. 11.	Memorandum. This day the principal burgesses desired me very earnestly to represent the town of Cockermouth in the next parliament which is to meet the 19th day of May next -	00	00	00
„ 21.	I was this day at the funeral of my aunt Mrs. Agnes Kirkby, who dyed March 18th 1684, at her son William Kirkby's at Ashslack, and was buryed this day in the chappel adjoyning to Kirkby church - - - -	00	00	00
1685.				
Mar. 25, 26.	Spent at Carlile when my son Will. and I attended Sir Christopher Musgrave at his first going thither as governor of Carlile - -	00	00	06
„ 26.	Delivered to Thomas France and another that went to Lorton, etc. to speak to some burgesses of Cockermouth for their votes for Sir Orlando Gee and myselfe - - - -	00	05	00
„ 28.	Paid unto John Clocker, baylif of Cockermouth for my part of his entertaining of the burgesses at the election yesterday of Sir Orlando Gee and myselfe, the sum of - - -	10	00	00
	Memorandum. Mr. Morrison and I promised to pay him either of us 5*li.* more, in case he should not get 10*li.* from my Lord Wharton, or some of his agents for entertaining of his son William Wharton's voters against us two.			
Apr. 11.	Given to my Lady Thanet's page and to a Black at Skipton Castle - - - -	00	01	00
	Given to Mr. Cookson, the Earl of Thanet's secretary, when he delivered me my Lord's deputation to be one of his deputy-lieutenants for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and my commission to be lieutenant-collonel of the regiment of foot in those two counties, a guinny - - - -	01	01	06
May 5.	Given the poor at the Round-Table, when the three Westmerland companies met and marched into Penrith - - -	00	00	06
„ 6.	Spent at Penrith—after the Earl of Thanet left us, had treated us at dinner, and had given 5*li.*			

1685.		£	s.	d.
	to the troop of horse and 40*s.* to every company of foot in the regiment—the sum of - -	00	02	06
July .	Disbursed—in my being from home from May 8th 1685 until July 16th 1685—for other things whilst I was at the parliament at London the sum of—which makes in all 83*li.* 5*s.* 3*d.* a particular account of this journey— - -	29	08	08
„ 26.	Given at the bonefire, this being a thankes giveing day for his Majestie's victory over the late Duke of Monmouth and Earl of Argile -	00	02	00
Aug. 8.	Given to a Beddlemer - - - -	00	00	06
„ 11.	Given to a boy who was shipwracked at Newcastle - - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 13.	Given to William Hutchinson for teaching and tuneing the virginals - - - -	00	02	06
„ 14.	Given to my cosin Curwen of Workinton's man for bringing hither halfe a buck and a shoulder - - - - -	00	05	00
„ 17.	Given to a woman which brought Mr. Charles Howard—brother to the late Duke of Norfolk—and me some water from a spring upon Hutton moor to drink the King's health with, as I went to Hutton - - - -	00	01	00
„ 21.	Given to Judge Atkin's cryer when I was called as a justice of Peace - - - -	00	02	00
Oct. 29.	Disbursed in my goeing up unto London, in the Bishop of Carlile's coach, with my boy and one horse, between October 29th and November the 11th, 1685, as particularly appears by an accompt of this journey, the sum of - -	05	16	08
Nov. 25.	Paid for a leather-hat-case - - -	00	03	06
„ 26.	Paid to Mr. Udale at the Swan-with-two-neckes, in Tuttle Street, for my horse sixteen dayes at 10*d.* per day for hay 13*s.* 4*d.*, the like for oates 13*s.* 4*d.*, and given the hosteler 2*s.* 6*d.*, in all - - - - - - -	01	09	02
	Paid for my chamber unto Edward Drue, glazier in Tuttle Street - - - -	00	14	00
	Disbursed whilst I was at London—viz. between November 11th and November 26th 1685— -	02	15	07
	Disbursed in my journey from London—in the Bishop's cooch *ut supra*—between November 26th and December 10th 1685, the sum of 5*li.* 7*s.* 9*d.* - - - - -	05	07	09
	Given the Bishop of Carlile's coachman for carrying of me up to London, and down from thence - - - - - -	01	00	00
Dec. 31. [1685–6.]	Given to my little boyes to play at cards with Mr. Strickland - - - -	00	02	00
Jan. 5.	This day *an hair* was started near Gresmere-mill and was followed by three hounds, which hair came by the Rydal stable door and run into the Hall court, and she being followed into the court by my sons Michael and James, they and some other of their brothers did take her in Rydal Hall court - - - -	00	00	00

1685[-6].		£	s.	d.
Jan. 15, 16.	Given to my son Will 5*s.*, to Bacchus 1*s.*, to the musick 1*s.*, to the poor 1*s.*, and spent at the quarter sessions at Kendal 1*s.*, in all - -	00	09	00
Jan. 18.	Given to a travellor, formerly servant to the Earl of Nottingham - - - - -	00	00	06
Mar. 27.	Given in the house at Burneshead—Sir Thomas Strickland and I meeting there this morning to arbitrate between my cosin Thomas Braithwait and the Lady Braithwait, which wee could not agree—the sum of - - -	00	06	06
May 31.	Given to the collection of the French Protestants inEngland - - - - - -	01	00	00
„ „	Paid for nine ballads for my young men - -	00	00	03
Aug. 9.	Delivered unto my son Will. 10*s.*, to Daniel 5*s.*, when they and I did go unto Carlile assises -	00	15	00
	Given and spent at Rose Castle, Carlile, Rose Castle, Appleby and Kendal between August 9th and 18th inclusively - - -	01	08	00
	Disbursed by John Banckes August 9th 1686, for ale at Grysedal 6*d.* Given August 10th in the house at Rose Castle 8*s.* Given August 12th to the musick at Carlile Castle 1*s.*, paid August 13 for a pair of new shoes to the Lowther shoe-maker for myselfe 4*s.*, another for Daniel 4*s.*, another pair for Mary, had last summer 2*s.* 6*d.* Given to the servants at Gurnel's in Carlile—where I dyned with Mrs. Williams—2*s.* for six horses for three nights in hay oats and grass 10*s.* 6*d.*, for drink there with Sam. and Jack 8*d.* Given the hosteler 1*s.*, given the three servants at Carlile 7*s.* 6*d.*, a shoe for Dunny 1*d.* Given August 14 in the house at Rose Castle 8*s.*, paid for ale at Appleby 1*s.* more for ale, August 15, 6*d.*, given the musick, August 16th 1*s.*, more ale, August 16, 1*s.* Paid August 18, for my chamber at Appleby 10*s.*, for three ordinaries 3*s.*, for three men 1*s.* 6*d.*, for four bottles of Claret at my parting with Sir Christopher Musgrave yesterday 4*s.*, for meat and drink for Sam. and Jack in the mornings 4*s.*, for six horses for four nights for hey oates and grass 15*s.*, given the hosteler 1*s.*, the maids 5*s.*, for breakfast for six 3*s.* 6*d.*, for a bottle of claret 1*s.*, in all - -	05	01	03
„ 12.	The Lady Fenwick—the Lord Preston's onely sister—dyed suddenly at Hutton, August 12, 1686, she killing herselfe—as it was reported—and she haveing been very melancholly ever since the birth of her last child - -	00	00	00
Sept. 13.	This day I did go unto Rose Castle to visit the Bishop of Carlile, and to take my leave of Sir Christopher Musgrave before his returning unto London - - - - -	00	00	00
„ 15.	Given to the servants at Carlile Castle—being there all night—6*s.*, paid for two horses at the inn 3*s.*, in all - - - - -	00	09	00

1686.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 18.	This day I met upon Brisco Moor, Dr. William Graham, Dean of Carlile, and waited upon him—with many other gentlemen—into Carlile	00	00	00
„ 24.	Given to a Dutch shipwright that was cast away upon Norway - - - - -	00	00	06
Oct. 4.	Given to Thomas, son of Thomas Fleming of the Newfield now at his goeing to the University of Glasco - - - - -	00	05	00
Dec. 13.	Paid unto Thomas Loftos of Rufford near York, ratcatter—besides 2*s.* 6*d.* I am to give at Easter next if he kill the rates for a year— -	00	01	00
„ 23.	Given to a poor Dutch-man who had been shipwracked - - - - -	00	00	06
„ 28.	Given unto Troutbeck-players, being little boyes	00	05	00
[1686-7.]				
Jan. 15.	This day old Mr. Tatham and his son and I treated upon a match between young Mr. Tatham and my daughter Barbara - -	00	00	00
„ 18.	Mr. Alderman James Simpson of Kendal dyed, January 15, and was buryed January 18, 1686, in Kendal church where were very many -	00	00	00
Feb. 19.	Given to a bedlemer called Radclif - -	00	00	06
„ 28.	This day I planted a mount of five firr-trees in the orchard behind the corn-barn at Rydal -	00	00	00
Mar. 9.	Given to a collection for a fire at Whitechappel and Stepney in Middlesex December 10th, 1° Jac. 2. Loss 8939*li.* - - -	00	02	06
„ 19.	Yesterday Joseph Huddleston of Millum, Esq., came hither and did go away this morning. He acquainted me that his onely brother dyed the 7th instant in the King's Bench prison in Southwark and was buried in St. George's church there, March 10, 1686. He dyed without issue, leaveing a widdow, and him, his brother and heir - - - -	00	00	00
„ „	Given unto my son Fletcher for his valentine -	00	00	06
1687.				
Apr. 7.	This day, my cosin Sarah Dodding was privately married without her mother's consent at Conishead - - - - -	00	00	00
„ 12.	This day Sir William Pennington's Lady was buryed, who dyed at Moncaster, March 28, being Easter-Munday - - -	00	00	00
„ 19.	Paid by Alice to a pedlor for five yards of hemp lawn for handkerchiefs and night coifs for Barbara - - - - -	00	07	06
May 26.	This day Barbara my third daughter was married —in Rydal parlor by Mr. John Brathwait—unto John Tatham, onely son and heir apparent of William Tatham of Overhall in Ireby within the county palatine of Lancaster, gentleman, where were many good friends - -	00	00	00
„ 30.	The relict of Sir Thomas Brathwait, knight, dying yesterday in the morning was this day buryed in Kendal leaving eight young fatherless and motherless children - - -	00	00	00

1687.		£	s.	d.
June 18.	Spent at Haws-house as Sir Christopher Philipson, my son Daniel, cosin John Browham and I did go unto Appleby Castle to visit the Earl of Thanet and his Lady there - - -	00	01	00
„ 28.	This day my brothers Roger and William, my sons Will. and Daniel, and my daughter Alice and cosin John Browham did go along with my daughter Barbara, and at Kendal my son and daughter Wilson with a great many more did meet us, where my son Tatham did nobly treat us and before we got unto Overhall we were near one hundred horse, where we stayed four dayes and were well entertained - -	00	00	00
July 8.	I haveing made my daughter Barbara's portion ready to be paid unto her marryage-day, my son Tatham was not willing to receive it before this day when he received it in the presence of my sons Will, Daniel and Michael, of my cosin John Browham and of Edmund Tunstal of Over-Burrow—who helped my son Tatham to carry it—being the sum of—see Acquittance —I am to pay 100*li.* more soon after the birth of their eldest son, if they shall be then all liveing, which is to be in full of her portion, and all other demands.	500	00	00
Aug. 6.	Given the servants at my cosin Bazil Fielding's in Carlisle Castle—who was lieutenant Governour thereof under Sir Christopher Musgrave—	00	07	06
„ 24.	Paid to Alice for my daughter Tatham's new trunk - - - - -	00	08	00
„ 26.	This day my cosin William Sandys was buryed in Hawkeshead Church, he dying yesterday in an alehouse in ambleside after a long sickness - - - - - -	00	00	00
Sept. 28.	Thomas Benson of Coathow dyed September 25, 1687, and was buryed the next day at Gresmere	00	00	00
Oct. 15.	Given to a soldier that came out of Holland -	00	00	06
„ 17.	Paid by Alice to the taylors for makeing Will a rydeing coat lined with blue, a black wastcoat, etc. - - - - -	00	03	04
Dec. 11.	This day my son Henry Fleming preached his first sermon—upon Rom. 13–10—in Gresmere Church, where I would have been, had I had notice of his preaching - - -	00	00	00
„ 18.	There hath been three very great windes lately, viz., November 10, 1687, at night, December 3, 1687, at night, and yesternight, and all this day which was the worst and which hath blown downe the great ewe tree in Gresmere churchyard, the very tall firr-tree at Ambleside, and many trees in Rydal demesne, etc. It was			
[1687–8.]	accompanied with much snow - -	00	00	00
Jan. 5.	Sir Richard Musgrave of Ednal, Baronet, dyed there, December 27, and was buryed December 31, 1687, leaveing a widdow and one daughter; but most of estate and his honour came unto			

1687[-8].		£	s.	d.
	Sir Christopher Musgrave, knight, and now also Baronet, his younger brother - -	00	00	00
Jan. 24.	Given in the house at Hutton—before I went with my Lord Preston unto Penrith where all the Deputy Lieutenants and justices for Cumberland and Westmerland then present answered the three questions relateing to the takeing away of the Penal Lawes and Tests— - -	00	04	00
Feb. 5.	My daughter Tatham was brought in bed upon Thursday, January 19th, 1687, who falling sick before her time, and her son being very little and weak, he was christened January 24th, 1687, by the minister of the Parish by the Short-Form of the Private Baptism of Children in Houses, and was then called William, who was brought to the parish church of Thornton, February 5th, 1687, where the rest of the office for Private Baptism was performed by Mr. Aik-rigg their minister, and the infant's sponsors were his two grandfathers and his aunt Wilson of Parkhouse - - -	00	00	00
„ 10.	Given to one Seed and his partners for shewing a puppet-play - - - - -	00	05	00
Mar. 20.	This day was laid the foundation of the great barn etc. at Coniston Hall - - -	00	00	00
1688.				
Apr. 17.	This day Captaine Kirkby came hither and told me that Mrs. Skelton—my god-daughter—of Braithwaite dyed the last week, and her two children of the small pockes - - -	00	00	00
May 18.	My daughter Wilson came to Rydal May 12, 1688, and her husband, May 15, and they returned home with their two sons, May 17, 1688, who had been at Rydal ever since December 26, 1687. Their father paid me five guinnies for their table, and without pocketting of the same I gave the five guinnies unto my daughter Wilson - - -	00	00	00

Mrs. Cowie, a descendant of Sir Daniel Fleming, has a copy of *Goldsmith's Almanac* for 1686, on the blank pages of which there are many notes in the small neat hand of her ancestor. At the beginning there are memoranda of the addresses of some of his correspondents in London. From them it appears that Sir Richard Sandford, M.P., lodged at Mr. Wright's, an upholsterer in Gerrard Street, Soho.

The Right Hon. Sir John Lowther, Bart., at Winchester House in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Sir George Fletcher, Bart., at the late Wardrobe's Office in Castle Street near Leicester Fields, being Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

Sir Christopher Musgrave had a house in Newport Street near St. Martin's Lane.

Sir John Lowther had a house in Southampton Square.

"Mrs. Man over against the signe of the Guildhal in Basinghall Street."

Sir Joseph Williamson at Cobham in Kent, or at his house in German (Jermyn) Street "near the new Church there."

Henry Fletcher, Esq., next door to the two Golden Balls in Leicester Fields, London.

Sir T. Str[ickland] at the two Golden Balls in Great Russell Street, near Montague House.

The Earl of T[hanet] at his house in Great Russell Street, near Southampton Square.

Mention of the Blue Flower Pot in Gerard Street.

Mrs. Ann Sandford at the 2 Blue Balls over against Waghorn's Coffee House in Church Street, Soho.

Lady V. at the sign of the Earwig in Little Russell Street, Covent Garden.

Sir George Fletcher, Bart., at the Golden Balls in Gerard Street.

W. Fleming, Esq., at Mrs. Tomlinson's House, the next door to the Royal Standard in Pickadilly near the Haymarket.

Christopher Philipson at his house next to the French Boarding School in Red Lyon Street, Holborn.

Colonel James Graham (Grahme) at Bagshot, or at Mr. Hugh James's house in Berkeley Street, Piccadilly.

The Earl of Carlisle at his house in Soho Square.

The little volume also contains:—

Brief Notes of Public affairs during the reign of James II.

Brief Notes of proceedings of Parliament from 1685–1698.

Names of Judges on Northern Circuit 1685–1699. Dates and places of assizes.

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